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SOUTHERN GERMANY

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(Comp. p. xiii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
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—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	2	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	3	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	4	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
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SOUTHERN GERMANY

AND

AUSTRIA,

INCLUDING

HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.

With 14 Maps and 30 Plans.

SIXTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.
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1887.

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, which is now issued for the sixth time, and corresponds with the twentyfirst German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The routes describing the mountainous districts of S. Germany and Austria (Tyrol, Salzkammergut, etc.), formerly included in this Handbook, have now, for the convenience of travellers, been published in a separate volume entitled 'The Eastern Alps'.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. Full and accurate timetables are contained in the '*Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer. The best Austrian publication of the kind is '*Waldheim's Conducteur*', which appears at Vienna monthly.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are ex-

pressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, which are stated either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous travellers, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
R., L. = right, left.
ft. = English foot.
N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.

Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Southern Germany and Austria. Those, however, who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. At the same time it must be borne in mind that those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to the extortions practised by commissionnaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. English sovereigns and banknotes may usually be exchanged at a small premium in the principal towns in Germany, and at a higher premium in Austria (see below; at par, 1 *l.* = 20 marks = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 *s.* = 16 m. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should provide themselves with circular notes (of 10 *l.* each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English, German, and French gold, and also English and German banknotes, when converted into the paper currency of Austria, bear a premium of 10-20 per cent. Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign or a gold piece of 20 marks is 11½-12 fl., and for a Napoleon 9-9½ fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange more advantageously in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns of Southern Germany. The Austrian florin, or gulden (= 2*s.*), contains 100 kreuzers. The paper florin, silver pieces of 5, 10, and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation.

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany and Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in these regions is less expensive than in most other European countries. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained a tolerable proficiency in the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists

as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8-10 *s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, frequent hotels of the highest class, and engage the services of guides, commissionnaires, etc., must be prepared to expend 25-30 *s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

Passports are now unnecessary in Austria, as well as in Germany and most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. (See, however, p. 395.) The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier, playing-cards, almanacs, and sealed letters are confiscated if found. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of 10-25 kr. per lb., besides which a license-fee of 7-11 fl. is exacted. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who pay duty for cigars or other articles on crossing the frontier should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e. g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

III. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often superior to those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1^3/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$, and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are of very rare occurrence.

On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impedimenta' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

Diligences, termed '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery traversed, and should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual amount of luggage carried free by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20-30 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are moreover required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening; but these rules are seldom rigidly enforced.

Extra-Post. The usual charge in Austria for a carriage for four persons with a moderate quantity of luggage is (according to tariff) 2 fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i.e. in all 4 fl. 30 kr. (= 8*s.* 7*d.*), per stage of 2 German miles (about 9¼ Engl. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province. Return post-carriages are charged for at a lower rate. For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a 'Laufzettel' to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey is usually exacted in advance.

IV. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany and Austria; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges

are more moderate. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in Southern Germany very reasonable, 5-6*s.* a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire such a moderate proficiency in the language as will render them intelligible to the servants, and should as far as possible conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half-a-day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

WURTEMBERG.

1. Stuttgart and Environs.

Hotels. *Marquardt (Pl. a; D, 4), conveniently situated near the station, R. from 2 m., L. 50, A. 70 pf., B. 1 m., D. at 1 o'clock 3 m., at 5 o'clock 4 m., pens. for a prolonged stay at lower charges. — *Hôtel Dierlamm, Friedrich-Str. 30, near the station; *Royal (Pl. b; D, 4), Schloss-Str. 5, Bahnhof Hotel *(Weber's)*, Schloss-Str. 7, both opposite the station; Silber (Pl. d: E, 5), Dorotheen-Str. 2 and 4; *Hôtel Oberpollinger (Pl. g; D, 4), *Textor (Pl. h; D, 4), Post, all in the Friedrich-Str., near the station, and inexpensive; König von Württemberg (Pl. c; D, 5), Kronprinz-Str.; *Gallmann (or *Bär*), Esslinger-Str. 19; Bertrand, Calwer-Str. 7. — **Pensions.** Howitz, Schiller-Str. 3, near the Park; Sigle, Archiv-Str. 5; Ott, Archiv-Str. 19; Erpf, Neckar-Str. 48B; Reihlen, Neckar-Str. 15; Bunzel, Olga-Str. 10; Rüthling, Olga-Str. 31.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Marquardt*, in Dannecker's old studio, in the Schlossplatz; *Böhm's Wiener Café*, Königs-Str. 62; *Neues Wiener Café*, in the Königsbau (p. 2), with ladies' room; *Stollsteimer*, Schul-Str. 20, with view of the Königs-Str.; *Murschel*, Charlotten-Str. 8; *Wiener Café Central*, Alter Post-Platz; *Café for Ladies*, Olga-Str. 35. — **Restaurants.** *Zäch (Café Germania)*, Königs-Str. 18B; *Weber & Fromm*, Stifts-Str. 3 (old German wine-room); *Dierlamm*, Friedrich-Str. 30, close to the station, with a small garden; *Feil*, Kronprinz-Str. 1a; *Michoud*, Linden-Str. 5; *Werner*, Kronprinz-Str. 12; *Rauh*, Sophien-Str. 35; *Adler*, Marktplatz 18; *Old German Beer-Room*, Leder-Str. 6; *Hôtel Royal*, *Hôtel Weber*, see above; *Hagen*, Rothe-Str. 14; *Gutscher*, Rothebühl-Str. 1 (wine-room); *Friedel* (Munich beer), Linden-Str. 14; *Railway Restaurant.* — **Beer Gardens.** *Stadtgarten* (p. 8). music daily; *Englischer Garten*, above the horse-groups in the Anlagen, with fine view; *Schützenhaus-Garten*, Kanonenweg, with fine view; *Wulle*, Neckar-Str. 60; *Koppenhöfer*, Charlotten-Str. 18 (military music frequently); *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 8), frequent performances by a military band; *Textor*, Friedrich-Str. 50 (see above); *Tivoli*, Militär-Str. 20; *Weiss*, Katharinen-Str. 4.

Cabs. Per 1/4 hr. for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf., 1/2 hr. 1 m. or 1 m. 20, 1 hr. 1 m. 80 or 2 m. 10 pf., half-day (6 hrs.) 10 m., whole day (10 hrs.) 14 m.; to Berg, Rosenstein, or the Schützenhaus 1 m. or 1 m. 40 pf.; to the Jägerhaus 4 m. 30 or 5 m. 20 pf. In driving to the railway station, theatre, concerts, or at night, the driver may demand the fare in advance. For drives in the environs a bargain should be struck beforehand.

Tramway every 10 min. through the principal streets to Berg, and every 20 min. to Cannstatt. Fare in the town 10 pf.; to Berg, outside 15, inside 20 pf.; to Cannstatt 20 or 25 pf.; from Berg to Cannstatt 10 pf. Another line runs from the Prag Cemetery (p. 9) past the Königsbau and trough the Calwer-Str. to the Schwab-Str. (fares 10 and 15 pf.).

Zahnradbahn *(Rack and Pinion Railway)* to *Degerloch* (Wilhelmshöhe, with garden) 6-8 times daily in 12-14 min. (fares: up 30, down 20 pf.). Fine views from the railway itself (to the left) and from a *Tower*, 1/4 M. from the upper station (adm. 20 pf.). The station is in the Filder-Str. (below Pl. C, 8), and an omnibus (10 pf.) runs in connection with each train on the Zahnradbahn to the railway-station in the town.

Railway Station *(Staats-Bahnhof)* at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and Friedrich-Str. (Pl. D, 4), one of the finest structures of the kind in Germany.

Post Office (Pl. 36; D, 4), Fürsten-Str. 2. Branch-offices: Paulinen-Str. 13, Wilhelms-Platz 13a, Untere Neckar-Str. 121.

Telegraph Offices at the General Post Office and Paulinen-Str. 13.

*Nill's Thiergarten, Herdweg 10 d, 1 M. from the Schloss-Platz, contains a small collection of animals (40 pf.) and a skating-rink.

Exhibition of modern pictures of the *Kunstverein*, Friedrich-Str. 32 (adm. daily 9-5, Sun. and holidays 11-4; 40 pf.); *Herdtle & Peters*, Rothebühl-Str. 1b (50 pf.). — The *Exhibition of the Kunstgewerbeverein* in the Königsbau (see below) consists of an extensive selection of modern works of industrial art (open daily, adm. 20 pf.).

Theatres. *Royal Theatre* daily: closed from the middle of June till the middle of August. — *Tivolitheater*, Karl-Str. 3, farces and operettas, open from October till April. — *Summer Theatre* at *Berg*, see p. 10.

Baths. *Charlotten-Bad*, Charlotten-Str. 15; *Neeff*, Rothehühl-Str. 55 (Turkish baths at both). See also pp. 10, 11.

The **Museum** (Pl. 28; D, 5), the property of a club, contains reading-rooms, restaurant, &c. (introduction by a member, available for one month). The **Silberburg-Garten*, belonging to the Museum, is a pleasant resort at the S.W. end of the town (concerts on Thurs., and dancing once a fortnight in summer; tickets for strangers at the hotels).

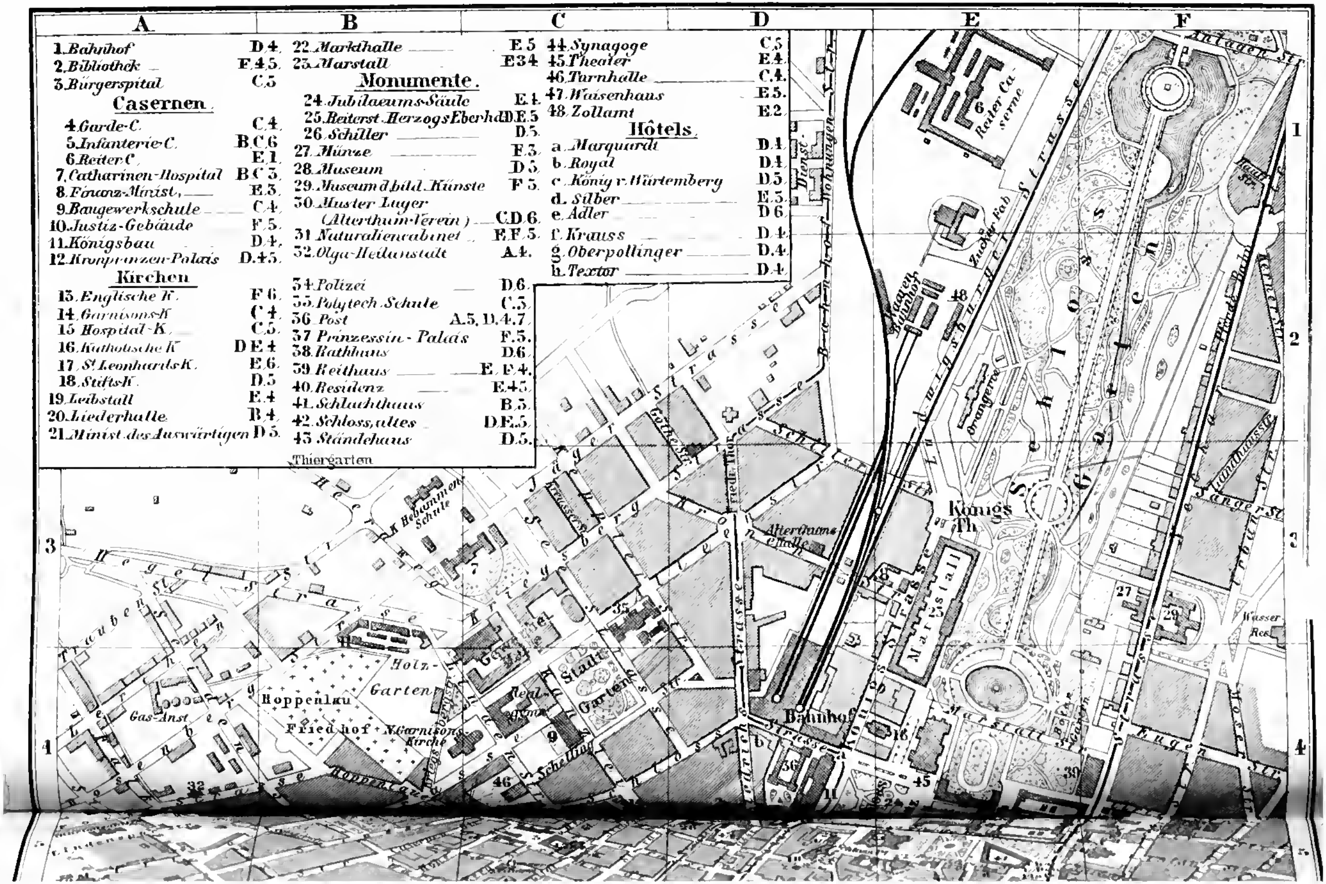
British Chargé d'Affaires, *Sir Henry Barron.* — **United States Consul,** *Ch. P. Kimball, Esq.*, Urban-Str. 29.

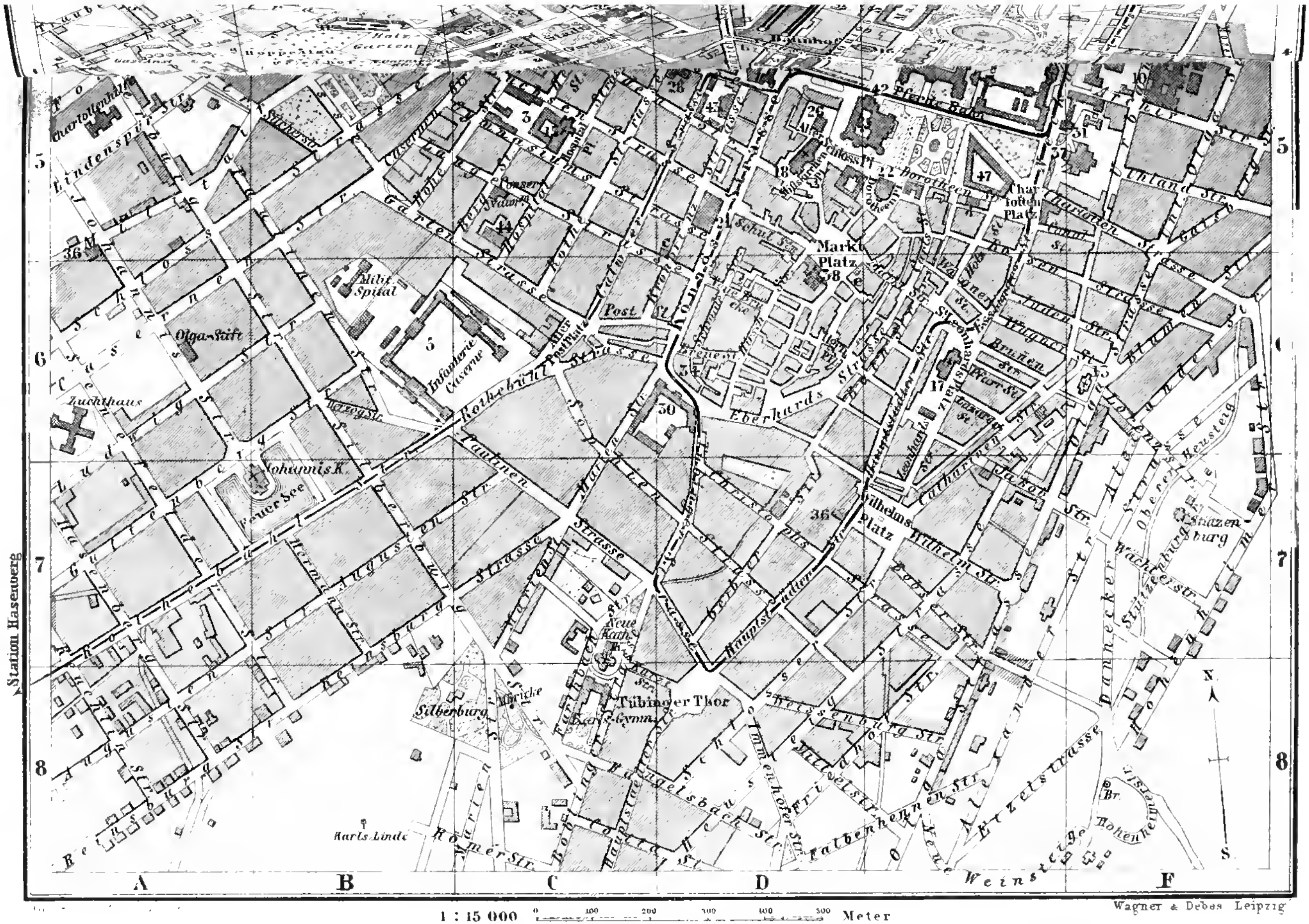
English Church (Pl. 13; F, 6) in the Olga-Strasse; services on Sun. at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 6 p. m.; on Frid. and Saints' Days at 10.30. a. m. Chaplain, *Rev. L. R. Tuttiett*, Wera-Str. 26. — *Wesleyan Church*, Sophien-Str.; service at 10.30 a. m. — *Methodist Chapel* at Cannstatt (p. 11).

Stuttgart (892 ft.), the capital of Wurtemberg, with 125,906 inhab. (mainly Protestants), a city of comparatively modern origin, is the most beautifully situated of the German capitals, surrounded by picturesque vine-clad and wooded heights. The name occurs in a charter of 1229, and from 1265 to 1325 it was the favourite residence of the counts of Wurtemberg, but it was not made the capital of the country till 1482, while it was not till the reign of kings Frederick (1797-1816) and William (1816-64), that it attained anything like its present proportions. In the modern revival of Renaissance forms of art, Stuttgart has taken a prominent place through its numerous talented architects.

The town is intersected from S.W. to N.E. by the handsome *Königs-Strasse*, 3/4 M. in length, formed in part by filling up the old moat. In this street, opposite the Schloss-Platz, rises the imposing **Königsbau** (Pl. 11; D, 4), 440 ft. long and 135 ft. wide, erected by Leins in 1856-60. In front is an Ionic colonnade, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticoes. The lower story comprises a café and an arcade with shops, above which are large concert and ball-rooms. Exhibition of the *Kunstgewerbeverein*, see above. Adjoining the Königsbau is the *Palace of Prince William* (Pl. 12; D, 4). On the right, farther on, are the *Bazaar*, the *Kanzlei* (government-offices), and the '*Ministerium*' of the Exterior (Pl. 21; D, 5).

The extensive *Schloss-Platz is adorned with a **Column** (Pl. 24; E, 4), 59 ft. high, erected in 1841 to the memory of King William, and crowned with a *Concordia* in bronze, 15 ft. high, from a design by *Hofer*. At the corners of the pedestal are represented the 'Lehrstand', 'Nährstand', 'Wehrstand' (*i. e.* the teachers, the bread-winners, and the defenders of the country), and Commerce, also by *Hofer*. The reliefs on the pedestal represent the confirmation of the constitution, the battles of La-Fère-Champenoise and Brienne,


A B C D E F
1 2 3 4
1. Bahnhof D.4.
2. Bibliothek F.4.5.
3. Bürgerspital C.5.
Casernen.
4. Garde-C. C.4.
5. Infanterie-C. B.C.6.
6. Reiter-C. E.1.
7. Catharinen-Hospital B.C.3.
8. Finanz-Minist. E.3.
9. Baugewerkschule C.4.
10. Justiz-Gebäude F.5.
11. Königsbau D.4.
12. Kronprinzen-Palais D.4.5.
Kirchen.
13. Englische K. F.6.
14. Garnisons-K. C.4.
15. Hospital-K. C.5.
16. Katholische K. D.E.4.
17. St. Leonhards-K. E.6.
18. Stifts-K. D.5.
19. Leibstall E.4.
20. Liederhalle B.4.
21. Minist. des Auswärtigen D.5.
22. Markthalle E.5.
23. Marstall E.3.4.
Monumente.
24. Jubilaeums-Säule E.4.
25. Reiterst. Herzogs Eberhd. D.E.5.
26. Schiller D.5.
27. Münze F.3.
28. Museum D.5.
29. Museum d. bild. Künste F.5.
30. Muster Lager (Alterthum-Verein) C.D.6.
31. Naturaliencabinet E.F.5.
32. Olga-Heilanstalt A.4.
34. Polizei D.6.
35. Polytech. Schule C.5.
36. Post A.5. D.4.7.
37. Prinzessin-Palais F.5.
38. Rathhaus D.6.
39. Reithaus E.F.4.
40. Residenz E.4.5.
41. Schlachthaus B.5.
42. Schloss, altes D.E.5.
43. Ständehaus D.5.
44. Synagoge C.5.
45. Theater E.4.
46. Turnhalle C.4.
47. Waisenhaus E.5.
48. Zollamt E.2.
Hôtels.
a. Marquardt D.4.
b. Royal D.4.
c. König v. Würtemberg D.5.
d. Silber E.5.
e. Adler D.6.
f. Krauss D.4.
g. Oberpollinger D.4.
h. Textor D.4.
Thiergarten
Reiter Caserne
Orangerie
Königs Th.
Marstall
Bahnhof
Alterthums-Halle
Hoppenlau Friedhof
Holz-Garten
Stadt Garten
Gas-Anst.
Schloss Garten



Station Hasenberg
Militär Spital
Olga-Stift
Infanterie Caserne
Zuchthaus
Johannis K.
Feuer See
Rothebühl Strasse
Post
Markt Platz
Schul Str.
Eberhards Str.
St. Leonhards Platz
Wilhelms Platz
Tübinger Thor
Silberburg
Karls Linde
Römer Str.
Neue Weinsteige
Alexander Str.
Dannecker Str.
Charlotten Platz
Charlotten Str.
Dorotheen Str.
Hohenheimerstr.
Lindenspür Str.
Garten Strasse
Paulinen Strasse
Marien Str.
Hermann Str.
Augusten Str.
Wilhelm Str.
Hauptstätter Str.
Weissenburg Str.
Immenhofer Str.
Katharinen Str.
Urbans Str.
Olga Str.
Uhland Str.
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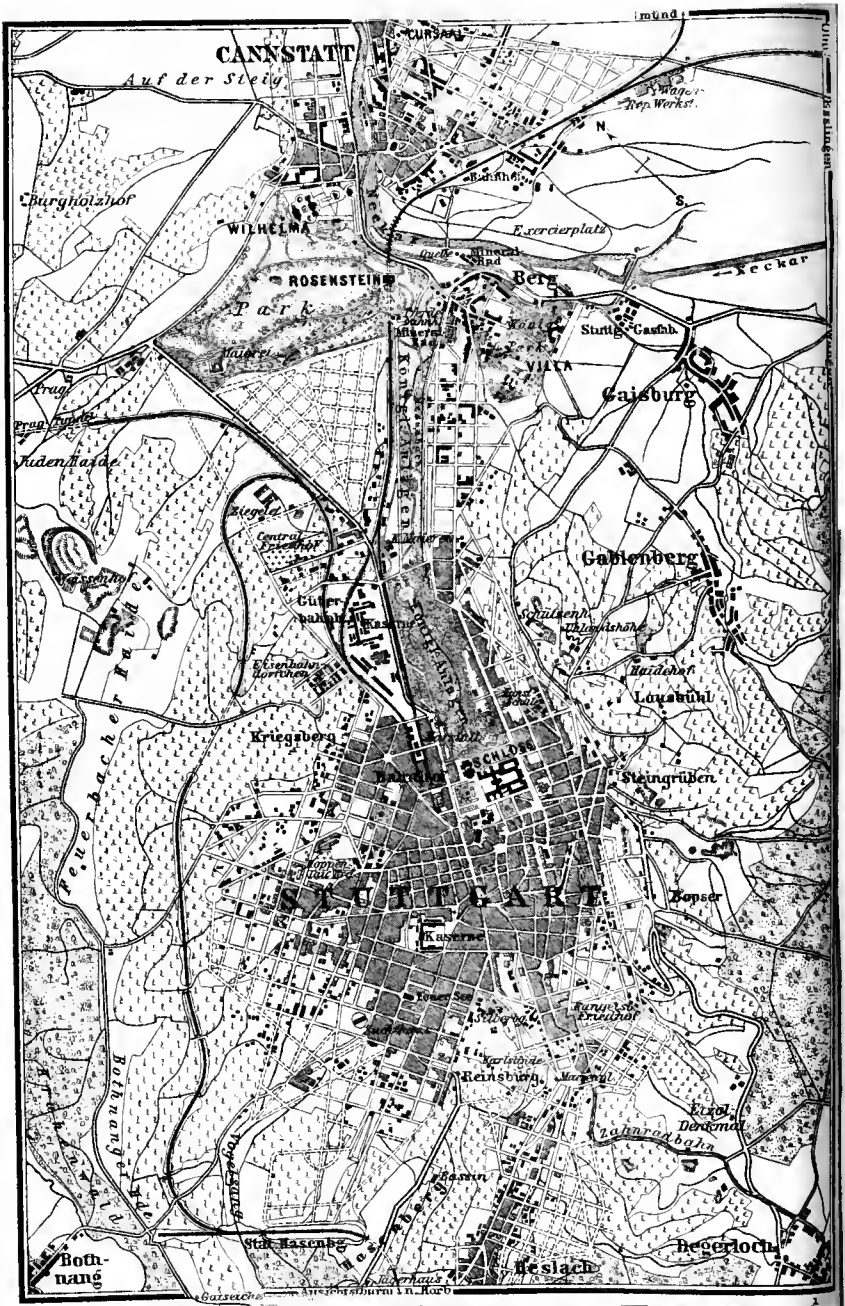
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Wagner & Debes Leipzig



CANNSTATT
Auf der Steig
Burgholzhof
WILHELMA
ROSENSTEIN
Park
Exercierplatz
Berg
Neckar
Stuttg. Gasfab.
VILLA
Gaisburg
Prag
Juden Haide
Ziegelei
Central Friedhof
Gablenberg
Güter-bahnh.
Kaserne
Schützenh.
Haidehof
Lausbühl
Kriegsberg
SCHLOSS
Steingrüben
Feuerbacher Haide
STUTTGART
Kaserne
Kopser
Reinsburg
Zahnradbahn
Bothnanger Hde
Bothnang
Stat. Hasenbg.
Hasenberg
Heslach
Degerloch
Kilometer
Engl. Mile

and the storming of Sens, and are cast in bronze from designs by *Wagner*. The genii at the base of the two neighbouring fountains, representing the rivers of Wurtemberg, are by *Kopp*. A military band plays daily in the kiosk in the middle of the square, at the hour of relieving guard (12 to 12.30 p.m.).

The new **Palace** (Pl. 40; E, 4, 5), begun in 1746, and completed in 1807, consists of a central building adorned with a gilded crown, and of two wings, and contains about 360 apartments. The hall, the staircase, and the 'marble', the 'blue', the 'white', and the 'dining' rooms are best worth seeing. Cards of admission obtained daily from the intendant.

The ground-floor contains a series of large *Frescoes by *Gegenbaur*, executed in 1843-45, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496). Among the pictures may be mentioned: *Pollak*, Oriental woman with carrier-pigeon; *E. Stöckler*, Lady of the 18th cent. (water-colour). Sculptures: *Dannecker*, Bacchus, Venus. Few of the others are original works. Then china from the factories of Ludwigsburg and Meissen, Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I., Pompeian antiques, etc. The private apartments of the king (special permission necessary) contain a collection of upwards of 500 Majolica vases of the 16th cent. (from Faenza and Urbino), purchased at Venice in the 18th cent. by Duke Charles Eugene.

The N. wing of the palace adjoins the *Theatre* (Pl. 45). On the E. side of the palace are the *Private Royal Stables* (Pl. 19), and at the end of the Königs-Strasse are the *Royal Mews* (Pl. E, 3).

The **Old Palace** (Pl. 42; D, E, 5), on the S. side of the Schloss-Platz, erected by Tretsch in 1553-70, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at the corners and a court surrounded by arcades in the middle. On the S. side is the entrance to the tasteful Gothic *Chapel* (restored). In the court rises the equestrian **Statue of Count Eberhard im Bart** (Pl. 25), a Count of Wurtemberg (d. 1496) who was created a duke by the Emp. Max, by *Hofer*. This palace contains the office of the *Obersthofmeister*, or chief intendant of the palace (see p. 10; office-hours 8-9 a.m. from 15th April to 15th Oct., Sundays and holidays excepted). In the E. tower the second floor is reached by an inclined plane instead of a staircase.

In the Schiller-Platz, which adjoins the Old Palace on the W., rises the ***Statue of Schiller** (Pl. 26; D, 5), designed by *Thorvaldsen*, and erected in 1839 by subscriptions from all parts of Germany.

On the S. side of the Schiller-Platz is the ***Stiftskirche** (Pl. 18), Prot. since 1532, in the Gothic style, erected 1436-95, and restored by *Heideloff* in 1841. Towers unfinished. Reliefs on the S. Portal: Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles.

**Stained Glass* of 1848-51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection; in the organ-choir King David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven **Stone Figures* of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from the close of the 16th century. In the choir is the painted stone monument of Count Albert von Hohenlohe (d. 1575; generally covered). Gothic pulpit in stone, of the 15th cent., with reliefs, disfigured by bronzing. In the N. aisle an old relief in stone, representing Christ as the Judge of the world (above), and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below)

A few paces to the S. lies the *Market Place* (Pl. D, 5, 6), the central point of the old part of the city, with a few patrician dwelling-houses of the 16th cent. and the *Town Hall* (Pl. 38), a building of no pretension. The Markt-Strasse leads to the S.E. to the *St. Leonhardsplatz*, with the late-Gothic church of St. Leonhard (Pl. 17; E, 6), on the outside of the choir of which is a *Mount Calvary* of the 15th century.

The *Olga-Strasse*, which runs hence to the E., and in which is the new *English Church* (Pl. 13; F, 6), built by Wagner, and the *Neckar-Strasse*, which begins at the Charlottenplatz, are among the finest of the new streets.

At the beginning of the Neckar-Strasse, on the right, is the *Palace of the Princesses* (Pl. 37; E, F, 5), with a pleasant garden, adjoining which are the *State Archives* (No. 4).

The ***Cabinet of Natural History** (Pl. 31), which occupies the middle and upper floor and the N. wing (Neckar-Str. 6) of the building of the Archives, is accessible daily, 11-12 (in summer on Sundays and holidays 11-1) and 2-3 o'clock (on Sun., Wed. and Sat. in summer 2-4); it is closed on the chief holidays. It contains a valuable collection of silver ores, geological specimens from different parts of Wurtemberg, fossils, thirteen teeth of a mammoth found near Cannstatt, zoological specimens chiefly from Africa, skeletons, and other objects of interest. The collections are divided into two sections, the one general, the other referring to Wurtemberg alone.

The large building opposite, with four wings and three courts, is the **Academy** (Pl. E, 4, 5), the seat in 1775-1794 of the *Carls-Schule*, founded by Duke Charles, where Schiller received his elementary education (p. 12). The dining-hall contains the *King's Private Library*. On the ground-floor are guard-rooms.

The royal **Library** (Pl. 2), Neckar-Str. 8, a massive building by Landauer, is open every week-day 10-12 and (except Saturdays) 2-5, and contains 500,000 vols., 3800 MSS., 7200 Bibles in more than 100 different languages, and 2400 specimens of early printing.

The ground-floor of this building is occupied by the **Collection of Wurtemberg Antiquities** (open daily 10-12 and 2-5).

To the right of the entrance-hall are objects from *Lake-dwellings* and *Pre-Roman Tumuli*, chiefly found in Wurtemberg. The second compartment to the right contains articles of special interest in gold, bronze, and iron from the royal tombs at Hundersingen (on the Danube), Klein-Aspergle, and Belle-Remise (Ludwigsburg), proving a commercial intercourse with Italy in the 5th cent. B. C. — Roman *Anticaglice*. — Objects from *Tumuli* of the Pre-Carlovingian and the Carlovingian periods, including many gold ornaments, curious silver bar-work, and weapons. — Stove-plates of the 16th cent., in cast and forged iron; objects in tin, bronze, and copper. — Gold and silver ornaments, weapons, and armour, including a curious jousting helmet. The 'Red Room', in the S. wing, contains the *Royal Cabinet of Art and Antiquities*, founded by the Dukes of Wurtemberg and specially rich in vessels and weapons of the Renaissance. Italian bronzes of the 16th century. In one of the long cases is a pack of cards, painted in the 15th century. On both sides of this room are reproductions of Renaissance apartments.

To the left of the entrance-hall we first reach the *Ceramic Collection*, including numerous tile-stoves of various periods and styles (late-Gothic stove from Ravensburg). The *Murschel Collection of Porcelain* contains objects chiefly of Ludwigsburg manufacture. The Rococo Room is adjoined by one fitted up in the style of the 17th cent., with guild-insignia and household gear. Opposite is the collection of *Glass*, *Articles in Wood and Leather*, *Instruments*, *Textile Fabrics*, and *Costumes*. The S. Room contains the collection of ecclesiastical art, including works by *Zeitblom* and *Schaffner*. Fine stained glass. Byzantine and Roman vessels. Carpets and Embroideries.

Beyond the library are the extensive new **Law Courts** (Pl. F, 4, 5), built by Landauer, with a fine vestibule and jury court. The colossal groups of Law and Justice on the attic-story are by Kopp.

Farther down the Neckar-Strasse, in a new building with wings opposite the *Mint*, is the ***Museum of Art** (Pl. 29; F, 3; Sun. 11-3, Tues., Wed., Frid. 10-3; in winter Sun. 11-3, Wed. 10-3; engravings on Tues., Wed., and Thurs. 2-4; stone monuments on the ground-floor, Sun. 11-12; on other days, fee).

On the ground-floor, **Plaster Casts.** This collection is specially rich in models and casts of *Thorvaldsen's* works, presented by himself (d. 1844). Of the few original works the chief are *Dannecker's* celebrated bust of Schiller in marble (the hair was partially mutilated by the master himself when suffering from a fit of mental aberration), and *Kopf's* Bathsheba.

The **Picture Gallery** is on the upper floor (760 pictures). The accommodation for this collection has been recently increased by the addition of a new S. wing (p. 6), and the arrangement of the pictures has been changed (catalogue 60 pf.).

1ST SALOON. (N.) *4. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; *5. *Titian*, Mary Magdalene; 8. *Tintoretto*, Venetian Senator; 10. *Venetian School*, St. Jerome; 11. *Giulio Romano*, Madonna della Seggiola (after Raphael); *12. *Pordenone*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; *14. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and saints; 18. *P. Veronese*, Lady in Venetian costume. — (E.) 24. *Bellini*, Madonna; 26. *Bonifacio*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 27. *Lor. Lotto*, Crucifixion; 35. *C. Dolci*, The Virgin; 38. *Bellini*, Madonna; 60. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Saints; 62. *Lor. Lotto*, The Magi.

CABINETS: I. (W.) 88. *Caravaggio*, Soldiers playing dice; *Palma's School*, Three female half-figures. III. (E.) 139. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait of a woman; 146. *P. Veronese*, Madonna; 148. *Titian*, Madonna; (W.) 161. *Raphael* (copy), Portrait. — Cabinets IV., V. and VI. contain nothing of importance.

2ND SALOON. (W.) 344, 337. *Kupetzky* (d. 1740), Portraits of the artist and his wife; 228. *Le Brun*, Boar-hunt; 289. *Pencz*, St. Jerome; 232. *Tiepolo*, Finding of Moses. — (S.) 330. *Guido Reni*, St. Sebastian; 329. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 269. *Zurbaran*, Holy Family; 320. Portrait of Mona Lisa (after *Leonardo da Vinci*); 319. *Cesare da Sesto*, Madonna with the Child and St. Jerome. — (E.) 229. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 305. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 300, 288, 276, 218. *Canaletto*, The Piazzetta and Grand Canal at Venice; *234. *Titian*, Portrait of a Doge. — (N.) 304. *Spanish School*, Clement XII.

3RD SALOON. Dutch Masters. (N.; to the right of the entrance) 617. The artist Fr. Snyders and his family, after *Van Dyck*; 339. *Jan van der Baen*, Portrait; 487. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants in a tavern; 341. *G. Schalcken*, Hermit; 286. *Van der Werff*, Mary Magdalene; 561. *C. Netscher*, Portrait; 541. *A. Brouwer*, Old man counting money; 573. *C. Netscher*, Portrait; (to the left of the entrance) *358. *Frans Hals*, Man with a falcon; 259, 264. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 497. *P. Brueghel*, Christ entering Jerusalem. — (W.) 363. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 518. *Teniers the Younger*, The Alchemist; 582. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Horses in front of a village-tavern; 293. *Wybrandt van Geest*, Dutch domestic scene; 333. Dead Christ, after *Van Dyck*; 346. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Wagoner; 572, 562. *Huysman*, Landscapes; 332. *Rembrandt*,

Portrait of a boy. — (S.) *282. *Jordaens*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 292. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; *359. *A. van Everdingen*, Northern landscape; 297. *Metsu*, Portrait of a young woman; *275. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison; 280. *Mierevelt*, Dutch burgomaster; 362. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 479. *Weenix the Elder*, Shepherd resting; 271. *Lievens*, Portrait of an old man. — (E.) 539. *Roos*, Animal picture; 278. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Peasants and horses; 347. *J. van Ruysdael*, Silvan scene; 266. *Teniers the Elder*, Portrait; 262. *Rubens*, Penitent Magdalene; *210. *A. van Dyck*, Expulsion from Paradise; no number, *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the artist De Crayer; 261. *Teniers the Elder*, Portrait; 274. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Peasants showing a horse to a cavalier; 476. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscape with grotto; 531. *Roos*, Shepherdess and child, with resting animals; 537. *Brouwer*, Surgical operation on a peasant's foot.

Corridor. Small Dutch pictures, etc. 499, 500, 491, 492. *Jan Brueghel*, Allegorical representations of the elements; 501. *J. B. Weenix*, Dead game; 335, 600 *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight landscapes; 471. *Gov. Flinck*, Landscape with accessories; 334. *A. van der Neer*, Landscape; 551. *K. du Jardin*, Landscape; 472. *A. van Ostade*, Rustic scene; 475. *Jan Brueghel*, Diana and her nymphs in a silvan landscape (accessories by *H. van Balen*); 570. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants in a tavern; 495. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a man in the costume of a knight; 530. *K. du Jardin*, Landscape; 538. *Roos*, Evening-scene, with herd of cattle; 553. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants playing cards; 526. A scholar, after *G. Dou*; 510. *S. Koninck*, A scholar; 470. *Bakhuysen*, Rough sea, with vessels; 554. *J. Brueghel*, Cavaliers and wagoners in a silvan landscape.

Room to the Right (adjoining the Corridor). Also small Dutch pictures. 549, 504. *Denner*, Portraits; 525, 506. *Rugendas*, Battle, Encampment; 560. 618. *Frank*, Adoration of the Magi; 612, 493. *Rugendas*, Battle-pieces; 272. *Frank the Elder*, The Magi; 592. *Denner*, Portrait; 564. *Elsheimer*, Deliverance of St. Peter.

4th Saloon. Old German Masters, particularly of the Swabian School. Several works by *Barth. Zeitblom*. 459b. *Mabuse*, Crucifixion; 459a. *School of Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 405. *Barth. Schön*, Coronation of the Virgin; *398. *Memling*, Bathsheba; 435. *Beham*, St. Benedict; 388. *Amberger*, Portrait; 428. *Herlin*, The Magi on the way to Bethlehem; 430, 432. *C. Vos*, Scenes from the life of St. George; 441. *Herlin*, Entombment; 372, 373, *Barth. Schön*, Flight into Egypt, Entombment.

Room adjoining the 4th Saloon. Also old German pictures. 447. *School of Holbein*, Portrait; 451, 368. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith, Portrait; 402. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of a town-councillor.

Adjoining the Corridor is the new South Wing, in the five rooms of which the pictures of the modern masters are arranged.

1st Room. Several works by the Stuttgart artists *Schick* (d. 1812) and *Wächter* (d. 1852). 721, 722. Portraits of Dannecker, by *Schick* and *Leybold*; 245. *Reinhardt*, Landscape during a storm; *243. *Jos. Koch*, Landscape after a thunder-storm (accessories by *Heydeck*); 250. *Angelica Kaufmann*, Portrait of a lady; 610. *Kobell*, Landscape with grotto; *252. *Jos. Koch*, Landscape with river.

2nd Room. To the left: 731. *Ludwig*, Landscape; 741 *Baisch*, Curiosity; *O. Achenbach*, Posilipo; *754. *Laupheimer*, A bashful adorer; 745. *Bleibtreu*, Battle of Wörth; 759. *Barison*, Venetian family; 756. *Dill*, Canal Grande; *750. *Lier*, View on the Scottish coast; *Zügel*, Autumn; 753. *Adam*, Hungarian market-scene; *73. *Peters*, Flowers; *Keller*, Entombment; *729. *Aivasowsky*, Sea-piece; *736. *Braith*, Flock of sheep returning home.

3rd Room. To the left: 755. *Majer*, Sleeping monk; *696. *A. Zimmermann*, The Obersee; 649. *Neher*, Descent from the Cross; 699. *Kleyen*, Madonna; *Gude, Calm; 664. *Bauerle*, Orphans; 637. *Etzdorf*, Norwegian scene; 639. *Gudin*, After the storm; 726. *Funk*, The Kaiser-Gebirge; 630. *Ebert*, The Amperthal; 646. *Tillemanns*, Gaming; 647. *Lange*, Château Kolowrat in Bohemia; 690. *Heck*, Itinerant preacher; *709. *Tiesenhausen*, On the Baltic; 666. *Heck*, In church; 708. *Kurzbauer*, The first picture-book; 733. *Kappis*, Black Forest village in winter; 648. *Neher*, The Widow's Son at Nain; 752. *A. v. Werner*, Luther at the Diet of Worms.

4TH ROOM. To the left. *633. *Rottmann*, Epidaurus; 700. *Closs*, Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli; *678. *Dietz*, Scene outside the gates of Leipsic in 1813; *643. *Bürkel*, Tyrolese pass; 724. *Schaumann*, Popular fête at Cannstatt; 659. *Rustige*, Emp. Otho I. after the conquest of the Danes; *757. *Schönleber*, Evening at Dort; 732. *Bockelmann*, At the pawnbroker's; *727. *Lessing*, Franconian mountain-scene; 740. *R. Jordan*, Ship-wreck; 632. *Voltz*, Alpine herd-girl; 650. *Brackeleer*, Peasants drinking; *652. *Morgenstern*, Moonlight boating-party on the Elbe; 635. *Nahl*, Wallenstein and Seni; 686. *Funk*, Scene in the Eifel; 751. *Löfftz*, Erasmus; 731. *Ludwig*, The St. Gotthard.

5TH ROOM. To the left. *728. *Jos. Brandt*, Cavalry-skirmish; 677. *Mali*, North Italian mountain scene; *694. *W. v. Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis, a sketch in colours; *647. *Schendel*, Vegetable-seller; *707. *Defregger*, The wounded huntsman; 758. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Coeuilly, 1870; 675. *Rethel*, Finding of the body of Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; 687. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee; 629. *Grünewald*, Hailstorm in harvest; 636. *Hummel*, Mountain scene; *712. *O. Achenbach*, The strangers' cemetery at Rome; *701. *Feuerbach*, Iphigeneia; *713. *Makart*, Cleopatra; 638. *Löffler*, Jerusalem; 631. *Bohn*, Serenade; 681. *Peters*, Hunting-seat in winter; 660. *Riedel*, Medea; *626. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 670. *Brion*, Marriage-procession in Alsace; 698. *Ebert*, Forest-scene; 702. *Schrader*, Shakespeare brought before the justice for deer-stealing; **Braith*, Cattle in a thunderstorm; 714. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Champigny; 663. *Häberlin*, Suppression of the Wurtemberg monastery of Alpirsbach in 1648; 720. *Mali*, The shepherd's morning-greeting; 704, 705. *Schleich*, Landscapes; 717. *Gegenbaur*, Hercules and Omphale; 684. *Rustige*, The duke of Alva in the castle of Rudolstadt; 688. *Schütz*, Midday-rest in harvest; 685. *Leu*, The Hohe Göll near Berchtesgaden.

In the court of the museum is an *Equestrian Statue of King William I.*, designed by Hofer, and erected in 1884.

In a niche on a house at the corner of Eugen-Str. and Moser-Str. (Pl. 7, 4) is a bronze bust of the jurist *Joh. Jac. Moser* (1701-85), modelled by Kopp, and erected in 1885.

On the W. side of the Neckar-Strasse are the ***Anlagen,** or *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. E, F, 3, 2, 1). These charming pleasure-grounds, embellished with fine groups of trees, flower-beds, and sheets of water, and extending to a length of about 2 M. (nearly to Cannstatt), are adorned with modern sculptures in marble (chiefly copies from the antique), especially in the so-called Botanic Garden to the E. of the upper pond. Above the conduit which feeds the pond, on the side next the palace, is a colossal group by *Dannecker*, representing water and meadow nymphs. In the first 'Rondel' of the main avenue: Count Eberhard and the shepherd (from Uhland), a colossal group by *Paul Müller*. About $^3/_4$ M. farther on in the main avenue is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. 10); 200 paces farther two Horse-tamers, both groups by *Hofer*.

We now enter the N.W. quarter of the town, and note the fine buildings of the *Würtembergische Vereinsbank* and the *Head Office of the Reichsbank*, both in *Friedrich-Strasse*. The *Kriegsberg-Strasse* and the *Goethe-Strasse* (in which stands the Military Headquarters, Pl. C, D, 3, 2) contain perhaps the handsomest new buildings in this quarter.

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 35; C, 3), in the Alleen-Strasse, erected in the Italian Renaissance style by *Egle* in 1860-65, and

enlarged by *Tritschler* in 1878, is adorned to the right and left of the door with statues of Dürer and Kepler. Between the Corinthian columns on the upper story are ten allegorical statues representing the professions for which a technical education prepares the student; above are two admirable allegorical representations of Art and Science, by Th. Bechlar of Munich. There are also medallion-portraits of Schinkel, Redtenbacher, Beblinger, and Syrlin.

The ***Stadtgarten** (Pl. C, 4; adm. to the almost daily concerts 50 pf.) is a favourite pleasure-resort, with a restaurant.

On the W. side of the garden is the *Gewerbehalle*, or main building of the Exhibition of 1881, now containing the *Exchange* (business-hour 2-3 p. m.) and an exhibition of *Wurtemberg Products suitable for Exportation*. Adjacent, in the Kanzlei-Strasse, is the new *Architectural and Engineering School* (Pl. 9; C, 4), a handsome edifice with a Mansard roof and fine courts, by *Egle*. In the Linden-Strasse, farther to the W., are the *Gymnastic Hall* (Pl. 46), the handsome *Realgymnasium*, and the *Garrison Church* (Pl. B, C, 4), a brick edifice in the round-arch style by Dollinger, with a dome and towers at the angles.

In the vicinity is the **Liederhalle** (Pl. 20; B, 4), the property of a vocal society, with large concert-rooms. The new hall, built by *Leins* in 1875, is the largest in Germany, having an area of 1600 sq. yds. In the open vestibule facing the garden are plaster models of the statues of Schiller at Marbach and Uhland at Tübingen. The garden (open to the public) contains a colossal bust of *Uhland* in bronze, and marble busts of *G. Schwab* and **Franz Schubert*. Between Schloss-Strasse, Kasernen-Strasse, and Lange-Strasse (Pl. B, 5) rise the massive new *Municipal School Buildings*. Farther to the W., in the Lindenspür-Strasse, is the *Ludwig Hospital* ('Charlottenhilfe'), founded and splendidly fitted up by the late Staatsrath v. Ludwig.

In the late-Gothic **Spitalkirche** (Pl. 15; C, 5), erected in 1471-93, and restored in 1841, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue of Christ (p. 108). The cloisters contain the tomb of Reuchlin (d. 1522), the erudite friend of Melanchthon. A few hundred yards distant (Hospital-Strasse 38) is the **Synagogue** (Pl. 44), in the Moorish style, with two handsome domes, erected in 1861.

The **Industrial Museum** (in the Legionscaserne, Pl. 30; C, D, 6), a very comprehensive collection of Wurtemberg products (upwards of 40,000 specimens), is open on week-days 10-12 a.m. and 2-6 p.m.; part of it is also open on Sundays from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (admission gratis).

In the *Feuersee* (Pl. B, 7), farther to the S.W., is the handsome modern ***Church of St. John**, built by *Leins* in the Gothic style, and occupying an admirable site; the interior is richly painted. — In the vicinity is the *Silberburg-Garten* (Pl. B, C, 8; p. 2), in the grounds below which, between the Marienthor and the Silberburg-

thor is a marble bust of *E. Mörcke*, the poet (d. 1875), by Roesch. — At the corner of the Böblinger-Str., stands the Roman Catholic ***Marienkirche** (Pl. C, 7, 8), an early-Gothic edifice with two towers, by *Egle*. Among the handsome houses of the fine Reinburg-Strasse, which connects these two churches, are the **Villa Siegle* by Gnauth, and the residences of Hr. Bohnenberger by Beisbarth, and Prof. Rustige by Leins. — The adjacent suburb of *Heslach* possesses a new Romanesque church by *Wolff*.

In the *Fangelsbach Cemetery* stands the *War Memorial*, designed by Gnauth, and representing Germania dispensing wreaths. — The *Central Cemetery*, on the Prag (p. 14), containing a Gothic burial chapel and several handsome mausoleums, commands a beautiful view.

An *Excursion to the Hasenberg by the Gäu Railway will be found interesting (seats should be taken to the left). On quitting the station, the line (for Böblingen, Freudenstadt, etc.; see R. 10) describes a sharp curve round the brick-works on the *Prag-Aecker*, and then runs southward in the direction of the vine-clad *Kriegsberg*, which juts out prominently into the valley. On the top of the latter (to the right) is the *Feuerbacher Heide*, at the end of which is the popular *Weissenhof* restaurant, with a pretty view. The gradient is very steep, amounting to 1 in 52 ft. A tunnel, 590 yds. long, is soon passed through, and we obtain to the left an unexpected *View of the town, with the dome of the new garrison-church rising conspicuously in the foreground, and the picturesque chain of hills opposite. The train continues to ascend the slopes of the valley, passing through gardens and vineyards, and describing a wide circle round the town. The view increases in attraction as a greater elevation is attained. After 20 min. the *Vogelsang-Thal* is crossed by a viaduct 130 ft. in height, and the train stops at the station on the **Hasenberg** (1210 ft. above the sea, 394 ft. above the station at Stuttgart), which lies at the corner of the wood. This point, which commands an extensive view of the town and the valley of the Neckar, may also be reached by the new and winding Rothebühl-Strasse. Still finer views are obtained from the ***Jägerhaus** (1456 ft.; *Restaurant*), near which a bust of the novelist *Hauff* was erected in 1882, and from the (1/4 hr.) stone **Belvedere Tower*, 130 ft. in height, erected in 1879 (cross the rails and enter the wood): the view extends as far as the Wartthurm at Heilbronn and the Melibocus; to the S. the entire chain of the Swabian Alb, with the Hohenstaufen, Rechberg, Neuffen, Achalm, and Hohenzollern. From the Jägerhaus through the woods to the *Gais-Eiche*, 1/4 hr. The direct path from the Jägerhaus to Stuttgart descends abrnptly in 20-25 min., passing on the right the reservoir of the new aqueduct and the *Reinsburg*, with the *Karls-Linde*, a hill affording a fine view, immediately to the S. of Stuttgart. Tramway from the Schwabstrasse, see p. 1.

Charming walk through the Charlotten-Strasse and Gaisburg-Strasse to the ***Uhlandshöhe** (1/2 hr.). The route commands a series of lovely views of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar, the finest points being the pavilion at the top and 'Uhland's Lime-tree'. A similar point is the **Schillerhöhe**, on the *Bopser*, outside the Wilhelmsthor, reached by the Neue Weinsteige, a continuation of the Olga-Strasse, commanding beautiful and varied views during the winding ascent.

At **Hohenheim**, a royal château, 6 M. to the S. of Stuttgart, erected by Duke Charles in 1768, there is an admirable agricultural school. Extensive view from the top. A visit may also be paid on the same day to the model-farms of **Klein-Hohenheim, Scharnhausen**, and **Weil** (with a considerable stud). Permission to inspect them is obtained at the office of the royal domains in Stuttgart, Friedrich-Str. 26. Weil is 1 1/2 M. from Esslingen (p. 25).

Zahnradbahn to *Degerloch*, see p. 1.

From Stuttgart to Cannstatt, 2½ M. The Railway (R. 8; 8-11 min.) penetrates the *Rosenstein* (see below) by a tunnel 450 yds. long, crosses the Neckar, and reaches the station of *Cannstatt*, on the left bank.

The Tramway (p. 1; 2½ M. from the Palace at Stuttgart, in 20 min.), traverses first the *Neckar-Strasse* (p. 4), and then the *Untere Neckar-Strasse* (view of the royal villa, see below), which extends to the chief tramway station at Berg.

Berg *(Grüner Hof; Pension Funk)*, a suburb of Stuttgart, sharing its rapid growth, lies on the left bank of the Neckar. *Neuner's Mineralbad*, at the tramway-terminus at the extremity of the village, contains a swimming-bath, an aquarium and a favourite open-air theatre. On a slight eminence above the village rises the modern Gothic church, built by Gaab in 1855, with an elegant open tower.

The **Royal Villa,** on the summit, a modern Renaissance edifice, built by *Leins* in 1846-53, and surrounded with gardens and hot-houses, commands a charming view. In the interior are pictures by *Nic. de Keyser*, *Kaminski*, *Bohn*, *Karl Müller*, etc., and sculptures by *Tenerani* and other masters. In the garden statues of the four seasons by *Kopf*, and busts in bronze of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and his consort, by *Rauch*. Tickets of admission obtained at the office of the Obersthofmeister, at the Alte Schloss (ground-floor, 8-9 a.m.; see p. 3).

The **Rosenstein,** a villa in the Roman style on the adjacent hill, with colonnades, built by Salucci in 1823-29, is also accessible by ticket as above (fee).

Statuary in the interior: *Wagner*, Pan and Bacchante; *A. Wolff*, Enchantress kneeling; in the chief saloon, with frieze by *Weitbrecht*, representing rural occupations: *Wagner*, Psyche and Ganymede; *Dannecker*, Cupid; *Tenerani*, Venus holding a bow; *Hofer*, Cupid breaking his bow; *Rosetti*, Esmeralda teaching her goat to read.

The best Pictures are arranged in nine rooms on the N. side of the building (catalogue to be obtained of the steward): 10. *Hetsch*, Female head; 13, 14. *C. Vernet*, Sea-pieces; 24. *Palma Vecchio*, Petrarch and Laura; 25. *Domenichino*, Cleopatra; 35. *Correggio* (?), Susanna; 40. *P. Bordone*, Pomona; 61, 62. *Bakhuysen*, Cattle; 63. *De Keyser*, Raphael's Fornarina; 65. *Neher*, Roman 'Pifferari'; 72. *Calame*, Landscape; 77. *A. Werner*, Palace of the Doges at Venice; 82. *Van Hoove*, Palace at the Hague; 88. *Schelfhout*, Sea-piece; 94. *Riedel*, Girl making wreaths; 97. *Bamberger*, Sorrento; 98. *Riedel*, Peasant-woman of Nettuno; 100. *Ebert*, Lago di Garda; 112. *Müller*, Faust and Helen; *H. Vernet*, 119. Prayer in the desert, 121. Post of the desert; 123. *G. Bohn*, St. Elizabeth; 127. *Guffens*, Two Italian women; 184. *Steuben*, Esmeralda; 137. *Gegenbauer*, Shepherd and flute-player; 140. *Rottmann*, Messina; 141. *Peters*, Mömpelgard; 149. *Feuerbach*, Roman woman; 152. *Funk*, Schloss Tirol; 153. *Calame*, The Lake of Brienz; 158. *Gegenbaur*, Italian woman; 162. *Maes*, Neapolitan woman praying; 166. *Gurlitt*, Acropolis; 171. *Peters*, Château Misox on the Bernardino. Also Frescoes by *Dietrich*, History of Bacchus; and by *Gegenbaur*, Olympus (in the dome).

The *Sprudel*, welling forth like that of Carlsbad, and other mineral springs on the island *(Neckar-Insel)* which extends from

Berg almost to Cannstatt, has given rise to a number of bath-houses (e. g. *Leuze's Inselbad*, where a band plays at 6 a.m.).

The Canstatt road which the tramway follows from Berg skirts the foot of the Rosenstein, and beyond the lower entrance to the Wilhelma crosses the Neckar.

The ***Wilhelma**, an edifice in the Moorish style, was erected for King William I. in 1842-51, and completed shortly before his death (adm. see above; fee).

The first building which the visitor reaches in the well-kept gardens is the *Festsaalbau*, containing a single saloon sumptuously fitted up. It is connected by means of circular colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the right contains a *Picture Gallery*, of Oriental subjects only, including two works by Horace Vernet) and with the *Château* itself on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the right a drawing-room, on the left the king's study. There are also bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and a bath-room (with a fine stalactite ceiling). The tasteful decorations of the different apartments in various styles were chiefly executed by artists of Stuttgart. At the back of the château several other terraces rise to the plateau of the hill, on the summit of which is a *Belvedere*, another structure in the Moorish style surmounted by a dome, and commanding a charming view. The lower terraces within the colonnades are embellished with beautiful flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by Güldenstein.

Cannstatt. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Hermann, with fine garden and terrace; Hôtel de Russie; Hôtel Bellevue, with garden and fine view; Hôtel Garni Merz, at the station.

Restaurants. *Cursaal; Merz; Weissinger; Krone.* — *Victoria Theatre* near the station, open in summer only.

Sanatory Establishments: *Dr. Veiel's*, for cutaneous diseases; *Dr. Ruehle's*, for nervous and mental affections; *Dr. Fischer's* (formerly *Wilhelmsbad*), for nervous affections.

**Popular Festival*, with exhibitions, races; etc., every alternate year, beginning on 28th Sept., and lasting 3-7 days.

Cannstatt, a town with 18,030 inhab., is a favourite resort of the citizens of Stuttgart, in spite of the steadily increasing manufacturing population. The warm saline and chalybeate springs attract a number of patients, while the mildness of the climate, the pleasant situation of the town, and the educational advantages it affords, have contributed to render it a favourite residence for strangers. The terrace and garden of the *Hôtel Hermann* and the *Cursaal* (concerts frequently at both) afford pleasant and fashionable afternoon lounges. The Cursaal, on the *Sulzerain*, with the *Wilhelmsbrunnen*, the most important of the mineral springs, is the chief morning rendezvous of visitors. A whey-cure establishment, a restaurant, a reading-room, the Karl-Olga-Bad, and a Trinkhalle are immediately adjacent. In front of the Cursaal is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by *Halbig*, erected in 1875. — In the Uffkirchhof is the grave of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), marked by a bronze bust by Donndorf.

The *Burgholz, 4½ M. from Stuttgart and 2¼ M. from Cannstatt (refreshments at the Burgholzhof) affords a striking view up the valley of the Neckar.

Untertürkheim, *Obertürkheim*, and the *Rothenberg*, see p. 25.

The **Solitude**, 6 M. to the W. of the city, built in 1767 by Duke Charles, was in 1770-75 the seat of the Carls-Schule, where Schiller received the rudiments of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 4). Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here. The grounds and park command an extensive prospect, including the dome of the Schloss. A whey-cure establishment at the Solitude attracts visitors in summer. In the vicinity is a well-stocked deer-park, with the 'Bärenschlösschen' (a shooting hox) and the *Bären-See*. Deer fed at 11 a.m., wild boars at 6 p.m. (cards of adm. at the office of the royal chasse, in the Academy, p. 4).

2. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal.

69 M. RAILWAY in 3-4½ hrs. — Route viâ HEILBRONN, see R. 4.

The line traverses a fertile plain, within a short distance of the mountains. Stations *Kirchheim*, *St. Ilgen*, *Wiesloch*. As (15 M.) *Langenbrücken* (Ochs; Sonne), a small place possessing sulphur-baths, is approached, *Kislau*, once a château of the prince-bishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, is seen on the right.

20½ M. **Bruchsal** (**Hôtel Keller*, **Rose*, both near the station; **Railway Restaurant*) is the junction of the Bâle line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). The town (11,657 inhab.) was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a fine 'rococo' edifice, handsomely fitted up, and adorned with frescoes by Zick, is worthy of a visit. The castellated building on the left as the station is approached is a prison, erected in 1845.

Beyond Bruchsal a tunnel of 140 yds. under the churchyard. 24½ M. *Heidelsheim*. 27 M. *Gondelsheim*, with the ruined castle and modern château of Count Langenstein.

30 M. *Bretten* (*Vier Jahreszeiten, moderate), a small town commanded by an ancient watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497-1560), to whom a monument has been erected. Branch-lines to *Durlach* and *Heilbronn*, see pp. 15, 18. — 36 M. *Maulbronn*.

Maulbronn (2 M. from the station; *Kloster* or *Post*; *Brewery*, good beer, with beds; post-omnibus to the village thrice daily in 25 min.) possesses a Protestant theological seminary, which was once a celebrated Cistercian abbey, and subsequently the seat of the 'monastery school' founded by Duke Christopher in 1556. The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1137, is a fine Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late-Gothic chapels on the S. side were subsequent additions. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks from the nave; in front of the central niche are a richly-decorated throne and an altar with a colossal crucifix dating from 1473. The choir, adorned with two handsome Gothic windows, contains 92 well-carved stalls in the late-Gothic style. Each of the transepts, on the N. and S. side of the choir respectively, contains three rectangular chapels. At the W. end of the church is a *Vestihule ('Paradies') with elegant late-Romanesque arcade-windows and fine vaulting. The **Cloisters* on the N. side of the church are interesting. The S. passage, in the transition style (1303) is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, are simpler. In front of the N. wing of the cloisters is a tastefully-constructed well-house. Beyond it is the summer-refectory ('Rebenthal') with fine vaulting. Other apartments (chamber of flagellation, chapter-house, audience saloon, residence of the superior) adjoin the E. side of the cloisters. On the W. side is the winter or lay-refectory, divided into two parts by seven double columns. The entire structure, one of the best preserved of the older monasteries of Germany, has been restored under the superintendence of Landauer. — The small town of *Knittlingen*,

3 M. to the N. of Maulbronn station (diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.), is one of the traditional birthplaces of Dr. Faust.

The train now passes through a tunnel of 357 yds., by which the watershed between the Neckar and the Rhine is penetrated. 40 M. *Mühlacker*, junction for *Pforzheim* (p. 14); 44 M. *Illingen;* 47 M. *Vaihingen;* 50 M. *Gross-Sachsenheim*. On the left rise the *Stromberg* and the *Heuchelberg*, two low, wooded chains of hills. The train next traverses the old *Kraichgau* and *Salzgau*, a fertile, undulating district, and crosses the profound valley of the *Enz* by a **Viaduct*, 115 ft. high, and 357 yds. long, supported by 21 arches, in two series, one above the other (well seen from the station of Bietigheim). At (54½ M.) **Bietigheim** the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 4). Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. 56½ M. *Thamm*. Farther on, immediately to the right, near (57½ M.) *Asperg*, rises a vine-clad hill (*View) crowned by the small fortress of *Hohenasperg*, used as a state-prison, where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart from 1777 to 1787 for having composed a satirical epigram on him.

60 M. **Ludwigsburg** *(Bär)*, a dull town with 16,100 inhab., is the military depôt of Wurtemberg, and contains an arsenal, cannon-foundry, barracks, military schools, &c. It was founded at the beginning of last century by Duke Eberhard Ludwig (d. 1733), whose statue adorns the market-place, as a rival of Stuttgart, and was considerably extended by Duke Charles, who resided here in 1764–85. The streets are broad and regularly built. The *Palace*, which contains 460 rooms and a gallery of the portraits of sovereigns of Wurtemberg, is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds. The balcony of the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin, commands a fine view. A subterranean vault contains a representation in wax of Count Emich, an ancestor of the royal House of Wurtemberg, carousing with a Capuchin. In the cellar is a *Cask* with a capacity of 20,000 gallons. At the S. E. extremity of the Schloss-Garten is the *Churchyard*, containing Dannecker's monument to Count Zeppelin (d. 1801), the minister of King Frederick, erected by order of the latter.

The N. prolongation of the grounds is the *Favoriten-Park*, connected by an avenue of poplars with the (1½ M.) *Seegut* (or *Monrepos*), a royal château with an admirably managed farm.

Ludwigsburg is connected by a branch-railway with (3 M.) *Beihingen* (p. 21), on the railway from Backnang to Bietigheim.

63 M. *Kornwestheim;* 64½ M. *Zuffenhausen*.

To Calw and Horb, 56½ M., railway in 3½-5 hrs. — 2 M. **Kornthal** is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, and like them possessing several good schools. The *Inn belonging to the community is well-known for its wines (Cape of Good Hope, Jerusalem, etc.). — 4½ M. *Ditzingen*. — 9 M. *Leonberg* (Lamm or Post; *Löwe), the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling (p. 134), possesses an early-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs resembling the now extinct St. Bernard race. Then past (12½ M.) *Renningen* to (16 M.) **Weilderstadt** *(Krone; Löwe)*, with the late-Gothic Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (end of 15th cent.), the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (d. 1630), a bronze *Statue of whom adorns the market-place. 18½ M.

Schafhausen; 24 M. *Althengstett.* — At (30 M.) **Calw** *(Waldhorn)*, a town with 4662 inhab. and a considerable timber-trade, the line enters the deep and picturesque *Nagold-Thal.* — Railway from Calw to *Pforzheim* in 1/2-3/4 hr., see below.

The line then leads through the Nagold-Thal (several tunnels), past *Kentheim*, to (32 M.) *Teinach*, situated at the union of the Teinach and Nagold. About 1 1/2 M. up the valley of the Teinach (omnibus in 25 min.) are the charmingly-situated mineral-baths and hydropathic establishment of **Teinach** *(*Bad-Hôtel zur Krone*, with accommodation for 300 visitors, D. 2 m. 80, S. 1 m. 20, B. 70 pf., 'pens.' & R. 50-80 m. per week; *Hirsch; Zum Kühlen Brunnen).* On the hill above is *Zavelstein* (*Lamm), a summer resort, with a ruined castle, the tower of which commands an extensive view.

34 M. *Thalmühle* (*Inn), in the woods near which is *Burg Waldeck.* 36 1/2 M. *Wildberg* (Adler; Schwan), an old town, is prettily situated on a hill partly surrounded by the Nagold. Then (42 M.) **Nagold** *(Post; Hirsch)*, a busy place, commanded by the handsome ruins of the castle of *Hohennagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Handsome modern Gothic church. — The line now quits the Nagold-Thal, which here turns to the W., and ascends gradually through the *Steinach-Thal* to *Gündringen.* The train then passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, 1360 yds. in length, and reaches (48 1/2 M.) *Hochdorf* (1650 ft.), the culminating point of the line. Beyond (51 M.) *Eutingen*, the junction for the Gäubahn and the line to Hausach (p. 34), the train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen to the Neckar-Thal, to (56 1/2 M.) *Horb* (p. 33).

66 M. *Feuerbach*, beyond which the train passes through a tunnel of 1000 yds. under the *Prag.*

69 M. **Stuttgart,** see p. 1.

From Carlsruhe to Stuttgart by Pforzheim, see beelow.

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

51 1/2 M. Railway viâ Pforzheim in 3-4 hrs. (viâ *Calw* in 4 1/2 hrs., see above).

From Stuttgart to (29 M.) *Mühlacker*, see R. 2. Beyond (31 1/2 M.) *Enzberg* the line enters the dominions of Baden, and crosses the *Enz.* 33 M. *Niefern;* 35 M. *Eutingen.*

37 1/2 M. **Pforzheim** (810 ft.; **Hôtel Autenrieth; Schwarzer Adler*), a busy, manufacturing town, lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold* (27,200 inhab.). The staple commodities are gold and silver wares, in producing which 10,000 workmen are employed. Near the station is the **Schlosskirche*, erected in the 12th-15th centuries.

In the choir are the statues of the Margraves Ernest (d. 1604), Jacob (d. 1590), and Carl II. (d. 1577). Carl II. was the first prince of this line who embraced the Reformed faith. Then the statue of his wife Kunigunde, Margravine of Brandenburg (d. 1558); Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587); Albert of Brandenburg, celebrated for his numerous campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban; also Margr. Bernhard (d. 1553). On a large sarcophagus are the recumbent figures of Margr. Ernest (d. 1558) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). Beneath a Gothic covering is the bust of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick (d. 1811).

The market-place is embellished with a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1558), the founder of the extinct 'Baden-Durlach-Ernestine' line.

From Pforzheim to Calw, 17 M., railway in 1/2-3/4 hr. The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at *Brötzingen*, the first station (p. 15), crosses the *Enz*, penetrates the watershed between the Enz and the

Nagold by means of a tunnel, 490 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded *Nagoldthal*. After passing through another tunnel the train stops at (3½ M.) *Weissenstein* (*Sonne), commanded by a picturesque ruined castle. It then traverses the *Zelgenberg Tunnel*, which is 560 yds. in length, and near (7 M.) *Unterreichenbach* crosses the Nagold. — 12 M. **Liebenzell** *(Unteres Bad; Oberes Bad; *Ochs)*, a watering-place with warm springs of long established repute, pleasantly situated, and overlooked by a ruined castle. 14½ M. *Hirsau* (Hirsch; Schwan), with a celebrated ruined monastery (the original Benedictine convent, founded in 830, was destroyed by Melac in 1692). 17 M. *Calw*. From Calw to *Stuttgart*, see p. 14; to *Horb*, see p. 14.

From Pforzheim to Durlach *(Carlsruhe)*, 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 10 pf.). The line skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest Mts. and traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. Stations *Ispringen*, *Ersingen*, *Königsbach*, *Wilferdingen* (Krone), *Söllingen*, *Berghausen*, *Grötzingen* (junction for *Bretten* and *Heilbronn*, p. 18). At **Durlach** *(Carlsburg)*, a town of 7474 inhab., the train reaches the Baden main line; see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The railway to Wildbad continues to follow the picturesque green valley of the *Enz*. 39 M. *Brötzingen;* 40½ M. *Birkenfeld*.

43½ M. **Neuenbürg** *(Post)* is a picturesquely situated town, the greater part of which was rebuilt after a fire in 1783. Above it, on a wooded eminence skirted by the Enz, rises the *Schloss*, erected by Duke Christopher in 1658 on the site of an older building, and now the seat of the authorities of the district. Adjacent is the so-called *Fruchtspeicher*, the ruins of a castle with some Roman remains. The train crosses the Enz, passes beneath the Schlossberg, and then re crosses the river. 46 M. *Rothenbach;* 48 M. *Höfen;* 49 M. *Calmbach* (*Sonne), with a handsome modern church.

51½ M. **Wildbad.** — **Hotels.** *Bad-Hôtel; *Bellevue; *Klumpp, or Bär; charges at these, R. 2-3 m., D. 3-5 m.; *Hôtel Frey; Keim, D. 2 m.; *Hôtel de l'Europe, R. from 1½, D. 2½ m.; Ross; Krone. — Also numerous *Hôtels Garnis* and lodging-houses. — *Beer* at Mick's. — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of a week or more, 8 m.

Wildbad (1476 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (3600 inhab.), situated in the narrow, pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, possesses warm alkaline springs, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism. The greater part of the town lies on the right bank of the Enz, while the station is at the lower end of it on the left bank. In the *Curplatz*, at the end of the Haupt-Strasse, are the handsome new *Curhaus* or *Bad-Hôtel*, with reading and ball rooms and a café (music 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.), and the large *Badgebäude*, with its admirably equipped baths. The *Springs* (90-100° Fahr.) rise in the baths themselves, and their efficacy is chiefly ascribed to their being thus used in a fresh and natural condition at the fountain-head. Most of the patients (about 6500 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Leuk in Switzerland. There are three well-arranged public baths for each sex (1 m.), as well as a number of private baths (1 m. 80 pf.). Between the Enz and the Bellevue Hotel stands the new *Trinkhalle*, a tasteful iron structure in the Renaissance style, with a band-pavilion in the centre. The new *Katharinenstift*, a bath for the poor, is a building in the round-arch style. There are pleasant walks and grounds on both

sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz; on the S. (upper) side past the new Roman Catholic church as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort.

Excursions. A road ascends the Enzthal to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn), see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — By the small *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, to the *Kaltenbrunn* shooting-lodge (*Inn), 9 M.; thence to the *Hohlohthurm* (3625 ft.), a fine point of view, ¼ hr. — To (4½ M.) *Eyachmühl*, (2¼ M.) *Dobel*, and (3 M.) *Herrenalb*.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 14-15 m.), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Viâ *Calmbach* (see above) to (2¼ M.) *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a by-road to (6 M.) *Röthenbach* (view of Hohenzollern from the height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach), and (2¼ M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle, the tower of which commands an extensive view. Descent to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (p. 14); thence down to the (1 M.) Nagoldthal, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw* (p. 14; also railway from this point); then (1½ M.) *Hirsau*, and (3¾ M.) *Liebenzell* (p. 15). Thence back to Wildbad by *Schömberg* and *Calmbach*.

4. From Stuttgart to Hanau.

118 M. Railway in 5-8¾ hrs. This line forms the shortest route from Stuttgart to Berlin (16 hrs).

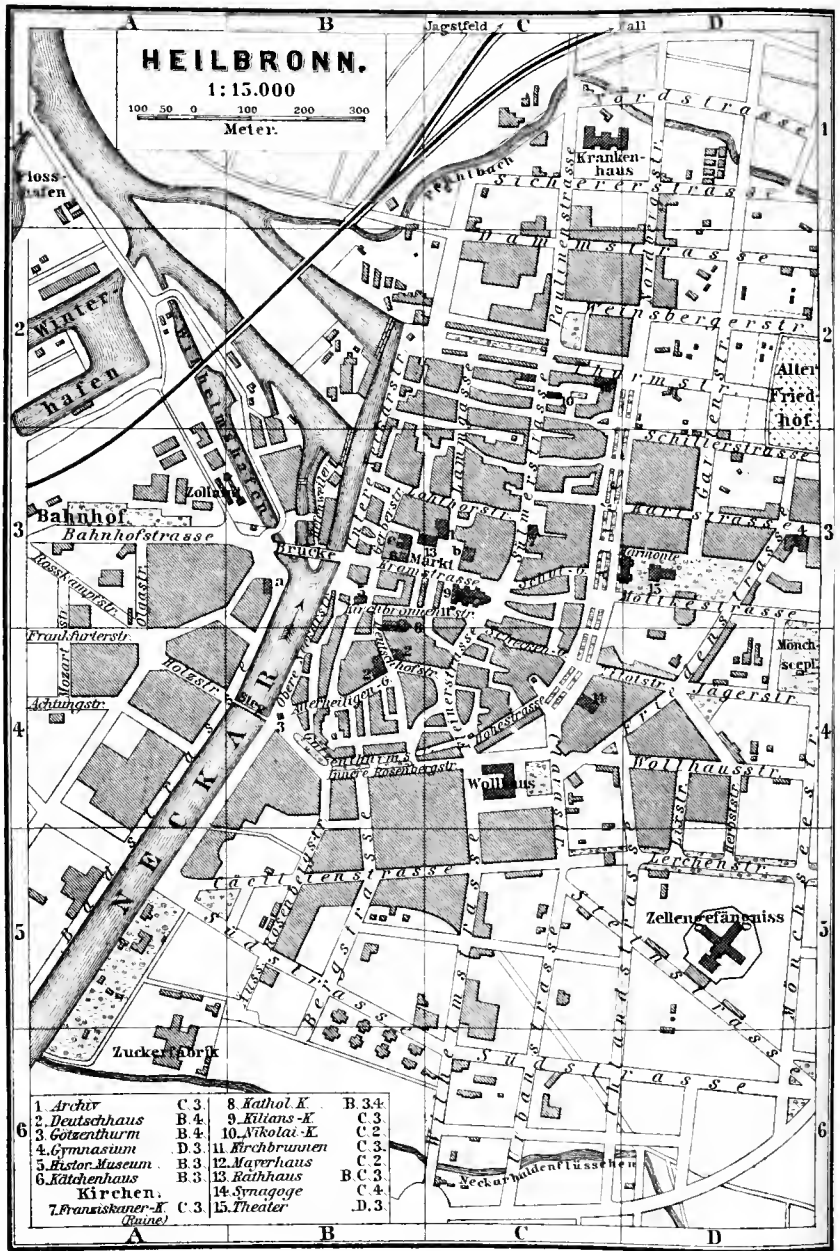
From Stuttgart to (14 M.) *Bietigheim*, see R. 2. The line follows the course of the *Enz* for a short way, and then crosses it just before its influx into the Neckar, near (18 M.) *Besigheim* (Waldhorn; Krone), a small town, probably of Roman origin, with two handsome towers, the remnants of mediæval castles. About 6 M. to the N.W. is the *Michelsberg* (1280 ft.), on which stands a very ancient chapel, said to have been once a Roman temple of Luna. The line now follows the Neckar, passes through a tunnel (700 yds.) beyond (22 M.) *Kirchheim* (to the right, the castle of *Liebenstein*, with an interesting chapel), and returns to the river at —

25 M. *Lauffen*, the old castle and church of which stand picturesquely on two rocks, separated by the river. Beyond (28½ M.) *Nordheim*, on a height to the left, rises the *Heuchelberger Warte*. As Heilbronn is approached, the vine-clad *Wartberg* becomes visible on the N., while the *Schweinsberg* (see below), embosomed in trees, is seen overlooking the town on the S.E.

33 M. **Heilbronn.** — Hotels. **Eisenbahn-Hôtel* (Pl. a; B, 3), at the bridge, R. 1¾-3 m., D. 2½ m., B. 80 pf., good restaurant; *Bahnhof Hôtel*, at the station, well spoken of, R. & B. 2 m. 10 pf.; **Falke* or *Post* (Pl. b; B, 3), **Rose* (Pl. c; B, 3), both in the Markt.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Vörg zur Harmonie; Deutsches Haus; Trick; *Hägele; Frank'sche Brauerei.* — Wine Rooms. **Zehender*, Kram-Str.; *Albrecht*, in the Allee; **Rätz*, Lohthor-Str.

Heilbronn, formerly a free town of the Empire, is now an important commercial and manufacturing place with 31,000 inhab., charmingly situated on both banks of the Neckar. The site of the old fortifications is occupied by a pleasant *Avenue*, encircling the old town, beyond which suburbs are springing up in every direction.



Geographische Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

To the left, in approaching the town from the station, the visitor observes the *Custom House* and the *Wilhelms-Canal;* farther on, the *Winter* and *Wood Harbours.* The town is entered by an iron bridge. The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 13; B, C, 3) in the market-place, with its lofty flight of steps, contains a curious clock constructed by Habrecht in 1580. The building figured prominently in the feuds between the town and Götz von Berlichingen, immortalised by Goethe. In the council-chamber his 'iron hand' is said to have distributed blows which effectually cured ‚headache, toothache, and every other human malady.' Letters from him, from Franz von Sickingen, the intrepid Reformer, and others are shown in the *Archives.* The old-fashioned house (Pl. 6; B, 3), at the S.W. corner of the Market, is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born. The story, however, is based on an unfounded tradition.

The **Church of St. Kilian* (Pl. 9; C, 3), founded in 1013, is the finest edifice in the town. The nave, a remnant of a basilica with pointed arcades, is all that remains of the original structure. The present church, in the late-Gothic style, was built in the 15th cent.; the tower, 217 ft. in height, was completed in 1529 in the Renaissance style and is now undergoing restoration. The choir (1480), with fine articulated pillars and networkv-aulting, contains a winged *Altar-piece in carved wood, representing the Nativity and Resurrection of Christ and the Death of the Virgin, executed by *Tilmann Riemenschneider* in 1498, and a fine ciborium. Behind this church is the *Heilbrunnen* (Pl. 11), or healing well, from which the town derives its name.

In the Sülmer-Str., which leads hence to the N., is the *Hafenmarkt*, with the tower of the *Church of the Franciscans* (Pl. 7), which was destroyed by the French in 1688. In the simple Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 10) the first Protestant divine service was celebrated in 1525. The *Schiller-Haus* opposite was occupied by the poet in 1793-94. At the back of the church of St. Nicholas is the house (Pl. 12) of *Dr. von Mayer* (d. 1878), a native of Heilbronn and the discoverer of the mechanical theory of heat.

One of the most interesting historical edifices in Heilbronn is the *Deutsche Haus* (Pl. 2; B, 4), with the Roman Catholic church, originally erected as the emperor's palace, afterwards in the hands of the Teutonic Order, and now occupied by the courts of law. Emperors, kings, and princes lived here in state, and the Heilbronn Contract was concluded here in 1633. The oldest part of the buildings is the lowest story of the church-tower, in the Romanesque sty e. Opposite is the old Schönthaler Hof, now the Restaurant zum Deutschen Hause (see above), where as a quaint inscription at the door relates, Charles V. once lived for six weeks and recovered from an illness by using the Heilbronn waters.

In the Allee are the building of the *Harmony Club* (Pl. C, D, 3), with a fine hall and a garden, and the *Synagogue* (Pl. 14. C, 4), a handsome edifice in a Moorish style. The former contains an exhibition of modern pictures belonging to the *Kunstverein.* In

the vicinity are the *Prison* (Pl. D, 5) and the new *Gymnasium* (Pl. 4; D, 3). The *Historical Museum* (Pl. 5; B, 3) contains a collection of antiquities, including numerous prehistoric objects found in the neighbourhood of Heilbronn.

The *Diebsthurm* (Pl. 3; B, 4), commonly known as *Götzens Thurm*, in which Goethe represents the knight to have died (he was really imprisoned here for one night only in 1519), is a lofty, square tower on the Neckar above the bridge, and is conspicuous from the railway.

The town *Water Works*, with steam pumping-apparatus and high-level reservoir, at the base of the Wartberg, deserve the inspection of engineers. The *Cemetery*, containing some interesting old tombstones, is tastefully laid out.

The *Wartberg*, rising 522 ft. above the Neckar, may be ascended in $^3/_4$ hour. On the top are an old watch-tower and an inn, the central point of the busy labours of the vintage. The tower commands a charming view of the Neckarthal. — The summit of the *Schweinsberg* (816 ft.) is reached by a pleasant, shady path in 1 hr., and commands an exquisite and extensive *Panorama, embracing the Alb chain on the S., the Black Forest and Vosges on the S.W., the Haardt Mts. and Donnersberg on the W., the Odenwald and Spessart on the N., and the Löwenstein Mts. on the E.

From Heilbronn to *Bretten* and *Carlsruhe*, see p. 15.

The train now crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and the Neckar. To the right is the line to Weinsberg (R. 5); on the hill are the tower and inn on the Wartberg (see above). Near (37 M.) *Neckarsulm*, a pleasant little town with an old lodge of the Teutonic Order, the train again approaches the *Neckar*, and beyond (39 M.) *Kochendorf* (village and château $^1/_2$ M. to the E.) it crosses the *Kocher*. — 40 M. **Jagstfeld** (**Bräuninger's Bad-Hôtel*, with terrace on the Neckar), a saline bath at the mouth of the *Jagst*, near which are the saline springs of *Friedrichshall*.

From Jagstfeld to Osterburken, 24 M., railway in $^3/_4$-1$^1/_2$ hr. The line runs viâ *Neudenau* and *Möckmühl*. — 24 M. *Osterburken*, on the Heidelberg and Würzburg railway, see p. 60.

From Jagstfeld to Heidelberg, 35 M., railway in 2-2$^1/_4$ hrs. The train crosses the Neckar. 2 M. **Wimpfen**, *Wimpfen 'im Thal'* and above it '*Wimpfen am Berg*', both 'enclaves' of Hessen, with the salt-works and saline baths of *Ludwigshall* (**Bad-Hôtel zum Ritter; Hôtel Hammer*, with fine view). The fine Gothic church in the valley was erected in 1262-78. Wimpfen am Berg is said to occupy the site of the Roman station *Cornelia*, which was destroyed by the Huns under Attila. The directors of the salt-works have a good collection of Roman antiquities found here. — The line now traverses an undulating and partly wooded district. 5$^1/_2$ M. *Rappenau* (°Gasthof zur Saline) also possesses salt-springs. Several unimportant stations. Then (14 M.) *Sinzheim*, where Turenne defeated the Imperial forces in 1674. The line traverses the *Elsenzthal*. At (22$^1/_2$ M.) **Meckesheim** (*Railway Hotel; Deutscher Kaiser*), on the *Elsenz*, it unites with the railway to Neckarelz (p. 61). 24$^1/_2$ M. *Mauer;* 26 M. *Bammenthal;* 28$^1/_2$ M. *Neckargemünd*, the junction of the Würzburg line (R. 15); thence to (35 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 61.

The train crosses the Jagst and at (42$^1/_2$ M.) *Offenau*, with

the salt-springs of *Klemenshall*, enters the charming vine-clad Neckarthal, with its numerous castles. The village and château of *Heinsheim* and the ruined castle of *Ehrenberg* are passed on the left bank. — 45 M. *Gundelsheim* (Prinz Karl), a small town with walls, towers, and a picturesque château, situated on an ivy-mantled rock. Opposite, on a hill on the left bank, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*. The train then penetrates the *Michelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long, and reaches (46½ M.) *Hassmersheim* (town on the left bank). To the right, above (47½ M.) *Neckarzimmern*, rises the picturesque castle of *Hornberg*, where Götz von Berlichingen died in 1562. — The next part of the valley is flanked with vine-clad and wooded hills. We pass *Hochhausen* on the left and cross the *Elz*. 50½ M. **Neckarelz,** the point of junction with the Würzburg-Heidelberg and Meckesheim railways (p. 61). — Beyond (52½ M.) *Binau* the train passes through a tunnel 850 yds. long. — 55½ *Neckargerach*, with important quarries; on the hill is the ruined *Minneburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. 57½ M. *Zwingenberg*, with a picturesque castle, now restored and the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden.

64 M. **Eberbach** *(*Leininger Hof; *Krone)*, an old town with a brisk trade in timber (4850 inhab.) The *Katzenbuckel* (1959 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., commanding a very extensive view, may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — To *Heidelberg* through the *Neckarthal*, see p. 61.

Our train now quits the Neckarthal and turns to the right into the green and wood-clad valley of the *Itterbach*, which it crosses several times. Beyond (67½ M.) *Gaimühle* we cross a lofty viaduct. — 71½ M. *Kailbach;* 75 M. *Schöllenbach*. The train penetrates the *Krähberg* by a tunnel nearly 2 M. long, beyond which it descends through the *Mümlingthal* to (78 M.) *Hetzbach-Beerfelden*. We then cross the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 145 ft. high. — 83 M. **Erbach** *(*Zum Odenwald*; *Burg Wildenstein; Adler)*, a town with 3000 inhab., situated in the Mümlingthal, is the principal place in the dominions of Count Erbach. The *Schloss* contains an interesting *Collection of armour, old fire-arms, valuable stained glass of the 13th-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and a number of other antiquities. In the chapel is shown the stone *Sarcophagus* which once contained the remains of Einhard (see p. 20) and his wife Emma, brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810.

84½ M. *Michelstadt* (*Löwe; Schwan; Dr. Scharfenberg's Hydropathic), a prettily-situated little town, with a late-Gothic church. We now pass *Schloss Fürstenau* (left) and the stations of *Zell*, *König*, *Mümling-Grumbach*, and *Höchst-Neustadt*. Tunnel. — 97 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*, the junction of the line to Darmstadt (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). — 99 M. *Gross-Umstadt* (*Lamm); 100½ M. *Klein-Umstadt;* 104 M. *Langstadt;* 105½ M. *Babenhausen*, the junction for Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg (see p. 52).

112 M. *Seligenstadt*, with 3700 inhab., is famous for the abbey founded here in 805 by Eginhard (or Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne. — 114½ M. *Hainstadt*; 116½ M. *Klein-Auheim.* — The train then crosses the Main and reaches (118 M.) *Hanau* (p. 51).

5. From Heilbronn to Hall (Nuremberg).

34 M. Railway in 1½-2 hrs. (express to Nuremberg by this route in 4½ hrs., from Stuttgart to Nuremberg in 5¾ hrs.). This is the shortest route between Nuremberg and *Carlsruhe* (viâ *Bretten*, p. 15).

Heilbronn, see p. 16. The train crosses the Wilhelm's Canal and three arms of the Neckar, and threads a long tunnel (1111 yds.). To the left diverges the line to Eberbach and Hanau (R. 4).

4½ M. **Weinsberg** (**Traube*), an ancient and historically memorable town. The ruined castle of *Weibertreu* ('woman's faithfulness'), on the height, was the scene of the events on which Chamisso founded one of his ballads. Justinus Kerner, the poet (d. 1862), occupied a house at the foot of the hill. Near it is a monument to him. The handsome Romanesque *Church*, a basilica with pointed arcades, contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. During the War of the Peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here.

The train now traverses the fertile and populous *Weinsberger Thal*. On a hill to the right, near (8 M.) *Willsbach*, stands the small town of *Löwenstein*, commanded by the ruined castle of the Löwenstein-Wertheim family. In a narrow valley at the N.W. foot of the hill lies the *Thäusser Bad*, with springs containing Epsom salts and sulphate of lime; at the N.E. base is *Lichtenstern*, a Protestant Reformatory for children, formerly a nunnery. Beyond (10 M.) *Eschenau* the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach*, which it crosses near (13 M.) *Bretzfeld*.

16½ M. **Oehringen** (*Württemberger Hof*), pop. 3700, is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, below which are cellars of vast size. The Gothic *Stiftskirche*, containing monuments of the Hohenlohe family and good stained glass, is interesting. — 21 M. *Neuenstein*; 24½ M. *Waldenburg*, both containing châteaux of the Hohenlohe family. Beyond (27 M.) *Kupfer* the train reaches the culminating point (1378 ft.) of the line, and then descends to (30 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the *Kocher*, passing through two tunnels.

34 M. **Hall,** or *Schwäbisch-Hall* (**Lamm*; **Adler*), an ancient town on the Kocher (pop. 9126), has a picturesque appearance from the station. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (1427-1525) contains as altar-piece an Entombment, sacribed to Lohkorn (about 1480). On the left bank of the Kocher is the *Church of St. Catharine*, a building of the 14th cent., containing a fine high-altar. The interesting church (12th cent.) of the old Benedictine abbey of *Kom-*

burg, situated at *Steinbach*, 1½ M. to the S. of Hall, and now tenanted by invalid soldiers, possesses an embossed altar-covering (antipendium) in gilded copper, dating from 1130, and a huge candelabrum of the same period. Close beside it is *Klein-Komburg*, with an early-Romanesque basilica, dedicated to St. Ægidius. In the choir are some frescoes of the 12th cent., discovered in 1877, and now restored. — Large salt-works with saline baths.

Salt is largely manufactured here. The salt-water is conveyed in pipes from the *Wilhelmsglück mine (9 M.), which is more interesting than those in the Salzkammergut, and rather resembles those of Wieliczka. Descent by a long flight of steps (680), or by a slide. The long galleries and spacious halls, glittering with crystals of salt, are imposing. Pure rock-salt is excavated here. Where the salt is less pure, it is obtained by filling portions of the mine with water, which in a few weeks becomes saturated with salt, and is drawn off and evaporated.

Beyond Hall the train passes through two tunnels and goes on to (38 M.) *Hessenthal*, junction of the following line (p. 22).

6. From Stuttgart to Crailsheim and Nuremberg viâ Backnang.

120 M. Railway in 4³/₄-7³/₄ hrs. This railway forms the shortest line of communication between Stuttgart and Nuremberg (comp. RR. 5, 7).

From Stuttgart to (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 23. The Murrthal-Railway here diverges to the left from the Remsthal Line (R. 7), and crosses the profound valley of the *Rems* by a lofty viaduct and a long iron bridge. 10½ M. *Neustadt*, close to which is the favourite watering-place of *Neustädtle*. A tunnel 390 yds. long is then passed through. 12 M. *Schwaikheim;* 14 M. *Winnenden*, a busy little manufacturing town, with the château of *Winnenthal*, now a lunatic asylum. 16 M. *Nellmersbach*. Beyond (17 M.) *Maubach* the train enters the valley of the *Murr* and reaches —

19 M. **Backnang** *(Post)*, a manufacturing town with extensive tanneries, and the interesting Gothic-Romanesque church of the canonry which was founded here about 1116. — The small watering-place of *Rietenau* (Curhaus) lies 3 M. from Backnang.

From Backnang to Bietigheim, 16 M., branch-railway in 1-1¼ hr. — The line follows the valley of the Murr, passing *Burgstall* and *Kirchberg*, to **Marbach** *(Post)*, a small town on a height on the right bank of the Neckar, about 6 M. to the N.E. of Ludwigsburg, the birthplace of Schiller (b. 10th Nov., 1759; d. 9th May, 1805). The house in which he was born was purchased by subscription in 1859, and has been restored as far as possible to its original condition. It contains various reminiscences of the illustrious poet. Close to the town is the *Schillerhöhe*, a park commanding a beautiful view, and containing a colossal bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Rau, erected in 1876. — The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high (fine view). — 12½ M. *Beihingen* (junction for *Ludwigsburg*, p. 13). Then (16 M.) *Bietigheim* (p. 13).

Beyond Backnang the train crosses the *Weissach* and descends into the peaceful Murrthal, which is bordered with forests. 22 M. *Steinbach;* 23 M. *Oppenweiler*, with the château of the knights of Sturmfeder, and the hoary *Reichenberg*. 25½ M. *Sulzbach*, where

the mediæval château of *Lautereck* is now a tannery. The train crosses the Murr and arrives at —

29 M. **Murrhardt** (**Stern*; *Sonne* or *Post*; *Hirsch*), a small and ancient town, formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey. The *Walderichskirche*, built on the site and with the remains of a Roman fort, and the *Stadtkirche*, formerly the abbey-church, will repay a visit. The * *Walderichskapelle*, adjoining the N. tower of the Stadtkirche, is a gem of the late-Romanesque style. The fountain in the market-place is surmounted by a statue of one of the Dukes of Wurtemberg.

The end of the Murrthal is of historic interest as the site of the boundaries of the Roman empire, of which all traces have disappeared. Beyond (32 M.) *Fornsbach* the train penetrates the watershed by a tunnel 578 yds. in length, enters the *Roththal* near (35 M.) *Fichlenberg*, threads another tunnel, 590 yds. long, and reaches the *Kocherlhal* and (38½ M.) *Gaildorf*. The Kocher is crossed by a lofty bridge. 40 M. *Oltendorf*; 43½ M. *Wilhelmsglück*, the station for the salt-mines of that name (p. 21). Then (45½ M.) *Hessenthal*, junction of the line from Hall (p. 20).

The next stations are *Sulzdorf*, where the *Bühlerbach* is crossed, *Grossaltdorf*, *Eckartshausen*, and *Maulach*, with a chalybeate spring.

62 M. **Crailsheim** (**Lamm*; *Hôtel Faber*), on the *Jagst*, a town of 4642 inhab., with a handsome Rathhaus and the château of Hohenlohe, now occupied by the district-authorities. The *Church of St. John*, a Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., contains a winged altar with paintings by Wohlgemuth, and a ciborium of 1498.

From Crailsheim to Mergentheim, 36½ M., railway in 2-3½ hrs. Stations *Satteldorf*, *Wallhausen*, *Roth am See* (p. 115), *Blaufelden*, *Schrozberg* (p. 115), (23½ M.) *Niederstetten* (an old town with walls and gates, the residence of Prince Hohenlohe-Jagstberg), (28 M.) *Laudenbach*, (30 M.) *Weikersheim* (*Hirsch, Lamm), on the Tauber, with the interesting château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg (to *Creglingen* and *Rothenburg ob der Tauber*, see p. 115). Then *Markelsheim* (a wine-growing place), *Igersheim*, and *Mergentheim* (p. 60).

From Crailsheim to Nördlingen, 40 M., railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs.; to Ulm (68 M.; by *Aalen* and *Heidenheim*) in 3½-6 hrs. The line ascends the Jagstthal towards the S.; stations *Jagstheim*, *Stimpfach*, and *Jagstzell*, where the Jagst is crossed. Then (13 M.) **Ellwangen** (*Adler*; *Post*), an old town (pop. 4700) with a castle on the height above it, formerly the capital of a small ecclesiastical principality, suppressed in 1803. The *Stiftskirche*, founded in 770, and rebuilt in 1124, is a Romanesque basilica; the crypt under the choir is in admirable preservation, the interior was embellished with pleasing stucco-ornaments in the 17th century. On the walls are two epitaphs in bronze by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. — About ¾ M. from Ellwangen lie the favourite mineral baths of *Schrezheim*. At (18½ M.) *Goldshöfe* the train reaches the Remsthal Railway (R. 7).

Beyond (67 M.) *Ellrichshausen*, with a ruined castle, the train crosses the Bavarian frontier. — 69½ M. *Schnelldorf*; 72½ *Zumhaus*; 76 M. *Dombühl* (Rail. Restaurant, with R.), the junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (p. 98). — 82½ *Büchelberg*; 85 M. *Leutershausen*. — 91½ M. **Ansbach** (p. 115), the junction of the Frankfort and Munich line (R. 25).

The line traverses the *Rezatthal* for a short distance, and leads N.E. by stations *Sachsen* and *Wicklesgreuth* to (100½ M.) **Heilsbronn** *(Post)*, a small town with the remains of a celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, partly in good preservation. The Church, a Romanesque basilica, begun in 1150, with a Gothic choir (1263-80 and later) and Gothic aisles (1430-35, afterwards enlarged), and the Refectory (now used as a brewery), with fine vaulting, rich Romanesque portal, and Gothic turrets, are still standing, while the cloisters and other portions of the monastery were all destroyed in 1770.

The church contains the fine monument of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512); that of Margrave George Fred. of Ansbach (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern; and those of several other Margraves and Franconian knights are worthy of inspection. Also interesting are three winged altar-pieces with carvings and paintings of the school of Wohlgemuth (about 1500) and a late-Gothic ciborium (1515). Both the church and its works of art have suffered from the restoration in 1856-60. The spring which gave name to the abbey rises in the interior of the church.

105½ M. *Raitersaich;* 109 M. *Rossstall*, with an old church; 114 M. *Stein*, with *Faber's* celebrated manufactory of lead-pencils (not shown to visitors). The train then crosses the *Rednitz*, and reaches *Schweinau* and (120 M.) *Nuremberg* (p. 84).

7. From Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg.

Railway (Remsthal Line) to (71 M.) Nördlingen in 3¼-5½ hrs.; thence to (62 M.) Nuremberg (Bavarian Railway) in 2⅓-4 hrs. Express train from Stuttgart to Nuremberg in 5¾-6 hrs.; comp. R. 6.

The Remsthal Railway diverges to the left from the Stuttgart and Ulm line beyond (2½ M.) *Cannstatt* (p. 11), and ascends in long windings the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. From the culminating point a fine retrospect is obtained of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar. 6 M. *Fellbach* (Traube). The line now descends to —

8 M. **Waiblingen** *(Post; Löwe)*, a town of great antiquity (4326 inhab.), whence the imperial Salic line, as well as the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen, derived their appellation of *Waiblinger*, corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini, once so celebrated as the name of a faction. The late-Gothic church, outside the town, erected 1459-88 and restored in 1866, possesses a fine tower. (To *Murrhardt*, see R. 6.)

The populous, fertile, and picturesque Remsthal begins here. Beyond (11 M.) *Endersbach* a handsome viaduct. To the right, in a lateral valley, are *Beutelsbach* (Löwe) and *Schnaith*, producing good wines, the former with a very ancient church; to the left lies *Gross-Heppach* (Lamm). On the height to the left of (14 M.) *Grunbach* is the village of *Buoch*, which commands a fine view of the Swabian Alb; to the right is the *Schönbühl*, with a reformatory for boys. 17 M. *Winterbach*.

18½ M. **Schorndorf** *(Krone)*, an old town once fortified, possesses an interesting Gothic church, with very fine portal and choir of 1477.

Near (21 M.) *Urbach* the train crosses to the right bank of the Rems. 22½ M. *Plüderhausen* (Stern). 24 M. *Waldhausen*, where the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa is said to have been born (p. 37). The vine-culture ceases. To the N.E. of (27 M.) *Lorch*, on the Marienberg, rises the Benedictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, and partly destroyed during the War of the Peasants, but recently restored. It contains several tombs and mon uments of the Hohenstaufen. The *Wäscher Schlössle*, ¾ M. from *Wäschenbeuern* (Hirsch), a village between Lorch and the Hohenstaufen, on which their castle stood (p. 37), was the cradle of that illustrious race. A glimpse of the Hohenstaufen is obtained to the right, as the train emerges from a short cutting just beyond Lorch, and soon after a similar view of the double-peaked *Rechberg* (p. 36).

31½ M. **Gmünd**, or *Schwäbisch-Gmünd (Rad; Drei Mohren)*, formerly a fres town of the Empire (pop. 15,321), possesses three churches of great antiquity, and an extensive museum of industrial products. Jewellery is the staple manufacture of the place. The Arlers were once celebrated as architects here (p. 288). The Gothic *Kreuzkirche* was erected by Heinrich Arler in 1351-77 (completed in 1410); sculptures of the portal of 1380, carving of the altar of the 15th century. The Romanesque *Church of St. John* contains an old picture in which the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen is represented. Outside the town is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with two chapels hewn in the rock. The monastery of *Gottes-Zell* is now a prison.

Omnibus from Gmünd to *Süssen* (p. 27) twice daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 m. 40 pf.). Ascent of the *Rechberg*, see p. 36.

38 M. *Unterböbingen*. The *Rosenstein* (2398 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle, ascended in ½ hr. from (40½ M.) *Möggl ingen*, commands a magnificent view of the entire Alb. At (43½ M.) *Essingen* the line crosses the watershed (1719 ft.) between the Rems and Kocher, and then descends into the *Kocherthal*.

47 M. **Aalen** *(Krone)*, once a free imperial town (pop. 6800), lies at the confluence of the *Aal* and the Kocher.

From Aalen to Ulm, 45 M., by railway in 2¼-3 hrs. — 2½ M. *Unterkochen;* 5 M. *Oberkochen*; 9 M. *Königsbronn*, with considerable iron-works, situated at the point where the *Brenz* takes its rise in the picturesque *Brenztopf* or *Königsbrunnen*. The train then follows the smiling *Brenzthal*. 12 M. *Schnaitheim;* 14 M. **Heidenheim** *(*Ochs)*, a thriving industrial town with 6200 inhab., commanded by the picturesque ruins of *Hellenstein*. Then stations *Mergelstetten*, *Herbrechtingen*, with an early-Gothic church-choir, and *Giengen* (Post), an old town on the Brenz, the Gothic church of which possesses two towers.

Beyond stat. *Sontheim* the line quits the valley of the Brenz and turns S.W. to *Nieder-Stotzingen*. The following stations are *Rammingen*, *Langenau*, a well-built little town with 3650 inhab., *Unter-Elchingen*, the scen of the battle (14th Oct., 1805) from which Ney acquired his ducal title, and *Thalfingen*. The train then crosses the *Danube* and reaches (45 M.) *Ulm* (p. 27).

The line now runs towards the N. along the right bank of the Kocher. At (48½ M.) *Wasseralfingen* (Zur Eisenhütte) are extensive iron-works (interesting little rack-and-pinion railway ascending to the shaft on the hillside). The train here quits the Kocherthal and ascends a sharp incline to (51½ M.) **Goldshöfe** (junction for the Ellwangen and Crailsheim line, p. 22), where it diverges to the E. On a height to the right, between (54 M.) *Westhausen* and (57 M.) *Lauchheim*, is the *Kapfenburg*, once a Teutonic Lodge. Beyond Lauchheim the line is carried through the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel (710 yds.), and enters the narrow and picturesque *Eger-Thal*. Above Bopfingen to the right, rises the ruin of *Flochberg*, to the left, the *Ipf* (2237 ft.).

64 M. **Bopfingen** (*König v. Württemberg*), once an imperial town. The Gothic *Church of St. Blasius* contains a winged altar-piece by F. Herlen (1477) and a ciborium by H. Böblinger (1510).

The line now enters the *Ries* (p. 98). 76 M. *Trochtelfingen;* 68 M. *Pflaumloch*.

71 M. **Nördlingen**, p. 97. From Nördlingen to *Nuremberg*, see R. 22.

8. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

123 M. Railway to Ulm in 2¼-3¾, to Friedrichshafen in 4½-7½ hrs.

The line skirts the Anlagen, passes through the Rosenstein Tunnel, and crosses the Neckar to (2½ M.) *Cannstatt* (p. 11). Fine view of Cannstatt and the valley of the Neckar, in the distance the Swabian Alb; retrospect of the Royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome.

5 M. *Untertürkheim* (Hirsch), a village with 3164 inhab., at the foot of the **Rothenberg** (1350 ft.), where King William (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel, on the site of the ancient ancestral castle of the princes of Wurtemberg, to serve as a mausoleum for his consort Queen Catharine (d. 1819), a Russian princess, and himself. In the interior the four Evangelists by Dannecker, and other sculptures. Service on Sundays in accordance with the Greek ritual.

Instead of the steep, stony, and shadeless ascent from Untertürkheim, we may choose the route from *Obertürkheim* (see below), either by *Uhlbach* or direct, which is but little longer and very much pleasanter. A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Katharinen-Linde*, about ½ hr. higher up, towards the S.E. Charming walk hence to (3 M.) *Esslingen* (see below).

Barely ½ M. to the S.W. of Untertürkheim, and on the left bank of the Neckar, lies the village of Wangen (*Krone*), a favourite point for excursions from Stuttgart. A footpath leads from Stuttgart through the woods direct to Wangen in 1½ hr., commanding beautiful views of the city in ascending, and of the Neckarthal in descending.

6 M. *Obertürkheim* (Ochse), another favourite resort.

9 M. **Esslingen** (**Hôtel Pfähler zur Krone; Laich zur Post*), prettily situated on the Neckar, with 20,864 inhab., once one of the free imperial cities, and still partly surrounded by walls. It was

founded by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1216. Large quantities of sparkling Neckar-wine are manufactured here. The machine-factory founded by Kessler is the most extensive in Wurtemberg. Other branches of industry also flourish at Esslingen.

In the market-place is the church of *St. Dionysius*, a basilica in the transition style, founded in the 11th cent., and partly altered in the 14th and 15th, which possesses a fine screen and ciborium of 1486. *St. Paul's Church*, also in the market, in the early-Gothic style, was completed in 1268, and is now used by the Roman Catholics. Opposite the present town-hall, which was originally the palace of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet, is the *Old Rathhaus*, erected in 1430 and formerly known as the 'Steinerne Haus'. It is surmounted by the imperial eagle under a gilded balcony, and the vane on the turret is also in the form of an eagle. — Farther on in the same direction is the *Wolfsthor*, on which the lion of the Hohenstaufen is still to be seen hewn in stone.

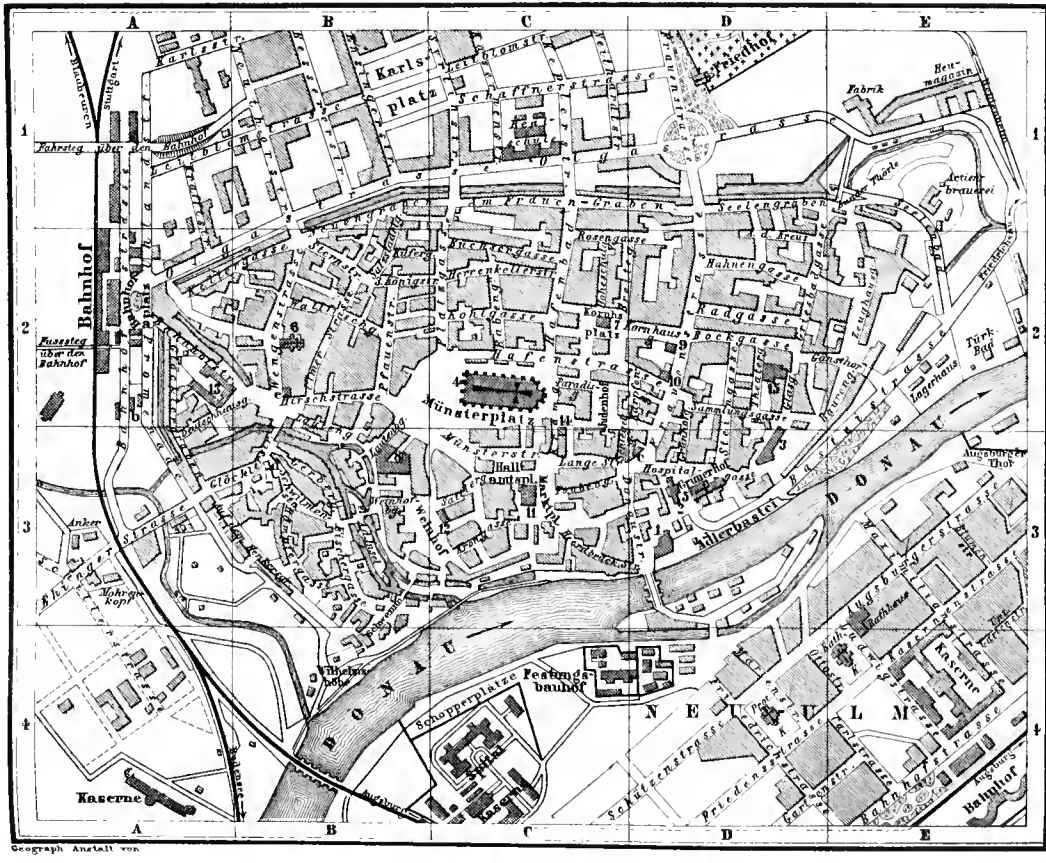
The most commanding building in the town is the fine late-Gothic **Liebfrauenkirche*, erected in 1406-1522 and restored by Egle in 1862. Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially that of the Last Judgment on the S. Portal. The interior, with its slender columns, contains some fine stained-glass windows. Adjacent to the organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthæus Böblinger, two of the architects of the church. Fine perforated tower, completed in 1520, 247 ft. in height; beautiful view from the top. — The once imperial castle of *Perfried* above the town commands a very fine view. — The *Maille*, an island in the Neckar laid out as a promenade, is embellished with a bronze bust of *Carl Pfaff*, the historian.

On quitting Esslingen the train recrosses the Neckar. $12^1/_2$ M. *Altbach.* 14 M. **Plochingen** *(Waldhorn)* lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. Upper Neckar Railway to *Tübingen*, see R. 9.

The line now follows the Fils (comp. Map, p. 36). 17 M. *Reichenbach;* 20 M. *Ebersbach.* On a height near (23 M.) *Uihingen* rises the château of *Fitseck;* on the river lies *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an ancient Romanesque church.

26 M. **Göppingen** *(*Apostel; *Post)*, a well-built modern town with 12,102 inhab., re-erected after a fire in 1782, contains several weaving factories. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected by Duke Christopher in 1562 with the stones of the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically-hewn spiral stone staircase ('Traubenstieg', vine-stair) ascends to the tower. — About $4^1/_2$ M. to the S. lie the baths of *Boll.*

Beyond Göppingen the conical *Hohenstaufen* (p. 37), the loftiest and most conspicuous spur of the Alb, becomes visible to the left. The village of *Staufen*, 20 min. walk from the summit, is 5 M. from Göppingen; one-horse carr. in $1^1/_2$ hr., 4 m., two-horse 5 m.



ULM.

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100 0 100 200 Meter.

1. Geniedirection	D.3.
2. Gouvernement	D.3.
3. Hospital	D.3.

Kirchen.

4. Münster	C.2.
5. Dreifaltigkeitskirche	D.3.
6. Wengenkirche	B.2.
7. Kornhaus	C.2.
8. Neuer Bau	B.3.
9. Oberamt	D.2.
10. Oberamtsgericht	D.2.
11. Rathhaus	C.3.
12. Realanstalt	C.3.
13. Regierung	A.2.
14. Stadtbibliothek	C.2.
15. Theater	D.2.

Gasthöfe.

a. Russischer Hof	A.2.
b. Europäischer Hof	A.2.
c. Kronprinz	D.3.
d. Baumstark	B.3.
e. Löwe	B.2.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

28½ M. *Eislingen.* — To the N., opposite (31 M.) *Süssen* (pp. 24, 36), rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck.* About 3 M. to the S. of (33½ M.) *Gingen* rises the *Kuchatb*, a mountain-spur commanding an extensive view (rustic inn). To the right appear the long ranges of the Alb; to the left, on an eminence, are the rugged ruins of *Scharfeneck.* To the E. is the Eibachthal with the village of *Eibach* and a château of Count Degenfeld.

38 M. **Geislingen** (*Post*, moderate), a busy town in a narrow ravine at the base of the Alb, where bone and ivory wares are carved and turned. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche*, founded in 1424, contains choir-stalls carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1512). On a rock above the town rises the tower of *Helfenstein*, destroyed in 1552.

Geislingen is a good starting-point for a visit to the SWABIAN ALB (comp. p. 37). We ascend the valley of the *Fils* on foot or by diligence (twice daily, in 2¾ hrs.) to *Bad Ueberkingen*, (3½ M.) *Deggingen*, and (5 M.) *Wiesensteig* (Post). About ¾ M. beyond Deggingen we see to the left the baths of *Ditzenbach*, with a chalybeate spring. From Wiesensteig we ascend on foot to the (¾ hr.) **Reussenstein*, a picturesque ruined castle on a precipitous rock, commanding a charming view of the Neidlinger-Thal. We then proceed along the ridge to the (½ hr.) *Heimenstein*, a dark, rocky hollow, a few paces below which we obtain a fine view of the Reussenstein and the valley. From the Heimenstein our route leads by *Randeck* and *Ochsenwang* (Inn, rustic) to the (1 hr.) **Breitenstein*, a lofty spur of the Alb Mts., descending precipitously to the plain. Then by the *Rauberhof* and the ruins of the *Rauberburg* to the (1 hr.) *Teck*, whence we descend to *Owen* (p. 37). If we omit the Breitenstein, we may proceed from the Reussenstein by *Schopfloch* to (2½ hrs.) *Gutenberg* (p. 37), and thence in 2 hrs. more to *Owen*.

The line quits the Filsthal and ascends the *Geislinger Steig*, a wooded limestone hill, in which fossils abound, to the tableland of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 11), the watershed between the Neckar (which falls into the Rhine) and the Danube. The ascent is very considerable, about 350 ft. in 3 M. (1 : 45). Far below, to the right, is the high-road. The train crosses the *Rauhe Alb*, as this lofty plain is called (stations *Amstetten*, *Lonsee*, *Westerstetten*, *Beimerstetten*), and then descends into the valley of the Danube. The outworks of the fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes close to the (r.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the citadel of Ulm, on the spot where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack, when surrounded by the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 24), surrendered as prisoners of war.

58½ M. **Ulm.** — **Hotels**: *RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. a), at the station, R. from 2 m., B. 1 m., D. 2½ m., A. 50 pf.; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b), to the left of the station. — In the town: *KRONPRINZ (Pl. c); BAUMSTARK (Pl. d); GOLDENER LÖWE (Pl. e), moderate charges; *OBERPOLLINGER, Hirsch-Str.; GOLDENER HIRSCH; RAILWAY HOTEL, R. 1½ m. — Beer at the *Württemberger Hof*, Platzgasse; *Strauss*, *Oberpollinger*, Hirsch-Strasse; *Beer Saloon* near the chief guard-house. — Restaurant on the *Wilhelmshöhe*, a fine point of view.

Ulm (1204 ft.), with 33,610 inhab., formerly a free imperial city of great importance, as its external aspect still indicates, and

from 1842 to 1866 a fortress of the Germanic Confederation, has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1810 (garrison 5000). It lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Btau*, augmented by the *Itter* above the town, and from this point downwards is navigable. The river is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* on the opposite bank belongs.

The *Münster (Prot.; Pl. 4), a church with double aisles, founded in 1377, and built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., but still uncompleted, is one of the finest Gothic cathedrals in Germany. The massive and beautifully decorated **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple vestibule between the projecting buttresses, is a most imposing structure, 344 ft. in height (projected height 525 ft.). It commands an extensive view from the Sentis to the Zugspitze, while the Alps of Glarus are also visible in clear weather. The work of perfecting and restoring the structure has been in progress since 1843. The buttresses along the whole length of the church have been finished, the towers of the choir have been rebuilt, and the principal tower is now being completed.

The Interior originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1507 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star vaulting, so as to form four aisles. The church is the largest in Germany, after the cathedral of Cologne (length 139 yds., width 55 yds.; nave 141 ft., aisles 72 ft. in height). The sculpturing on the portals is worthy of inspection. On the principal W. portal are the Creation, the Fall, Apostles, etc.; on the S.E. side-portal the Last Judgment; on the S.W. side-portal the history of Mary. The principal W. entrance first leads to the *Vestibule of the Nave*, erected in 1851, with good modern stained glass and the magnificent *Organ*, the largest in Germany, built in 1856 (100 stops). By the second pillar of the nave is the **Pulpit*, executed by Burkhard Engelberger about 1500, the *Cover beautifully carved in wood by J. Syrlin in 1510. Farther on, to the left of the entrance to the choir, is the **Ciborium* of 1469, 93 ft. in height, beautifully sculptured in stone by the 'Master of Weingarten'. Above the triumphal arch is a large fresco of the Last Judgment, attributed to Herlin (? 1470), and till lately concealed by the whitewash. The **Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder, 1469-1474, whose bust adjoins the shrine of the saint, are boldly carved in oak. The busts on the N. side below embody paganism, the relief-busts Judaism, above which is Christianity in the pointed arches. On the S. side are Sibyls below, women of the Old Testament in the middle, and women of the New Testament above. High altar by M. Schaffner (1521). Fine old stained glass in the choir of 1480. The S. aisle contains the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings, by Syrlin the Elder (1470). On the walls and pillars are numerous escutcheons of Swabian families. The octagonal *Holy Water Basin* round the E. pillar is in the late-Gothic style, by Burkhard Engelberger (1507). The *S. (Besserer's) Chapel* contains a beautiful portrait of Eitel Besserer by Martin Schaffner (1516). The Sacristy contains a delicately-executed *Altar-piece of 1484, attributed to M. Schön. — The sacristan lives on the right side of the principal entrance (fee 3/4-1 m.).

In the market is situated the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 11), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in the transition style from late-Gothic to Renaissance, with remains of ancient frescoes. The *Fischkasten*, a beautiful fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482).

A little to the W. is the *Neue Bau* (Pl. 8), erected in 1591 on

the site of an old imperial palace, and now containing government-offices. The quadrangle, decorated in sgraffito, contains a fountain in the centre with St. Elizabeth. — An old patrician dwelling-house in the Taubengasse has lately been fitted up as an **Industrial Museum*, containing fine wood panelling, ancient sculptures in stone and wood, works in iron, Renaissance furniture, early German and other paintings, etc. — The *Stone Bridge* at the beginning of the Hirsch-Strasse affords a picturesque survey of the *Blau*, enclosed by mediæval wooden houses.

FROM ULM TO KEMPTEN, 54½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — Stations *Neu-Ulm*, *Senden* (junction for *Weissenhorn*). To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a château of Prince Fugger. The line now follows the course of the Iller. Stat. *Voehringen; Bellenberg.* At (15 M.) *Illertissen* (Hirsch) is a well-preserved castle, said to be of Roman origin. Near stat. *Altenstadt* the extensive château of *Illereichen.* Stations *Kellmünz*, *Fellheim*, *Heimertingen.* Then (33 M.) **Memmingen** (**Bairischer Hof; Falke*), an old town with 8400 inhab., a free city of the Empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. Hops are extensively cultivated here. The principal church contains 67 *Choir-stalls, carved in the richest late-Gothic style, and dating from the close of the 15th cent., probably by Jörg Syrlin (branch-line to *Buchloe*, p. 168). — Stations *Grönenbach*, *Dietmannsried*, *Heising*, *Kempten* (p. 169).

From Ulm to *Aalen*, see p. 24; to *Sigmaringen* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

The line now ascends for a short distance on the left bank of the Danube, and passes the influx of the *Iller.* 63 M. *Einsingen.* At (65 M.) *Erbach* is a château of Baron Ulm. The as yet insignificant Danube is now crossed, and a flat and uninteresting district traversed. Stations *Risstissen* (with the château and park of Baron Staufenberg), *Laupheim*, *Schemmerberg*, *Langenschemmern*, *Warthausen* (with the château of Herr v. König).

81½ M. **Biberach** (*Deutscher Kaiser* and *Württemberg. Hof* at the station; *Post; Rad*), with 7500 inhab., once a free town of the Empire, is still surrounded by walls and towers. Wieland, who was born (1733) in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here in 1760-69. A marble bust was erected to him in 1881.

The country now becomes more attractive, and part of it is picturesquely wooded. 84½ M. *Ummendorf;* 86 M. *Schweinhausen;* 89 M. *Essendorf;* 93½ M. *Schussenried*, with the district lunatic asylum. At (97 M.) *Aulendorf* (*Löwe) is the château of Count Königsegg, with deer-park and garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps.

FROM AULENDORF TO ISNY, 35 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. — 5 M. *Waldsee*, picturesquely situated between two small lakes, with a Schloss and Gothic church (15th cent.). Next stations *Rossberg*, *Wolfegg* (with a château of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg), *Kisslegg* (junction for *Wangen*), *Leutkirch* (a manufacturing town with 2400 inhab.), *Friesenhofen.* Then *Isny*, chief town of a district of the same name, picturesquely situated on the *Argen* (fine carved altar in the Protestant church of St. Nicholas).

FROM AULENDORF TO HERBERTINGEN, 17 M., by a branch-line in 1-1½ hr. — Stations *Altshausen* (to *Pfullendorf* and *Schwakenreute*, see p. 47) and *Saulgau*, a small town with an interesting Gothic church. At stat. *Herbertingen* the line enters the broad valley of the Danube (see p. 17).

The line now follows the course of the small river *Schussen*, which is occasionally visible as the train proceeds towards Friedrichshafen. The churches in Upper Swabia are frequently roofed with zinc. The population is Roman Catholic. 101 M. *Durlesbach;* 104 M. *Mochenwangen.* To the left beyond (107 M.) *Niederbiegen* rises the old Benedictine abbey of *Weingarten*, with its three towers, founded in 1053 by the Guelphs, and now used as barracks. Pilgrimages are still made to the church. Towards the S. the Sentis and other mountains of Appenzell come in view.

110½ M. **Ravensburg** (1456 ft.; *Post*), an ancient town with 10,350 inhab., surrounded by vine-clad heights, once subject to the Guelphs, then to the Hohenstaufen, and finally a free town of the empire, still preserves a picturesque, mediæval exterior, and is surrounded by pinnacled walls and towers of various forms. The most slender of the latter is termed the *Mehlsack* ('sack of flour'). The Protestant church, restored in 1862, is a good Gothic structure, with fine modern stained-glass windows.

The **Veitsburg** (1719 ft.), ¼ hr. from the town, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the Alps of Appenzell and of the Vorarlberg. A still finer point of view is the * **Waldburg** (2520 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., the well-preserved ancestral castle of the family of that name ('Truchsess von Waldburg').

Beyond Ravensburg another glimpse of the Alps is obtained. The line traverses parts of the *Seewald.* 113½ M. *Oberzell;* 116 M. *Meckenbeuern. Tettnang*, with the extensive château of the extinct Counts of Montfort, lies to the left. The Lake of Constance now soon becomes visible.

123 M. **Friedrichshafen.** — **Hotels.** *König von Württemberg, ¼ M. to the N. of the station, recommended for a prolonged stay; Deutsches Haus, beside the lake and the station, with garden; *Krone, with garden, on the lake; Sonne; Drei Könige; Seehof, with garden. — **Rauch's* Restaurant.

The train goes on from the station to the quay, whence steamers ply 4-5 times daily to the chief places on the lake.

Friedrichshafen (1320 ft.), a busy commercial place of modern origin, with 3100 inhab., and a harbour, as its name indicates, was founded by King Frederick of Wurtemberg, who connected *Buchhorn*, the most diminutive of 'imperial cities', with the monastery of *Hofen*, now the palace, and gave the place its modern name. The *Palace* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg masters, such as Gegenbaur and Pflug. A pavilion in the palace-garden commands a charming prospect. The historical, prehistorical, and natural history collections of the *Bodensee Verein*, in the old Hôtel Bellevue, deserve a visit. The lake-baths attract numerous visitors in summer. On the bank is the *Kurhalle*, with a garden and view-terrace.

Lake of Constance and steamboats upon it, see pp. 49, 160.

9. From Stuttgart to Tübingen and Horb.

Comp. Map, p. 36.

64 M. Railway in 3¼-4¼ hrs. Best views to the left.

To (14 M.) *Plochingen*, see R. 8. 18½ M. *Unterboihingen*. To the right in the valley, near *Köngen*, the Neckar is crossed by a very ancient stone bridge, from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped in 1516 in order to escape from the troops of the Swabian League by whom he was pursued. Branch-line to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (p. 37). To the left rise the Alb Mts., in the centre of which is the Hohenneuffen with its imposing ruins (p. 38). 22½ M. *Nürtingen* (Krone), a manufacturing town (pop. 5370) on the right bank of the Neckar (ascent of the *Hohenneuffen*, 2 hrs., see p. 38); 25 M. *Neckarthailfingen*. The line now quits the Neckar for some distance. Near (28 M.) *Bempflingen*, fine views of the Alb, in which Teck and Hohenneuffen (pp. 37, 38) are the most conspicuous points, are obtained to the left.

From (30 M.) *Metzingen* (*Sprandel, at the station; Linde) a branch-line diverges to *Dettingen* and (6½ M.) *Urach* (p. 39). The *Erms* is crossed here. The **Floriansberg* (1598 ft.), 2¼ M. to the N.E., commands a beautiful view. 33½ M. *Sondelfingen*. The line sweeps round the *Achalm* (p. 39) and reaches —

36 M. **Reutlingen** (**Kronprinz*; **Löwe*, at the station; **Ochs*, in the market-place; *Lamm*, in the Carlsplatz, near the station), once a free imperial town, an industrial place, with 17,300 inhab., on the *Echaz*, the water of which is conducted through all the streets. Some of the old houses are picturesque. The ancient ramparts and fosses have been converted into long, well-built streets. In front of the station is a monument to *Frederick List* (d. 1846), the eminent political economist, who was born here, in a house in the Wilhelms-Strasse (indicated by a tablet). The Gothic (Prot.) **Church of St. Mary*, the finest in Wurtemberg, was erected 1272-1343, and restored in 1844, on which occasion some very early frescoes were discovered in the baptistery. The *Font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured in stone; the reliefs in the niches represent the Baptism of Christ and the Seven Sacraments. The *Holy Sepulchre in the nave (about 1480) is also highly interesting. The sacristan's house adjoins the W. portal, on the S. side. — **Lucas's Pomological Institution* and the *Refuges of Pastor Werner* merit a visit. About ¾ M. from the station is the little sulphur-bath *Heilbrunnen*. — Excursion to *Schloss Lichtenstein*, see p. 40.

38 M. *Betzingen* is much frequented by artists in summer on account of the picturesque costumes of the people. At (40½ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line crosses the *Echaz* and re-enters the valley of the Neckar. To the right *Lustnau*, with a fine church.

45 M. **Tübingen.** — **Hotels.** *Traube, R. 1-1½ m., D. 1 m. 20, B. 75 pf.; Prinz Carl; Lamm, well spoken of; *Golnner Ochse, near the station, R. 1 m. 20 pf. — Beer at *Müller's*, at the bridge over the Neckar; *Kommerell's*, near the Stiftskirche; *Museum*, Wilhelms-Str., etc.

Tübingen, with 12,560 inhab., situated on the slopes of a hill on the Neckar, possesses a university, founded by Duke Eberhard in 1477, the theological and medical faculties of which enjoy a high reputation (1300 students). Melanchthon was a lecturer here before he was summoned to Wittenberg. The *Stift*, a Protestant seminary with 180 pupils, founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich, is established in an old Augustinian convent. The Roman Catholic *Wilhelmsstift*, with about 150 students, occupies the *Collegium Illustre*, which was founded in 1588 as a school for sons of the nobility. The *Town Hall* was erected in 1435 and restored in 1877. The house looking down on the Neckar bridge was the residence of *Ludwig Uhland*, who died here in 1862. Near the station, on the 'Wöhrd', is a bronze **Statue* of the poet, by Kietz, erected in 1873. His grave in the cemetery is marked by a monument of granite.

The late-Gothic *Stiftskirche*, erected 1470-1529, contains some fine old stained glass in the *Choir, and twelve monuments with recumbent stone figures, chiefly of Wurtemberg princes, among whom are Duke Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496), the founder of the university, and Duke Ulrich (d. 1550). An old German winged picture here was painted by Lazarus Bertsch in 1574.

The lower part of the town is unattractive. The *University, Museum*, and other important buildings are in the new and handsome Wilhelms-Strasse in the E. part of the town. The university possesses a picture-gallery (containing a *Correggio* and a *Murillo*, and 125 portraits of professors) and other collections, among which that of *Fossils*, in the old building next to the Stiftskirche, deserves attention. It contains a fine ichthyosaurus, 24 ft. in length. — The Botanical Garden contains a Monument in honour of the poet *Hölderlin* (d. 1843), presented by the sculptor Andresen in 1881.

The spacious *Schloss*, situated on a hill commanding the town, erected by Duke Ulrich in the Renaissance style in 1535, with a richly decorated portal (outer entrance) of 1603, contains the admirably arranged library and the observatory. The cellars, which contain an immense cask, a deep well formerly descending to the Neckar, and some torture-chambers, are shown to visitors. Fine *View from the small bastion at the back of the Schoss (reached from the court of the Schloss by the low passage behind the well); also from the *Oesterberg* opposite the Schloss (Café Sennhütte).

From Tübingen to *Hohenzollern* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

About 3 M. to the N. of Tübingen, on the old Stuttgart road, lies the well-preserved Cistercian monastery of **Bebenhausen**, founded in 1185, one of the finest Gothic structures in Swabia. The building was tastefully restored in 1873-75, and is now used as a royal hunting-residence. The summer-refectory with a collection of ancient arms and armour, the winter-refectory with its Gobelins, and the present dining-hall with its collection of majolica (over 300 pieces), are all worthy of inspection. The beautiful cloisters date from 1471-1496. *Restaurant* on the high-road.

On a height (1562 ft.), to the N.W., rises the (1¼ hr.) **Wurmlinger Capelle**, commanding a very extensive prospect. Its praises have been sung by Uhland and other poets. (The chapel may be reached by a

pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, following the top of the hill.) To the left, at the platform 1/4 M. beyond the bastion, a view is obtained of the Hohenzollern.

48 M. *Kilchberg*. — 51 1/2 M. **Rottenburg** *(Bär; Kaiser)*, an ancient town (7100 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Neckar, and connected by two bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen*, is an episcopal see. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* should be inspected. The *Bischofshof*, formerly a Jesuit monastery, contains a collection of Roman antiquities found in the Roman station of *Sumelocenna*, which once stood here. The inmates of the new *Prison* are employed in the manufacture of silk. Hops are extensively grown here.

The railway crosses the Neckar and follows the left bank of the river. Vineyards gradually give way to pine-forest. 53 1/2 M. *Niedernau*. The baths of that name lie in a valley on the opposite bank of the Neckar. The line now crosses the Neckar, and near (55 M.) *Bieringen* the *Starzel*. To the right beyond a long tunnel rises the château of *Weilerburg*, with its handsome tower, commanding a fine view. On a pine-clad eminence to the left of (59 1/2 M.) *Eyach* stands the ruin of *Frondeck*.

In the Eyachthal, 2 1/2 M. to the S., lie the prettily situated chalybeate baths of **Imnau** (*Badhaus*, R. 1-2 m., board 2 m. 10 pf. to 2 m. 80 pf.), which are chiefly visited by ladies. The bath establishment is well fitted up, and contains mineral, pine-cone, saline, Turkish, and vapour baths. Pretty walks and excursions. Omnibus, etc., in waiting at stat. Eyach.

62 M. *Mühlen;* 64 M. **Horb.** From Horb to *Stuttgart* viâ *Böblingen*, and to *Schaffhausen* viâ *Immendingen*, see R. 10; to *Calw* and *Pforzheim*, see pp. 13 and 14; to *Hausach*, p. 34.

10. From Stuttgart to Böblingen and Schaffhausen.

123 M. RAILWAY. Express in 5 3/4 hrs. This railway forms the most direct line of communication from Stuttgart to Central Switzerland (express from Stuttgart to Zürich in 7 1/4 hrs., with through-carriages), and to the Baden Oberland (see below).

From Stuttgart to (5 M.) *Hasenberg*, see p. 9. Just beyond the station the train penetrates a spur of the Hasenberg by a short tunnel, and then ascends (1:100), high above the suburb of *Heslach* and the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. The line leads through the woods on the Heslacher Wand, and is carried across three deep gorges by means of lofty embankments. At (9 M.) *Vaihingen*, the train reaches the culminating point of the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart. (*Hohenheim*, p. 9, lies 6 M. to the E.) In the background rise the summits of the Swabian Alb. The *Schönbuchwald* is now traversed to (15 1/2 M.) **Böblingen** *(Waldhorn; Bär)*, an old Wurtemberg town, with a castle, pleasantly situated on two large ponds. It possesses extensive sugar-works and considerable weaving-factories. The **Wald-*

burg, a popular restaurant, 1/2 M. above the town, with a wooded park, commands a beautiful view, embracing the Swabian Alb.

19 M. *Ehningen*, where the *Würm* is crossed; 21 M. *Gartringen;* 23 M. *Nufringen.* 25 1/2 M. **Herrenberg** *(Post)*, another old Wurtemberg town, lying in the midst of the fertile *Gäu;* to the left the hills of the Schönbuch and the Rauhe Alb. — 28 M. *Nebringen;* 31 M. *Bondorf;* 33 1/2 M. *Ergenzingen;* 35 M. *Eutingen* (Rail. Restaur.), the junction of the lines to Hausach and to Calw and Pforzheim (p. 13).

From Eutingen to Hausach, 42 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. (from Stuttgart in 4 1/4-6 hrs.). The line turns to the right, and as far as (2 1/2 M.) *Hochdorf* coincides with the Nagold railway (p. 14). It then ascends steadily and enters the Black Forest. Stations: *Altheim*, *Bittelbronn*, *Schopfloch*, *Dornstetten*. The valleys of the *Kübelbach* and *Aach* are crossed by lofty viaducts. Then —

18 1/2 M. (54 M. from Stuttgart) **Freudenstadt** (*Linde; Schwarzwald Hôtel, König Karl*, both at the station), a loftily-situated Wurtemberg town (6026 inhab.), the capital of a district, founded in 1599 by Protestant refugees from Styria, Carinthia, and Moravia. A point about 1/2 M. from the town, near the Roman Catholic church, commands a view of the Swabian Alb. Hohenzollern, etc. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt over the *Kniebis* to *Oppenau* on the W., and through the *Murgthal* to *Gernsbach* and *Wildbad* (p. 15) on the N.

The train now turns to the S. and enters the smiling *Kinzigthal* at (22 1/2 M.) *Lossburg.* — 28 M. *Alpirsbach* (Löwe, Schwan), with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., carries on a brisk trade in timber and straw-hats. — 31 1/2 M. *Schenkenzell;* 33 1/2 M. *Schiltach* (Krone), at the confluence of the *Schiltach* and the Kinzig; 39 1/2 M. *Wolfach;* 42 1/2 M. *Hausach*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The train now descends the narrow valley of Mühlen and crosses the Neckar. — 42 M. **Horb** *(Zum Kaiser; Krone)*, a well-built town on the left bank of the Neckar, the seat of the district-authorities, with a large church in the transition style. Pop. 2237. On the hill an ancient watch-tower and a pilgrimage-chapel.

Railway by *Tübingen* and *Plochingen* to *Stuttgart*, see R. 9.

The train follows the broad and smiling valley, and for a short distance traverses Prussian territory. 46 M. *Neckarhausen.* The river is now crossed, and the valley contracts. To the N. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein.* 50 M. *Sulz am Neckar* (Waldhorn), a small town of picturesque appearance, and conspicuous from a considerable distance, with disused salt-works and a Gothic church. Then a tunnel, to the left beyond which rises the ruin of *Geroldseck* on an isolated eminence. Near (56 M.) *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. 58 M. *Oberndorf* (Post), a prosperous village on the right in the valley. The old Augustine monastery is now a gun-factory, the director of which is Herr Mauser, the inventor of the 'Mauser' rifle, with which the German infantry is now armed.

61 M. *Epfendorf;* 64 M. *Thalhausen.* The journey hence to Rottweil is the most interesting part of the route. The line is carried over four bridges and through four tunnels, and finally passes by a long tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil is situated. The

station, where there is an extensive engine-factory, is 1/2 M. from the town. The saline springs of *Wilhelmshall* lie about 1 1/2 M. to the S.

68 M. **Rottweil** (**Wilder Mann*, or *Post; Lamm; Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 2 m. 80 pf.), an ancient town (6000 inhab.) with well-preserved walls and towers, was a free town of the Empire and the seat of an imperial court of justice down to 1802. The **Heilig-Kreuz-Kirche*, a fine Gothic structure (12th-14th cent.) has been restored by Heideloff. The *Kapellenkirche*, with its fine Gothic tower of 1374, was entirely remodelled at the beginning of last century. Some good carvings on the S. side and in the panels of the doors are the sole relics of the original structure. The *Chapel of St. Lawrence* in the old cemetery contains a collection of mediæval carvings, chiefly of the Upper Swabian school. In the centre is a mosaic from a Roman bath, representing Orpheus. The *Hochthurm* (148 ft.), a substantial stone structure, rising from the highest part of the town on the W. side, commands an extensive view.

From Rottweil to Villingen, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. — Stations *Deisslingen*, *Trossingen*, *Schwenningen* (the source of the Neckar is 3 M. to the S.). A lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, is next traversed. Beyond stat. *Marbach* the line descends the *Brigachthal* to Villingen (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Primthal*. To the left several picturesque glimpses of the *Hardt*, *Linsenberg*, and other spurs of the Alb. 72 1/2 M. *Neufra*. The line ascends, and then traverses a high-lying, well-cultivated plain, called the *Baar*. 75 M. *Aldingen*. To the left rises the long *Heuberg* (2894 ft.), with the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche* on the nearest peak, adjacent to which is a belvedere tower (ascended from Spaichingen in 1 1/4 hr.; splendid *Panorama). To the right in the distance is the flattened cone of the *Hohenkarpfen*. 77 1/2 M. *Spaichingen* (*Alte Post; Neue Post), a straggling village. 80 1/2 M. *Rietheim*. 82 1/2 M. *Wurmlingen* (Bellevue), a small town on the *Faulenbach*, 1/2 M. from the railway. The line describes a long curve, and crosses the *Danube*.

85 1/2 M. **Tuttlingen** (*Post; Hecht; Bartenbach*, at the station, well spoken of), an industrial town (8500 inhab.) lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it rise the ruins of the *Honburg*, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, commanding a pleasant view.

The line continues to traverse the broad and fertile valley of the Danube, which it crosses near (110 1/2 M.) *Möhringen*. 92 M. **Immendingen** *(Falke)* is the junction for Donaueschingen (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The railway again crosses the Danube, gradually ascends its S. bank, penetrates the watershed between the Danube and Rhine by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel, and descends to (95 M.) *Hattingen* (Hauser). After a farther descent through a long tunnel and over lofty viaducts, the line runs along the high E. slopes of the hills. 99 M. *Thalmühle*. The wooded *Valley of Engen* is

now descended to (102 M.) *Engen* (Post), an ancient little town, where the mountains are quitted.

The railway now skirts the *Höhgau*, a group of volcanic peaks, the highest of which, the *Hohenhöfen* (2854 ft.), rises to the W. of (103½ M.) *Welschingen;* in the background is the *Hohenstoffeln*. 106 M. *Mühlhausen*, with the ruin of *Mägdeberg*. 107 M. *Hohenkrähen* lies at the foot of a bold rock (2116 ft.) of that name, crowned with fragments of a ruined castle.

110½ M. **Singen** (**Krone*, ½ M. from the station; *Adler*, at the station, well spoken of; *Ekkehard*, mediocre) lies at the base of the *Hohentwiel*.

The fortress of **Hohentwiel** (2273 ft.), a small 'enclave' of Wurtemberg in the Höhgau, rises on a lofty and detached volcanic cone, ¾ M. to the N.W. of Singen (3½ M. from the station). It was defended with success by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederholt during the Thirty Years' War. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view of the Lake of Constance, the Tyrolese Alps, and those of Switzerland as far as Mont Blanc. Indicator and telescope at the top. A guide, the key, and a ticket for the tower (20 pf.) are procured at the **Inn* halfway up.

114 M. *Gottmadingen;* 117½ M. *Thayingen;* 120 M. *Herblingen*.

123 M. **Schaffhausen** (**Rheinischer Hof*, *Riese*, *Hôtel Müller*, all three near the station; **Post; **Railway Restaurant*) is a picturesque old Swiss town (12,479 inhab.) on the right bank of the Rhine, formerly a free town of the Empire, and now the capital of the Canton of that name. The *Münster*, an early-Romanesque basilica of 1104-1453, has recently been restored. The massive tower of *Munot* dates from the 16th century. The *Fäsenstaub*, a pleasant promenade, commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

The **Falls of the Rhine* are most conveniently visited by proceeding by railway from Schaffhausen to stat. *Neuhausen*, 2½ M. distant. See *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

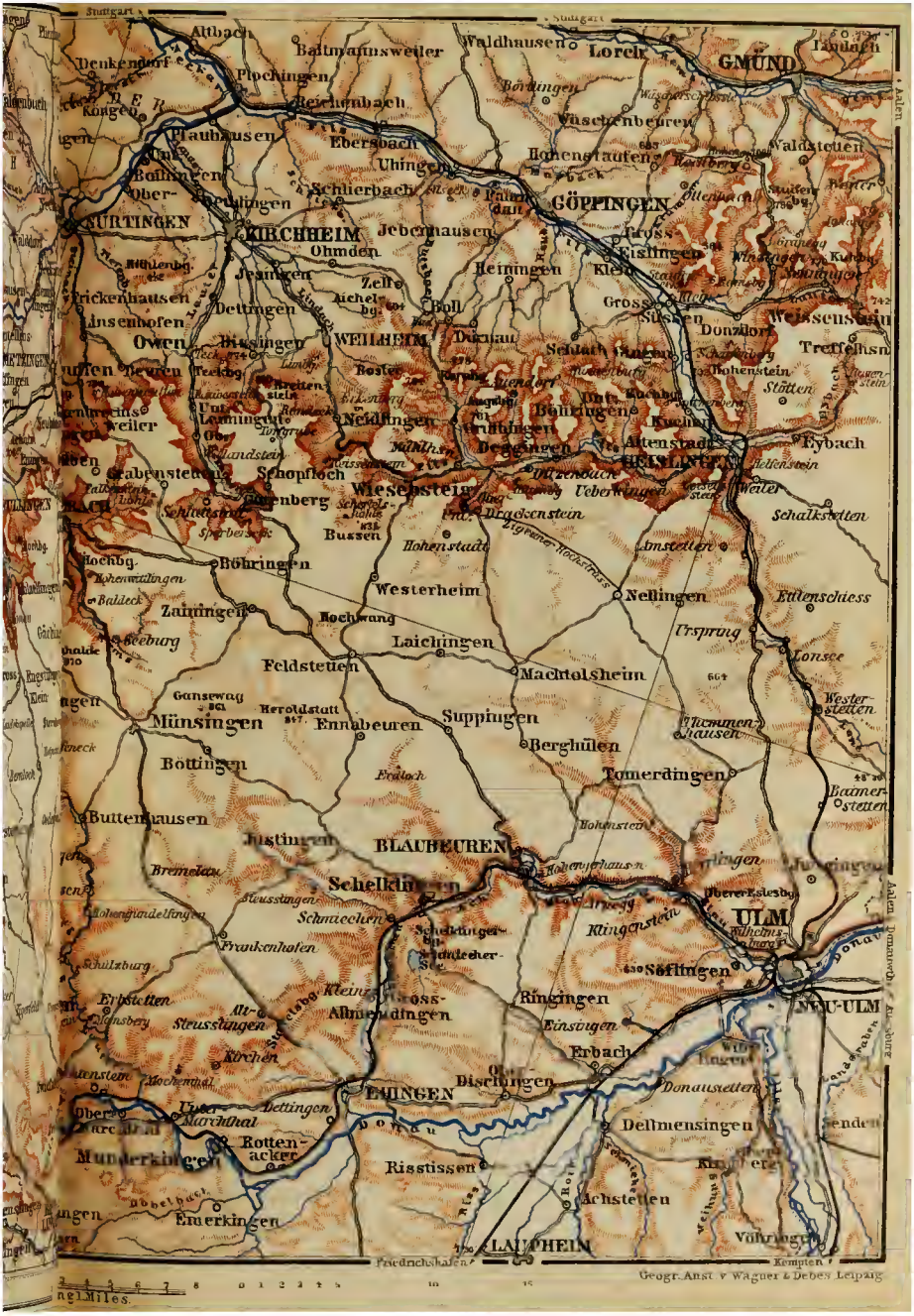
11. The Swabian Alb.

This district, forming the central part of Swabia, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. The portion adjoining the Danube, a lofty and sterile plain, is appropriately termed the Rauhe Alb (*i. e.* bleak, inclement). The mountains on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous views, and the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beech-forest, while many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Inns generally good and inexpensive. Pedestrians desirous of deviating from the usual route of tourists will find many attractions in this district.

The most interesting points, which may be visited in five days, are: *Rechberg* and *Hohenstaufen*, the *Lenninger Thal* and the *Teck*, *Hohenneuffen*, the *Uracher Thal*, *Reutlingen* with the *Achalm*, the *Honauer Thal* and *Lichtenstein*, *Tübingen*, *Hohenzollern*.

First Day. By the first train from Stuttgart to *Gmünd* (p. 24). Thence by a good road (on which the omnibus to Süssen runs, see p. 24) to the (4 M.) summit of the upper **Rechberg** (2316 ft.). On the broad plateau of the mountain stands a much frequented

Calw
Stuttgart
Echterdingen
Plieningen
Nufringen
Holzgerlingen
Schönaich
Ober Jettingen
Hildrizhausen
Neuhausen
NAGOLD
HERRENBERG
Weil im Schönbuch
Waldenbuch
Dettenhausen
S C H Ö N B U C H
Nebringen
Mötzingen
Altingen
Grötzingen
Aich
Neckarthailfingen
Entringen
Bondorf
Bebenhausen
Walddorf
Ergenzingen
Seebronn
Eutingen
Einsiedel
TÜBINGEN
Lustnau
Pliezhausen
Wurmlingen
Bempflingen
Börstingen
ROTTENBURG
Kirchentellinsfurth
METZINGEN
Bieringen
Derendingen
Kilchberg
Niedernau
Kiebingen
Sondelfingen
Betzingen
Bläsiberg
Ohmenhausen
Neuhausen
Dettingen
Dusslingen
Achalm
Eningen
REUTLINGEN
Hirrlingen
Haigerloch
Ofterdingen
Gomaringen
PFULLINGEN
Bodelshausen
Sebastiansweiler
STEIN
Mössingen
Gönningen
Rangendingen
Stein
Belsen
Rossberg
Hochbg.
Owingen
Holzelfingen
HECHINGEN
Genkingen
Thalheim
Gächingen
Grosselfingen
Stetten
Lichtenstein
Schlatt
Gross-
Engstingen
Klein-
Hohenzollern
Salmendingen
Karlshöhle
Bisingen
Jungingen
Sternberg
BALINGEN
Raichberg
Steinlachtal
Erpfingen
Stetten
Frommern
Hausen
Bernloch
Hohlstein
Zillhausen
Burladingen
Trochtelfingen
Oberstetten
Ebingen
Neufra
Wilsingen
Gammertingen
Unter-Digisheim
Kettenacker
Tigerfeld
Strassberg
Winterlingen
Hettingen
Die Hardt
Veringen
Kaiseringen
Inneringen
Zwiefalten
Schwenningen
Stetten
Veringendorf
Storzingen
Jungnau
Friedingen
Langenbrunn
Ober-Schmeien
Langenenslingen
RIEDLINGEN
Gutenstein
Bingen
Andelfingen
Sigmaringen
Inzigkofen
Donau
Meilen.



Stuttgart
Altbach
Baltmannsweiler
Waldhausen
Lorch
GMÜND
Landach
Denkendorf
Plochingen
Reichenbach
Bördingen
Wäschenbeuren
Kongen
Plauhausen
Ebersbach
Uhingen
Hohenstaufen
Waldstetten
Bollingen
Ober-
Schlierbach
GÖPPINGEN
NÜRTINGEN
KIRCHHEIM
Jebenhausen
Ohmden
Jesingen
Zell
Heiningen
Eislingen
Kleinstaufen
Gross
Süssen
Donzdorf
Weissenstein
Trickenhausen
Dettingen
Boll
Insenhofen
Owen
Bissingen
WEILHEIM
Dürnau
Schlath
Treffelhsn
Bevren
Teckbg.
Bosler
Hohenstein
Stötten
Weiler
Lenningen
Neidlingen
Bühringen
Kuchen
Altenstadt
Eybach
Grabenstetten
Schopfloch
Wiesensteig
Deggingen
HEISLINGEN
Weiler
Schalkstetten
Bussen
Drackenstein
Hohenstadt
Amstetten
Böhringen
Hochbg.
Hohenwittlingen
Westerheim
Nellingen
Ettlenschiess
Zainingen
Hochwang
Ursprung
Seeburg
Laichingen
Lonsee
Feldstetten
Machtolsheim
Gansewag
Heroldstatt
Westerstetten
Münsingen
Ennabeuren
Suppingen
Themmenhausen
Berghülen
Böttingen
Erdloch
Tomerdingen
Baumerstetten
Buttenhausen
Justingen
BLAUBEUREN
Hohenstein
Bremelau
Schelklingen
Steusslingen
Schmiechen
Klingenstein
ULM
Frankenhofen
Schulzburg
Söflingen
Erbstetten
Kleinstaufen
Gross-Allmendingen
Ringingen
NEU-ULM
Alt-Steusslingen
Einsingen
Erbach
Kirchen
Mochenthal
Dischingen
Donaustetten
EHINGEN
Dettingen
Dellmensingen
Rottenacker
Munderkingen
Risstissen
Achstetten
Emerkingen
LAUPHEIM
Friedrichshafen
Kempten
Aalen
Donau
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Engl. Miles.

pilgrimage-chapel (refreshments at the parsonage, but no quarters for the night). The view is preferred by many to that from the Hohenstaufen. It embraces a wide tract of fertile and undulating country, sprinkled with towns and villages, stretching to the N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald, from the old-fashioned town of Gmünd in the foreground to the distant Ellwangen. To the W., beyond the old castle of Rechberg, rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest Mts.; towards the S.W. extend the mountain ranges of the Swabian Alb; and in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps are distinguishable towards the S.E. and S.

The traveller now proceeds to visit the ruins of the castle of *Hohenrechberg* (burned down in 1865), situated on the lower peak of the mountain. Thence by a path, which cannot be mistaken, along the crest of the hill in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the village of *Hohenstaufen* (Ochs, Lamm, both moderate), situated on the slopes of the ***Hohenstaufen** (2237 ft.), to which a path ascends from the village in 20 minutes. Near this path is a small *Church*, now partly restored, the sole relic of the epoch of the Imperial House of Hohenstaufen (sacristan, who lives in the vicinity, small fee).

The gable was restored in 1859 and adorned with the imperial eagle surrounded by the names of the emperors of this illustrious family (1138-1254), which became extinct by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradin in Italy. Above are the armorial bearings of the seven ancient electorates of Germany; beneath, those of the former kingdom of Jerusalem; then those of the other countries (Burgundy, Holland, Denmark, Poland, Sardinia, Naples, &c.) over which the emperors held supremacy. On the N. wall is an old fresco, almost obliterated, of Frederick Barbarossa, with inscription, probably of the 16th cent., recording that the emperor, '*amor bonorum, terror malorum*', was in the habit of entering the church by this door (now walled up).

Of the ancient castle on the summit of the hill scarcely a trace is left; it was destroyed during the War of the Peasants in 1525, and the stones were afterwards employed in constructing the castle at Göppingen (p. 26). Extensive prospect.

A pleasant road, traversing woods for a considerable way, leads from the village of Hohenstaufen to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Göppingen* (rail. stat., p. 26). Thence by evening-train viâ *Plochingen* and *Unterboihingen* (p. 31) to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (Post; Löwe), a small town possessing a handsome palace, and prettily situated in the Lauterthal in the midst of the Alb Mts. The night should be spent here.

Active pedestrians should walk from the village of Hohenstaufen to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Eislingen* (p. 27), take the train to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Geislingen*, and walk thence by *Wiesensteig* to *Owen* (comp. p. 27).

Second Day. Excursion to the ***Lenninger Thal**, one of the most beautiful in the Alb, extending 12 M. to *Gutenberg*, a very pleasant drive. From *Owen* (*Post or Krone, moderate), a small town about halfway to Gutenberg, with a handsome restored Gothic church, the traveller should ascend (in 1 hr.) to the ruined castle of ***Teck** (2552 ft.), the ancestral residence of the Dukes of Teck (picturesque view; the *Sibyllenloch* is a lofty grotto on the brink

of the rock on the W.). On an imposing rock near *Ober-Lenningen* rise the remnants of the *Wielandstein*. From Gutenberg the pedestrian should proceed by *Schlattstall* and *Grabenstetten* (with guide) to the Beuren Rock and Hohenneuffen (in 3 hrs.), without descending into the valley (carriages drive by Owen and *Beuren* to *Neuffen*).

The ***Beurener Fels**, or Rock of Beuren (ascended by a good path from Owen or from Beuren in 1¼ hr.), is a prominent mass of rock commanding a beautiful view of the plains of Wurtemberg (Black Forest, Melibocus, Donnersberg, &c., in the background). Hence across the elevated plateau by *Erkenbrechtsweiler* in 1 hr. to —

***Hohenneuffen** (2398 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished as unsafe in 1802. Fine view with charming foreground (refreshments in summer).

From the Hohenneuffen to stat. *Nürtingen*, 1½ hr. (see p. 31). — Urach may be reached hence in 2½ hrs. by traversing the tableland and passing the village of *Hülben*, without descending into the valley. It is pleasanter, however, to descend by a good path through the wood to the cheerful town of *Neuffen* (Hirsch). Thence over the *Sattelbogen* in 1½ hr. to *Dettingen* in the Urach valley (p. 31), and by train in ¼ hr. to *Urach*. Of the three last-mentioned points of view, Teck may best be omitted where time is limited.

THIRD DAY. **Urach** (1510 ft.; **Post; Zum Fass*, unpretending, 'pens.' 3½ m.) is an old-fashioned little town, frequented as a summer-resort. The *Church of St. Amandus* was built in 1472, and the monastery in 1477 by Count Eberhard im Bart, whose confessional in the church is adorned with good carving. The church also contains a beautiful font, executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach. In the *Schloss*, erected in 1443, partly of wood, is a hall, called the 'Goldene Saal', containing reminiscences of the Counts, afterwards Dukes of Wurtemberg. The fine Gothic Fountain in the market place dates from the same period as the 'Fischkasten' at Ulm (p. 28). Railway to *Metzingen* in 31 min., see p. 31.

The ***Uracher Thal** from Dettingen to Seeburg, 6 M. above Urach, vies in beauty with the valley of Lenningen; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. Near *Dettingen* rises the conspicuous *Rossberg* (2572 ft.); farther up, the *Kugelberg*, in a side-valley on the right; then *Hohen-Urach* and the *Thiergartenberg*.

Beyond Urach the road ascends by the course of the *Erms*, with its numerous mills, into the ***Seeburger Thal**, a picturesque, rocky, and well-wooded valley. Above the *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohenwittlingen*, beneath which is the fine stalactite cavern of *Schillingsloch*. Farther on, the ruins of *Baldeck*. In the upper and wildest part of the valley, between lofty walls of rock, lies the small village of *Seeburg*. On a high eminence here is the little castle of *Unfels*. The Erms, though only 50 yds. from its source, drives

a mill here. The excursion from Urach to Seeburg is best made in an open carriage (one-horse carr. there and back about $2^1/_2$ m.).

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Hohen-Urach** (2138 ft.) and to the waterfall. A new and easy footpath (not to be mistaken) leads to the right at the large beech-tree at the entrance to the wood. The summit is crowned with extensive ruins and affords a good view, but is inferior in interest to the Hohenneuffen. Beneath the second gateway of the castle, to the left, is the chamber in which the ill-fated poet Frischlin was imprisoned; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590). A path through beautiful beech-wood leads hence to ($^1/_2$ hr.) a grassy terrace, from which the * *Waterfall of Urach* is precipitated to a depth of 80 ft. By retracing our steps from the castle to the (10 min.) last finger-post ('Auf die Festung') and proceeding a few paces to the right, we reach another finger-post, whence one path leads straight on to the top of the fall, another to the right to the foot of it. The best point of view at the foot of the fall has been named the 'Olga-Ruhe', in commemoration of a visit of the Queen of Wurtemberg. The trains stop if desired at the entrance to the lateral valley containing the fall. Hence back to Urach in $^1/_2$ hr.

From Urach the traveller may proceed by railway viâ Metzingen (to the E. the *Floriansberg*, p. 31) to *Reutlingen* (in 47 min.). Pedestrians should select the far more attractive route over the hills (3 hrs., guide desirable). On their return from the waterfall, they should turn at the base of the Kugelberg into the other branch of the side-valley, to *Güterstein*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a stud-establishment; then a steep ascent by the 'Wasserweg' to *St. Johann* (Inn, fair); or direct thither from the waterfall by the zigzag path to the right. On leaving the wood at the ($^1/_2$ hr.) top of the hill, the path leads straight on past a stone hut called the *Rutschenhof*. The traveller should, however, first follow the slope to the right as far as the boundary-stone, where he will obtain a charming view of the peaceful valley, with Hohen-Urach, Hohenneuffen, and Teck, one of the finest prospects in the Swabian Alb. From the stone hut to St. Johann, $^3/_4$ hr. — From St. Johann in 20 min. more the ***Grüne Felsen** ('green rock'; 2651 ft.), a delightful point of view, is reached: we first follow the path indicated by a finger-post as leading to Glems, and almost immediately reach another notice-board on a tree to the right. From St. Johann a pretty path descends to *Eningen* (*Bazlen), a busy manufacturing market-town at the base of the Achalm, and to *Reutlingen* (p. 31).

Fourth Day. From Reutlingen to the summit of the ***Achalm** (2300 ft.), an isolated mountain, about halfway up which a sheep-farm of the King of Wurtemberg is situated. The sheep, 600 in number, find excellent pasture on the higher slopes of the mountain. On the summit a lofty tower with a huge vane. Admirable

*View: Tübingen Castle, Lichtenstein, entire chain of the Alb, Hohenneuffen, Rechberg, and Hohenstaufen; picturesque foreground, below the spectator Reutlingen, to the S. Eningen. The carriage-road to the Achalm, diverging from the Metzingen and Urach road, is much longer than the footpath, by which the summit is easily attained in $1^1/_4$ hr.: from the post-office the Garten-Strasse (10 min.) is ascended to the left, at the end of it to the left again; in 10 min. the base of the mountain is reached, and the path passes under a bridge; after 3 min., an ascent to the left towards the sheep-farm, which is attained in $^1/_4$ hr.; thence by winding paths to the summit in $^1/_2$ hr. Key of the tower (40 pf.) kept at the farm; view from the foot of the tower almost as good as from the top.

Delightful excursion from Reutlingen, one of the most attractive in Swabia, to Schloss ***Lichtenstein** (2985 ft.), or the *'Schlösschen'*, 3 hrs. to the S. of Reutlingen. This modern château, erected in 1842 by Count William of Wurtemberg, Duke of Urach (d. 1869), stands on an isolated, rocky peak, rising 850 ft. above the Honau valley (shown to strangers by cards of admission obtained at the Old Palace at Stuttgart, p. 3; closed during Pentecost). The road, flanked by numerous fruit-trees, traverses a manufacturing district, and leads to *Pfullingen* (Hirsch), with two paper-mills, *Unterhausen* (Adler), *Oberhausen* (Krone), and (6 M.) *Honau* (Rössle; two-horse carr. from rail. stat. Reutlingen to Honau 10 m. and gratuity). To reach the castle we now retrace our steps for about 60 yds., then diverge to the left, passing between houses and ascending over a meadow; after 5 min. we enter a beech-wood and then follow a steep but well-kept zigzag path to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the castle. Or we may drive as far as Oberhausen only, and then ascend to the right by a good carriage-road on the wooded W. slope. After $^1/_2$ hr. the road is quitted at a cutting in the rock, a few steps are ascended to the left, and after 8 min. in a straight direction the forester's house si reached (refreshments), adjoining the entrance to the castle.

The castle is approached by a drawbridge, by which a cleft in the rock is crossed. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school by Wohlgemuth, Holbein, Schön, &c. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, and suits of armour, but the principal attraction is the *View obtained from the lofty tower (129 ft.). In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible, the Glärnisch, Churfirsten, Sentis, Vorarlberg Mts., and Zugspitze; to the N., far below, the picturesque green Honauer Thal, through which the Echaz and the Albstrasse wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Even the Königsstuhl at Heidelberg is said to be visible. On a projecting rock outside the château the count has erected a monument to the novelist Hauff (d. 1827), by whose pen the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalised.

The **Nebelhöhle**, a stalactite grotto, 200 yds. long and 75 ft. high, 3 M. to the W. of Lichtenstein, is frequently visited, but the brilliancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches. Adm. 35 pf. each person, guide 1 m., each torch 45 pf., Bengal fire 50 pf.; key and guides at the Krone at Oberhausen. A national festival is held here on Whitmonday. The cave lies barely 3 M. from Oberhausen, and about as far from Lichtenstein. The path to the latter runs as follows: on the

plateau, 1/4 M. from the cave, turn to the left, due S.; to the left again at the cross-roads 1/4 M. farther on; then beyond a (1/4 M.) field, skirt the wood to the right. Then in 1/4 M. more we turn to the left, and cross the moor to a group of trees where the tower comes into view. From Lichtenstein to Honau is about 1 M.

The **Olgahöhle** at *Honau* is smaller than the Nebelhöhle, but the stalactites are less sullied, and the cave itself is more easily accessible. It is seen to great advantage by electric light (40 pf. each person).

The **Carlshöhle**, near *Erpfingen*, 2 hrs. walk from *Pfullingen* (see above), is another more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. A carriage-road leads through the *Honauer Thal*, ascends the *Honauer Steige*, and passes *Engstingen*; carriages can drive almost to the grotto. The principal curiosity here is the resemblance of the stalactite formations to Gothic architecture, human figures, etc. Near the entrance are two boxes filled with human and bears' bones. — In returning, the route by Lichtenstein to Pfullingen (6 M.) should be selected.

In the evening by railway (p. 31) from Reutlingen to Tübingen in 1/2 hr.

Fifth Day. From *Tübingen* (p. 32) to the *Hohenzollern* and to *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

12. From Tübingen to Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

54 M. Railway in 3 1/4 hrs. — *Comp. Map, p. 36.*

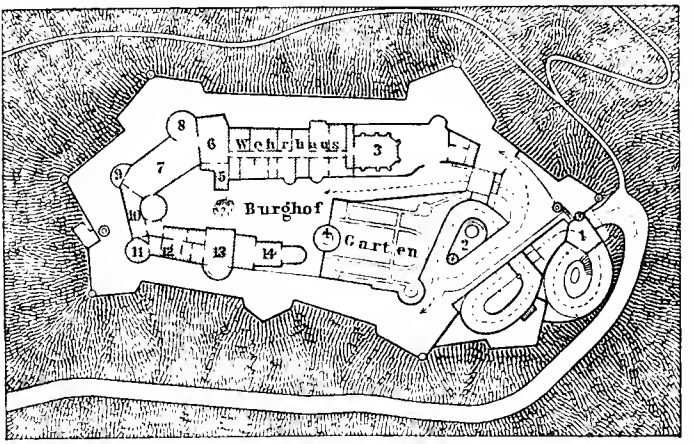
Tübingen, see p. 31. The *Hohenzollern Railway* diverges to the left at the station, and sweeps in a wide curve through the *Steinlachthal*, which is dotted with numerous well-built villages, and supports a sturdy and robust race of peasants (picturesque costume). To the left are the small *Bläsibad* and the round *Bläsiberg*, with an old chapel of St. Blasius. The Steinlach is crossed near (5 M.) *Dusslingen*. The picturesquely-formed hills of the Swabian Alb on the left are now more closely approached; the most prominent summits are the Rossberg, the broad-backed Farrenberg, and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein; in the background the Salmandinger Chapel is visible. Near (10 M.) *Mössingen* the Steinlach is again crossed. On a hill to the left stands the ancient *Belsener Chapel;* to the right are the sulphur-baths of *Sebastiansweiler*. Beyond (13 M.) *Bodelshausen*, the highest point of the railway, the train crosses the Prussian frontier (in front rises the Hohenzollern), and descends to —

15 1/2 M. **Hechingen** (**Linde*, omnibus at the station, two-horse carr. to Hohenzollern Castle 6 m. and gratuity; *Rad; Löwe;* beer at the *Museum*), which was formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, but became Prussian in 1850, when the principality of Hohenzollern was mediatised. It is an old town with 3500 inhabitants (500 Jews), situated on the lofty slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1783, contains a relief by Peter Vischer, representing a Count of Zollern and his wife. The *Protestant Church* on the S. side of the town is a small, but elegant modern structure in the pointed style.

On the road, 5 min. farther, is the *Villa Eugenia*, with gardens, the property of the prince.

The train crosses the Starzel, passes through several cuttings, and reaches (19 M.) *Zollern* (*Brielhof, one-horse carr. to the castle 5, two-horse 7 m.), the station of which is built in the same style as the castle. A good road leads hence to the (2½ M.) castle of ***Hohenzollern** (2840 ft.), which is grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Swabian Alb. This magnificent pile was erected by Frederick William IV. in 1850-55 as a royal château, and finally completed in 1867. The bold and skilful construction is as admirable as the situation.

The old castle which occupied this site wsa destroyed in 1423 and restored in 1454, but at the beginning of the present century little of it remained except the chapel. An inscription over the 'Adlerthor' allues, to the history of the edifice; above it is the Prussian eagle; below and



equestrian figure representing the Elector Frederick I. Passing through the Adlerthor the visitor enters the '*Rampenthurm*', within the narrow limits of which three bold and ingeniously contrived curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower situated 75 ft. higher. The balustrade above the entrance to the tunnel is adorned with two lance-bearers in stone. The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 45-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, and provided with bastions and corner turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, a winged edifice with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 120 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence. The towers are adorned with the arms of the Zollern family. On the tower of St. Michael, above the balcony of the apartments of the Empress, is a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon in bronze. The style of the entire structure is that of the latter part of the 14th cent., which has been strictly adhered to, notwithstanding the serious difficulties encountered in constructing the approach to the castle and providing it with fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burggarten*, adorned with a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. beneath a Gothic canopy. Opposite, to the right, is the *Wehrhaus*, or barrack, containing a restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel*, in the Gothic style. To the left (S.) rises the *Michaelsthurm* with the relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. Adjacent to it, towards the E., in the direction of the garden, is the Roman Catholic *Chapel of St. Michael* (see below). In the centre of the quadrangle rises the handsome *Königslinde*.

A lofty flight of steps by the Wehrhaus, adorned with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior. The *Stammbaum-Halle*, or genealogical hall, containing genealogical trees, coats of arms, etc., is first entered. Beyond it is the sumptuous **Grafensaal*, in the Gothic style, borne by eight columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding and painting. On the right of this saloon is the *Kaiserhalle*, borne by a central pillar, embellished with eight painted statues of German emperors by the windows; opposite them, on the W. side of the hall, is the *Bischofshalle*, with two statues and 28 medallion portraits of prelates of the house of Zollern. Adjoining the Grafensaal on the W. is the *Library*, a low apartment with carved bookcases and *Frescoes by Peters illustrative of the history of the castle. From the library the visitor proceeds to the right to the *Markgrafenthurm*, which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. Michael* is the only part of the earlier structure now extant. It contains some interesting stained glass from the monastery of Stetten.

Another attraction is the very extensive view from the *Wartthurm*, or *Treppenthurm*, on the W. side of the court, to which a winding staircase ascends. It embraces the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil, beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its most conspicuous mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb. — The castellan's house is on the right side of the tower (fee 1 m.).

A little farther to the E. rises the *Zellerhörnle*, a spur of the Alb plateau, 210 ft. higher than the Hohenzollern. An attractive path leads to the E. along the *Trauf*, as the summit of the wooded mountains is termed, in 2½ hrs. to *Starzeln* (*Höfle), on the high-road to *Gamertingen* and (22 M.) *Sigmaringen*.

Beyond this point the Zollern long remains in sight. Stations *Bisingen* and *Engstlatt*. Then (26 M.) **Balingen** *(Schwan)*, a manufacturing town on the *Eyach*, with frequented sulphur-baths.

The line now turns to the S.E. and enters the highest part of the Swabian Alb district. To the right rise the *Schafberg*, the *Oberhohenberg*, and the bold and lofty *Lochenstein*, in primæval times a pagan sacrificial station. At (29 M.) *Frommern* begins the mountainous part of the railway, the gradients varying from 1 : 60 to 1 : 45. To the right of (31 M.) *Laufen an der Eyach* are the *Grat* and *Gräblensberg*, to the left the rock of *Schalksburg*. The train now passes through a cutting in the rock, with the *Thierberg* on the right and the *Heersberg* on the left. Beyond (33½ M.) *Lautlingen* the line enters a new amphitheatre of mountains, and soon reaches its culminating point (2420 ft.), which is also the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. It then descends gradually to —

37 M. **Ebingen** (2360 ft.; *Post; Bär*), an ancient town, picturesquely surrounded by hills, with manufactories of velvet, spinning factories, and an extensive trade in herbs. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3250 ft.; reached by a good path in ¾ hr.) commands a magnificent survey of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the

Bernese Oberland. The train descends the narrow, winding valley of the *Schmeie*, and crosses the Prussian frontier beyond (41 M.) *Strassberg*, on a bold rock to the left of which is perched the château of that name. Below Strassberg the valley is wild and impracticable, and presented great difficulties to the constructors of the railway, no fewer than 19 bridges over the Schmeie, besides countless cuttings through the projecting cliffs, having been necessary. At (43 M.) *Kaiseringen* is a paper-mill. 45 M. *Storzingen*. Several narrow openings, to which fantastic names have been given (the 'Drei Burgen', 'Hexen-Küche', 'Bettel-Küche'), are now threaded. Beyond (48½ M.) *Oberschmeien* the line is carried through another defile and two tunnels, and enters the valley of the *Danube*. Sigmaringen now comes into view, and the train runs in a narrow cutting through the rocks in the direction of the rocky *Mühlberg*. It then crosses the blue Danube and reaches —

54 M. **Sigmaringen** (1860 ft.; **Deutsches Haus; Schach; Traube*), a small, but important-looking place with 3800 inhab., the residence of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and seat of the Prussian administrative authorities. It contains a number of handsome buildings, and has been greatly improved by the laying out of new streets and promenades.

The handsome *Schloss*, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains an admirable **Museum*, chiefly formed by Prince Charles Anthony, and surpassing most collections of the kind both in extent and choiceness. The modern *Kunsthalle*, in which the collections are exhibited, consists of a fine Gothic hall, with frescoes by Müller of Düsseldorf, and two cabinets. Excellent catalogues by Hr. Lehner. The Museum is open daily (certain festivals excepted) from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4; admission 40 pf.

The Collection of Pictures (210 works) chiefly illustrates the early German school, the Swabian masters being particularly well represented. Nos. 81-86. Wings of a large altar-piece: Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, and the Procession to Calvary, by *M. Schaffner;* 132-139. Scenes from the life of the Virgin, by *Barth. Zeitblom;* 158-164. Seven scenes from the history of the Virgin, by *Hans Schülein* (three masters of Ulm, who flourished in the 16th century). The Lower Rhenish School, especially that of Cologne, is also numerously represented (192, 46). The best of the early-Flemish works are: 2 and 4. Annunciation, by *Gerard David;* 29. Virgin Mary, with a background of tapestry, and 38. Virgin Mary, in a landscape, by *Roger van der Weyden* (?). — The other sections of the museum contain specimens of mediæval and Renaissance carved work (statuettes, reliefs, furniture), works in metal, jewelry, textile works, glasses, enamels, and a rich collection of Italian majolica, French porcelain, and Dutch, Rhenish, and Swiss pottery. — In the upper rooms is an extensive *Palaeontological Collection* (2000 objects).

The *Library*, with its valuable books, incunabula, and MSS., the *Armoury*, and the other richly furnished rooms of the palace also deserve inspection.

In the Karl-Platz, in front of the old House of the Estates, is a colossal bronze bust of *Prince Charles* (d. 1853), erected in 1869.

On the *Brenzkofer Berg* (1/2 hr.), on the opposite (N.) bank of the Danube, is the *War Monument*, in memory of the natives of Sigmaringen who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. It represents Germania holding an oak-wreath and standing on a lofty pedestal. The platform commands a charming view of the town and environs. At the foot of the hill, 1/2 M. to the W., is the *Zollerhof*, a favourite restaurant, with a garden; and near it stands the pretty *Villa Teufel* in the midst of finely laid out grounds (open to the public). — The *Mühlberg* (easy path to the summit) is another fine point of view.

Excursion by *Laiz* (Adler) to the (2 M.) ***Park of Inzigkofen.** The precipitous and wooded S. bank of the Danube is ascended by steps, and laid out in delightful grounds. The current of the river is here so imperceptible, that it resembles a lake. The village of Inzigkofen contains two inns.

The ***Valley of the Danube** above this point is rocky and picturesque (one-horse carr. to Beuron 8, two-horse 12-14, to Tuttlingen 12 or 20 m.; walkers require about 6 hrs. to Beuron, thence to Mühlheim 2, and to Tuttlingen, 2 more). The road on the left bank follows the windings of the river, and leads through eight tunnels. The (4 1/2 M.) junction of the *Schmeie* (above, on the right, the ruin of *Alt-Gutenstein*), to which point the railway from Sigmaringen to Hechingen follows the road, marks the beginning of the more romantic scenery. The road passes (1/2 M.) the beautiful ruin of *Dietfurt*, on the opposite bank, and the picturesque village and château of *Gutenstein*, also on the right bank. 3 M. *Thiergarten* (*Inn), with disused iron-works; 3/4 M. ruin of *Falkenstein;* 2 1/4 M. *Neidingen;* 2 1/4 M. *Hausen*, with a lofty ruin near it, where a stone bridge crosses the Danube. The road, however, on the left bank is still followed; 1 1/2 M. *Langenbrunnen*, above it the old château of *Wernwag*, the property of Prince Fürstenberg, commanding a magnificent prospect (fine echo; *Inn at the top). On the opposite bank, farther on, is seen the handsome castle of *Wildenstein*, now used as a forester's house, entered by a drawbridge crossing a deep moat. On the road, 3 M. farther on, stands the handsome *Chapel of St. Maurus*, erected in 1868-71; and close beside it the dairy-farm of *St. Maurus im Fels*, whence a footpath (3 M. shorter than the road) leads in 1/2 hr. to the Monastery of **Beuron** (**Gasthof zum Pelikan)*, on the right bank of the Danube, suppressed in 1876, but re-opened in 1887. The handsome church contains fine ceiling-paintings by Wegscheider. A foot-path to the left in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) *Petershöhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — From Beuron the road leads along the ridge to (1 1/2 M.) *Friedingen*, *Mühlheim* (diligence to Tuttlingen), and (10 1/2 M.) *Tuttlingen* (rail. stat., see p. 35). — The following is a good pedestrian route to Mühlheim: ascend the right bank of the Danube by Beuron to (1/2 hr.) *Schloss Bronnen* (key at the forester's), with a drawbridge over a moat 75 ft. deep; fine view. Thence past (20 min.) the ruined *Kellenberg* in the valley, leaving *Friedingen* on the right at the point where the river makes a wide bend, and in 20 min. more (ascend to the left) to the *Bergsteige-Inn* beside the *Heilandskapelle*, whence we descend, at first through wood, to (3/4 hr.) *Mühlheim*. From Mühlheim to (4 1/2 M.) *Tuttlingen*, see above.

From Sigmaringen to *Ulm* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

13. From Ulm to Radolfzell and Constance.

Railway from Ulm to (86 M.) *Radolfzell* in 6 1/4-7 1/2 hrs.; from Radolfzell to (12 1/2 M.) *Constance* in 1/2-3/4 hr.

Ulm, see p. 27. The line diverges to the left from the Stuttgart railway (R. 12) before quitting the fortifications, leads to the W. for a short distance across a barren upland plain, and at (1 1/4 M.) *Söflingen* enters the smiling valley of the *Blau*. On the left, near (4 M.) *Herrlingen*, lies *Klingenstein*, with a château of Hr. von Andlaw. The weather-beaten rock protrudes at various points in

fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. On the right rises the ruined castle of *Gerhausen*, opposite which stands the castle of *Ruck*. The train crosses the Blau and arrives at —

10 M. **Blaubeuren** *(*Post; Ochs)*, an ancient town with 2600 inhab., lying picturesquely in a basin to the right. The **Blautopf*, a clear, light-blue pool, 65 ft. in depth, just above the town, is the source of the Blau. The late-Gothic church of the old *Benedictine Abbey*, now a theological seminary, contains some choir-stalls (much injured), carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1493) and an elaborately carved high-altar, embellished with statues by the same artist and paintings (history of John the Baptist) of the Swabian school.

At Blaubeuren is situated one of the chief pumping-stations of the works, carried out under the direction of Hr. von Ehman since 1870, with which the Rauhe Alb is supplied with fresh water, so that on that formerly barren plateau agriculture and cattle-rearing are now flourishing industries. These immense works extend over an area of 700 sq. M., and supply water to 103 communities; the water is pumped up through cast-iron pipes from springs lying nearly 1000 ft. below the level of the plateau, while the sole motive power is afforded by a few small tributary-brooks of the Neckar and the Danube. There is another pumping-station at Geislingen (p. 27), which may be conveniently visited by tourists.

The line leads through the valley of the *Ach* to (14 M.) *Schelklingen*, with a ruined castle, beyond which it enters the *Schmiechenthal*. 17 M. *Allmendingen;* 20½ M. **Ehingen** *(Würtemberger Hof*, at the station; *Kreuz; Kronprinz; Traube)*, an old town with 4100 inhab., near the confluence of the Schmiechen and the *Danube*. The *Church of St. Blasius*, in a debased Renaissance style, has an old Gothic tower.

The line now traverses the wide valley of the tortuous Danube. 23 M. *Dettingen;* 25½ M. *Rottenacker;* 28 M. *Munderkingen*, a small and ancient town encircled by the river. 30 M. *Untermarchthal*. On the other side of the river are the imposing buildings of the old monastery of *Obermarchthal*, the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 32 M. *Rechtenstein*, with the ruins of the castle of the Steins of Rechtenstein, is the prettiest point on the railway. The train now passes to the right bank of the Danube, which it again crosses both before and beyond stat. *Zwiefaltendorf*. 38½ M. *Unlingen;* to the left rises the *Bussen* (see below). 40 M. *Riedlingen* (Post), an ancient place on the left bank of the Danube, ¾ M. from the railway.

A pleasant excursion (2 hrs.; carriage-road) may be made hence to the top of the *Bussen (2484 ft.), an isolated hill rising out of the upper Swabian plain, and commanding a view of the whole of Upper Swabia, and of the Alps. On the hill is a pilgrimage-church, at its base the *Federsee*.

44 M. *Ertingen*, with a castle of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 47 M. *Herbertingen*, junction of the branch-line to *Aulendorf* (p. 29). 51 M. **Mengen** *(Siegerist; Railway Restaurant)*, a small town on the *Ablach*. The railway forks here, the branch on the right leading to Sigmaringen, that on the left to Radolfzell.

Geograph. Anstalt v. Süden Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

FROM MENGEN TO SIGMARINGEN, 6 M., railway in 24 min. Near stat. *Scheer* the train passes through a short tunnel, and crosses to the left bank of the Danube. Stat. *Sigmaringendorf.* The train then recrosses the river and reaches (7 M.) *Sigmaringen* (see p. 44).

The line to Radolfzell follows the *Ablachthal.* 54 M. *Zielfingen.* 56½ M. *Krauchenwies* (*Goldner Adler), the old castle of which serves as a summer-residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern; in the *Andelsbach*, which flows through the park, are some interesting erratic boulders. (Branch-line from Krauchenwies to *Sigmaringen* viâ *Josefslust*, 5½ M., in 24 min.)

59 M. *Göggingen;* 61 M. *Menningen.*—63 M. **Messkirch** *(Adler; Sonne)*, a well-built little town, with a château of Prince Fürstenberg. A monument has been erected to Conradin Kreutzer, the composer, who was born here in 1782. The old church contains an altar-piece by H. Schäufelein, and some monuments of the 16th century. Traces of a Roman settlement have been found in the old town. — 66½ M. *Sauldorf;* 69 M. *Schwakenreute.*

FROM SCHWAKENREUTE TO AULENDORF, 30 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — 7½ M. *Aach-Linz;* 10 M. *Pfullendorf* (Schwan; Restaurant in the Rother Ochs), a very ancient town, with an open-work Gothic tower (very interesting excursion to *Heiligenberg*, see p. 50; 2¼ hrs.; diligence 1½ m., carriage 12 m.). Then stations *Burgweiler*, *Ostrach*, *Hosskirch-Königseck* (1½ M. to the S.E. of which is the partly preserved castle of *Königseck*), and (25½ M.) *Althausen*, the junction of the Herbertingen and Aulendorf line (p. 29).

At (71 M.) *Mühlingen* the line enters the wooded ravine of the *Stockach.* 73 M. *Zizenhausen;* 76 M. *Stockach* (Krone; Post), a picturesque little town, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Charles in 1799. The train then passes through smiling green valleys, and leads by *Nenzingen*, *Wahlwies*, and *Stahringen* to (86 M.) **Radolfzell** *(*Schiff; Krone)*, an old town on the *Unter-See*, with a Gothic church of 1436, where the line unites with the Bâle and Constance railway.

The railway from Radolfzell to Constance intersects the neck of land between the Unter-See and the *Ueberlinger-See* (p. 49), and passes stations *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau.* On the island of *Reichenau* in the Unter-See (visible from the train) are the buildings of a Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed in 1799. The island is joined with the mainland on the E. by a mole. The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, adorned with statues.

121/2 M. **Constance.** — **Hotels.** *CONSTANZER HOF (Pl. b), an extensive building with a large garden, on the N. bank of the lake, above the Rhine bridge; *INSEL-HÔTEL (Pl. a), in the old Dominican monastery, with garden R. & L. 3-4, A. 70 pf., B. 1 m. 20 pf.; both of these have a view of the lake; *HALM (Pl. c), opposite the station, R. 1 m. 70 pf.); *HECHT (Pl. d); *BADISCHER HOF (Pl. f); *KRONE (Pl. g), ANKER, SCHIFF, *FALKE, second-class, moderate charges. — *Café Schnetzer*, in the market-place; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. — *Swimming Baths* in the lake, well arranged. — At *Kreuzlingen* (p. 49), ¾ M. from Constance, *HÔTEL-PENSION HELVETIA, 4-5 fr. per day; LÖWE.

Constance (1335 ft.), a free town until 1548, but after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now only 14,600 inhab. (1400 Prot.),

though it once numbered 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the lake, at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from it. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was suppressed in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. Gothic tower erected 1850-57; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform commanding a charming view.

On the *Doors* of the principal portal are **Bas-Reliefs*, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls* with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave (Romanesque), the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (30 ft. high, 3½ ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the N. chapel, adjoining the choir, is a *Death of the Virgin*, coloured stone figures life-size, 1460. Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase. — The *Treasury* (custodian ½-1 m.) contains a missal embellished with miniatures, 1426. On the E. side is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high, dating from the 13th century. On the exterior of the N. side, two aisles of the **Cloisters* still exist, from which an idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed.

The Wessenberg-Haus (Pl. 15) contains books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor J. H. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years acted as the chief superintendent of the diocese. The engravings may be inspected daily (9-12 and 2-5), the books on Mon. and Sat. from 2 to 4 and on Sun. from 11 to 12. A number of pictures, bequeathed by the artist, Marie Ellenrieder (d. 1863), are also exhibited here.

The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., near the cathedral, with slender tower, contains some interesting wood-carving and sculptures, but the exterior has been disfigured by modern restoration.

The Wessenberg-Strasse leads hence to the S. to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which stands the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 2), where Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, 18th April, 1417. Adjacent to it is an ancient building with arcades (now the *Café Barbarossa*), styled by an inscription '*Curia Pacis*', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183 — A little to the W. is the new *Protestant Church* (Pl. 5; A, 4).

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or *Town Hall* (Pl. 12), erected in the Renaissance style in 1593, has been recently decorated on the exterior with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance. The apartments of the ground-floor contain the valuable *Municipal Archives*, comprising 2800 documents, the most interesting of which date from the period of the Reformation. Fine inner court. Part of

the interesting collection of stained glass formed by M. Vincent is now exhibited in the shop of Sartori, the bookseller, opposite the town-hall. — In the *Rosgarten* (Pl. 8), formerly the guild-house of the butchers, is the **Rosgarten Museum*, a rich and well-arranged collection of antiquities relating to Constance (from lake-dwellings, etc.) and of objects of natural history (adm. 40 pf.). — In the market-place is a *War Monument* (figure of Victory), by Bauer.

The KAUFHAUS, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 1), by the lake, erected in 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber*, supported by massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall was restored in 1866 and decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of the town, by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* (adm. 20 pf.). The upper floor contains a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities (40 pf.).

The ancient *Dominican Monastery*, in which Huss was confined, situated on an island in the lake, near the town, has been in part converted into a hotel (Insel-Hôtel, see p. 47). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters, and the adjoining refectory with its graceful vaulting, repay inspection.

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the right of the Schnetzthor, bears a memorial-tablet with his effigy, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. In the suburb of *Brühl* to the W. of the town, 1/2 M. beyond the Protestant Church (p. 48), is the spot where Huss and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom, indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

The new grounds of the *Stadtgarten* on the lake, between the harbour and the Dominican island, afford a pleasant walk and a charming view of the lake and mountains. A bust of the Emp. William has been placed here.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen*, on Swiss territory, 3/4 M. beyond the S. gate, is now a school. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with about 1000 small figures, executed last century.

A fine view of the lake and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps is obtained from the **Allmannshöhe* (3/4 hr.), with belvedere, situated 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Among other pleasant objects for a walk may be mentioned the *Loretto-Kapelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above *Kreuzlingen* (3/4 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See), 3 1/2 M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of **Mainau**, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order, as a cross on the S. side of the castle indicates. It is 4 1/2 M. in circumference, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is now entirely covered with pleasure grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; rowing-boat (in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 m. and gratuity; carriage and pair 8 m.; pedestrians take a shorter route, leading partly through pleasant woods.

On the N. bank of the lake, opposite Mainau (steamboat in 40 min.), lies **Meersburg** (1463 ft.; **Seehof*, near the quay, well-arranged lake-baths in the neighbourhood; *Schiff*; *Wilder Mann*, both on the lake; *Löwe*), a pleasant little town, offering good and inexpensive summer-quarters. It is

commanded by an ancient castle, long an episcopal residence and now containing an extensive collection of mediæval antiquities (adm. on weekdays 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 2-6; tickets, 1 m., obtained from the castellan). The church-yard contains the tomb of the celebrated *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. The wines of Meersburg are the best on the lake.

From Meersburg the steamer plies in 3/4 hr. more to **Ueberlingen** (**Bad-Hôtel*, with shady garden, 'pens.' 5 m.; *Krone*, unpretending, moderate; *Löwe*), an ancient place, once a town of the Empire, containing several mediæval buildings. The **Rathhaus* is a richly-decorated Gothic structure. The hall with its carved wood-work is an object of great interest. The 39 statuettes on the walls, representing the various elements of the German Empire (3 spiritual and 4 temporal Electors, 4 Margraves of the Empire, Landgraves, Counts, Barons, Knights, Burghers, and Peasants), date from the beginning of the 15th century. Opposite to them are portraits of the Emperors, beginning with Rudolf II. — The adjacent *Münster*, of the 14th cent., with double aisles, contains an altar with fine wood-carving of the 17th century. The *Stadt-Kanzlei* or *Town Hall*, in the Minster-Platz, has a fine doorway, of the end of the 16th century. The *Steinhaus Museum* contains a *Historical Collection* and a *Cabinet of Natural History*. Fine views of the lake from various points. The Appenzell Mts. are visible hence; also, to the S.E., the summits of the Ræticon Mountains. About 1 1/2 M. to the N. of Ueberlingen are the *Heidenlöcher*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard'; below is *Bodmann*, with a view-tower.

A pleasant excursion may be taken from Ueberlingen or Meersburg to *Heiligenberg*. A diligence plies twice daily in 3 3/4 hrs. from Meersburg to Heiligenberg, viâ Salem; carriage and pair, there and back 18 m., from Ueberlingen 12 m. It is best to proceed direct from Ueberlingen to Heiligenberg, visiting Salem on the return journey. **Heiligenberg** (**Adler*, 'pens.' 5 m; *Winter's Brewery*, 'pens.' 4-4 1/2 m.), an insignificant place, with the extensive château and park of Prince Fürstenberg, lies picturesquely on a rocky terrace 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance. The château contains a magnificent Renaissance hall, 111 ft. long and 40 ft. broad, with a beautifully-carved wooden *Ceiling (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany. The *Chapel* (restored) is also noteworthy. The ***View* from the château is strikingly beautiful: it embraces the Lake of Constance, the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau; still better from the 'Sieben Linden' (seven lime-trees), 3/4 M. from the village. — The same view is enjoyed from several parts of the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the **Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, 1/4 hr. to the N.W. of the inn. — From Heiligenberg to *Pfullendorf*, see p. 47.

At the S.W. foot of the Heiligenberg, 9 1/2 M. from Ueberlingen, lies the suppressed Cistercian convent of **Salem**, now partly occupied by the Margrave William, with large halls (the finest of which is the 'Kaiser-Saal') in the Rococo style, a collection of paintings, etc. The Gothic church of the 14th cent. is lavishly adorned within with sculptures in marble (23 altars), dating from the late-Renaissance period; fine late-Gothic ciborium.

Railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Bâle, see *Baedeker's Rhine*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

BAVARIA.

14. From Frankfort to Nuremberg by Würzburg.

145 M. Railway in 6-11 hrs. — Trains for Hanau start from the W. Station, on the left bank of the Main, as well as from the E., or Hanau Station, generally corresponding with the others at Hanau.

Frankfort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. Soon after the E. Station is quitted, *Bornheim* is passed on the left, while *Offenbach* (see below) is seen on the opposite bank of the *Main*. 3 M. *Mainkur;* 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim;* 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad*, with pleasant promenades. On the Main, about 1/2 M. to the S., is *Philippsruhe*, a château of Landgrave Ernest of Hesse. Near (10 M.) *Hanau* the train crosses the *Kinzig*.

From Frankfort *(W. Station)* to Hanau, 13 M., railway in 1/2-3/4 hr. The train crosses the Main below Frankfort. — 2 M. *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb of Frankfort; 3 M. *Oberrad*. — 5 M. **Offenbach** *(Stadt Kassel)*, a manufacturing town with 31,735 inhabitants, which owes its prosperity to French refugees who settled here at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. Offenbach fancy-goods rival those of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and it also possesses important machine-factories, foundries, and manufactories. The town is commanded by the old castle of *Isenburg*, built in 1564-72. — 9 M. *Mühlheim;* to the left, on the Main, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. 12 1/2 M. *Klein-Steinheim*. The train then crosses the Main, and enters the E. station of *Hanau*.

Hanau *(*Adler*, opposite the post-office; *Riese; *Carlsberg)*, a pleasant town, in the fertile *Wetterau*, with 24,379 inhabitants, has two railway-stations, East and West, 1 1/4 M. apart. The more modern part of the town owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands on account of their creed in 1597. The handicrafts practised by them, such as the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver trinkets, still flourish. In the Parade-Platz is the house in which the brothers *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *William Grimm* (1786-1859) were born; it is distinguished by a marble tablet, and is now used as a police-office.

From Hanau to *Eberbach* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 4; to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (for Leipsic and Berlin), see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The district between Hanau and Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. To the left rises the *Hahnenkamm*. To the right *Steinheim*, a small town on the Main with a conspicuous castle, is visible in the distance. 12 1/2 M. *Gross-Auheim;* 15 1/2 M. *Kahl;* 18 1/2 M. *Dettingen*, where the English, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French, 27th July, 1743. This was the first decisive success of Austria in the War of Succession. From Dettingen a diligence plies twice

daily in 1 hr. to *Alzenau*, whence the *Ludwigsthurm*, on the top of the Hahnenkamm, may be reached in 3/4 hr.; extensive view. — 22 M. *Klein-Ostheim.*

25 1/2 M. **Aschaffenburg** (**Adler*, R. 1 1/2-2 m. B. 75 pf.; **Freihof*; **Goldnes Fass; Georgi, Eisenbahn-Hôtel*, both at the station; Restaurant at the *Riese;* beer at the *Adler* and the *Kalte Loch*), with 12,600 inhab., was for centuries the summer-residence of the Electors of Mayence, but since 1814 has belonged to Bavaria. The *Schloss*, with its four lofty towers (191 ft.), erected 1605-14, contains a library with valuable 'Incunabula', and several books of the Gospels with well-executed miniatures (the finest is by Glockenton, an artist of Nuremberg, 1524); also a collection of 20,000 engravings and 382 pictures, several of them valuable, by Cranach, Grien, Grünewald, and a number of Dutch masters.

The **Stiftskirche* (Pl. 14), or abbey-church, a Romanesque basilica, was founded in 980, but frequently altered and enlarged. Cloisters of the 12th century.

The Interior was skilfully restored in 1881-82. In the right aisle is a *Monument in bronze, with a gilded sarcophagus said to contain the relics of St. Margaret, and dating from 1540. In the choir is a monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 during his lifetime, by P. Vischer, and opposite to it a Madonna by Joh. Vischer. To the right of the principal entrance is a large monument in alabaster of the last Elector, Frederick Charles Joseph (d. 1802). The church also possesses three valuable paintings by *M. Grünewald*, who lived for some time at Aschaffenburg (Resurrection, Pietà, and St. Valentinian, belonging to the altar-piece in the Pinakothek at Munich).

The secular buildings attached to the Stiftskirche now contain the *Municipal Collections*, which are open to the public on Sun. from 10 to 12 and to strangers at other times on application to Herr Broili, the director. They consist of Roman antiquities found at Aschaffenburg (votive tablets, altars, vases, bronzes), prehistoric relics of the stone age, minerals of the district of Aschaffenburg, reminiscences of the electoral period, etc.

The *Church of St. Agatha* (Pl. 10; B, 2), built in the Transition style in 1115 and recently judiciously restored, contains a number of ancient tombstones.

If the traveller on leaving the station turn immediately to the right, then outside the gate to the right again, and follow the direction of the old fosse, he will reach the **Pompeianum* (Pl. A, 2), a villa erected by King Lewis in 1824-49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. A mosaic on the wall of the summer dining-room was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. View from the platform (fee).

About 3/4 M. to the E. of the town is a beautiful wood called the *Fasanerie*. — About 2 M. to the W., on the left bank of the Main, which is here crossed by a bridge, constructed in 1430, is the *Schöne Busch* (comp. the Plan), a royal park with a château, orangery, and inn.

From Aschaffenburg to Mayence, 46 1/2 M., by the direct railway in 1 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. The direct through-trains from Mayence (and Cologne) to Munich and Vienna travel over this line. — 9 M. *Babenhausen* is the

junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 19). *Darmstadt*, the principal station, and *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Aschaffenburg to Amorbach, 28 M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. Soon after quitting the station the line sweeps round towards the S., passing the Fasanerie (p. 52) on the left. It then traverses the fertile district on the right bank of the Main, where vines and fruit-trees are extensively cultivated. — 4 M. *Obernau;* 5½ M. *Sulzbach*, about 3½ M. to the E. of which, in the Sulzbachthal, lie the picturesque baths of *Sodenthal*, with saline springs containing bromine; 9 M. *Kleinwallstadt;* 11 M. stat. *Obernburg* (Kunig) opposite which, on the other side of the river, is the little town of that name, with a busy timber-trade and active vine-culture. At (15 M.) *Wörth*, a small town with an old château, the train crosses the Main. 16 M. *Klingenberg* (Ochs); the small town, known for its excellent red wine and fire-proof clay, lies on the opposite bank. 18½ M. *Laudenbach.* 20½ M. *Kleinheubach* (Adler), with a château and park belonging to Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. The chapel of the château is decorated with *Frescoes by E. Steinle. On the other side of the river lies *Grossheubach*, a little to the S.E. of which is the Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church (view).

22½ M. **Miltenberg** *(Engel; Riese)*, a prosperous little town of 3700 inhab., in a charming situation, stretching for a considerable distance between the river and the wooded height on its bank. Its quarries of variegated sandstone were known in the time of the Romans. The old château of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed in 1552, contains a good collection of antiquities and objects of art (admission free). The *Municipal Collection of Antiquities* is exhibited in an old hospital. The town contains several interesting examples of timber-architecture (*e. g.* the 'Riese' Inn) and some gate-towers. In the adjacent woods (1½ M. to the E. of Kleinheubach) are the so-called *Hain-* or *Heunen-Säulen* ('columns of the Huns'), fourteen gigantic columns of syenite, the remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which appears to have been suddenly abandoned. — The train then passes *Weilbach* and reaches (28 M.) **Amorbach** *(Badischer Hof; Hecht)*, a small town with 2500 inhab. and the seat of the Prince of Leiningen, whose handsome château of *Wald-Leiningen* is in the vicinity.

From Miltenberg to Wertheim, 18 M., diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. The picturesque road, which is attractive also for pedestrians, runs on the left bank of the Main through the fertile and well-wooded valley of that river, viâ *Burgstadt* to (5 M.) **Freudenberg** *(Rose)*, a picturesque little place, with the ruins of a castle of the 12th cent. (not unlike Heidelberg in some of its features), destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Farther on, to the left, are the extensive quarries of *Reistenhausen;* then *Fechenbach* with the ruined *Kollenberg*, *Dorfprozelten*, and *Stadtprozelten* (*Post), with a castle of the now extinct family of the Schenks of Klingenberg, destroyed by the French in 1688. Thence by *Mondfeld* and *Grünenwörth* to *Wertheim* (see below).

The line next passes a monument to the Austrians who fell in 1866 (on the right), and ascends past (30 M.) *Hösbach.* Beyond (32 M.) *Laufach* it passes through the long tunnel of (36½ M.) *Heigenbrücken* (Fleckenstein's Inn, at the station). About 4 M. to the N., beyond Jacobsthal, is the *Steigkoppe*, commanding a fine view. The line here attains the elevated tract of the *Spessart Mts.* (p. 54). Numerous sequestered valleys are traversed, and cuttings in the red sandstone passed through. Beyond (45 M.) *Partenstein* (to the *Hermannskoppe*, 2½ hrs.) the line descends into the Lohrthal, and at (49 M.) **Lohr** *(*Post; Röder)*, a small manufacturing place, reaches the Main, which it follows till Würzburg is reached.

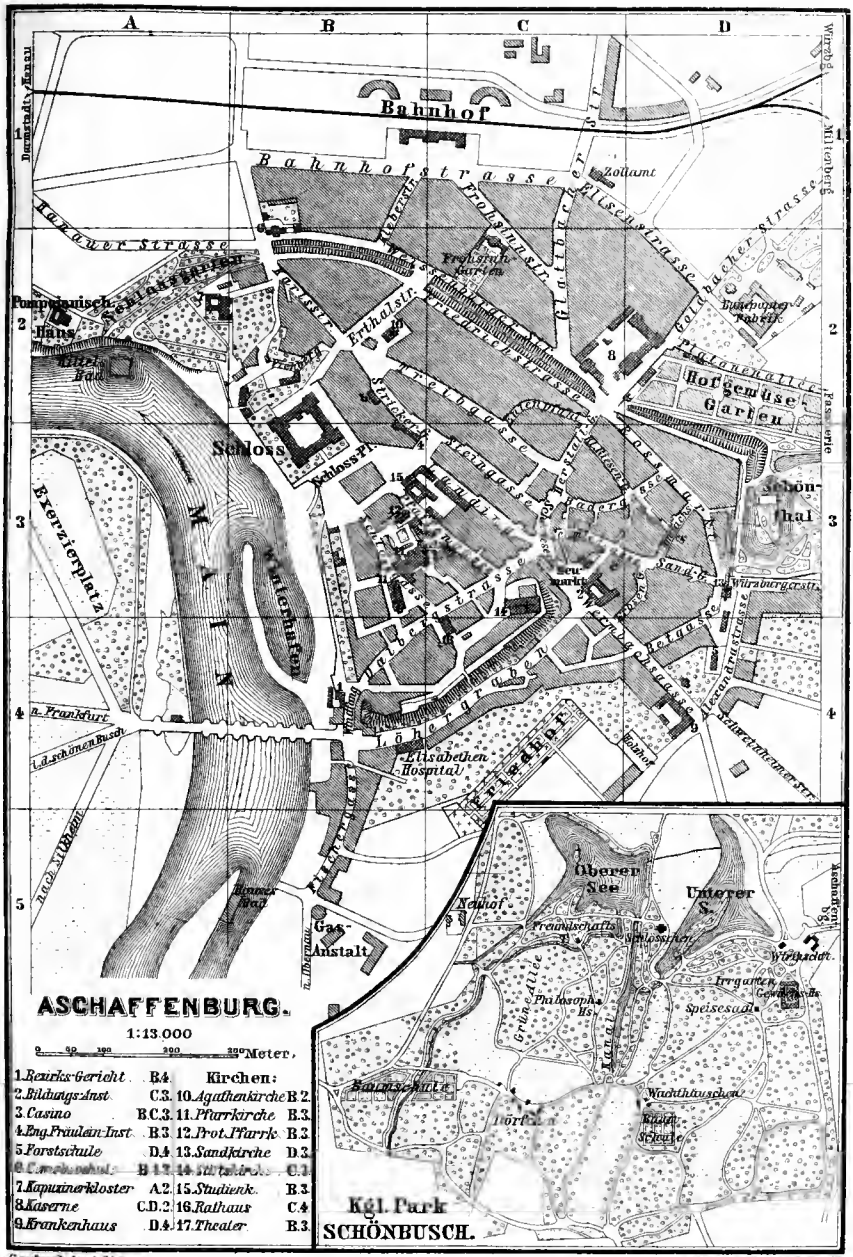
From Lohr to Wertheim, 23 M., railway in 2 hrs. The train ascends the pleasant valley of the Main, following the right bank of the winding

river. 4 M. *Rodenbach;* 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main*, with a fine Benedictine convent, reconstructed in 1862 and now occupied by the district-authorities. 9½ M. *Rothenfels* (Anker, good wine), with large quarries and a château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. 11 M. *Hafenlohr;* 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (*Post), where a handsome bridge crosses the Main. Just before reaching (16 M.) *Trennfeld* we observe, on the right, the château of **Triefenstein*, once an Augustinian provostry and now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg; the château, which lies in a beautiful park, is very handsomely fitted up (tapestry, collection of arms) and commands a charming view. 21 M. *Kreuzwertheim.* — 23 M. **Wertheim** (**Badischer Hof*, in the town; **Held*, on the Main, with river-baths, garden, and fine view; *Löwe*, *Ochs*, *Löwensteiner Hof*, for single travellers), an old town with 4567 inhab., the residence of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, is prettily situated at the influx of the Tauber into the Main, at the foot of a wooded hill, which is crowned by the extensive and tolerably well preserved ruins of a castle destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Numerous quaint-looking houses of the 16th century. The situation of the town, with the imposing red sandstone ruin above it, somewhat resembles that of Heidelberg. The church contains a few fine monuments of the 15th and 16th centuries. Pleasant excursions may be made from Wertheim up and down the Main and into the valley of the Tauber.

The S. part of the **Spessart**, the finest and most extensive forest-district in Germany, noted for its gigantic oaks and beeches, and teeming with game, is washed on three sides by the Main, and on the N. is bounded by the valleys of the Aschaff and the Lohr, through which the railway from Aschaffenburg to Lohr runs. Almost in the centre of this district rises the *Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), from which long chains and ridges radiate to the W., S., and E., along the continuous, wood-clad crests of which the pedestrian may walk in the cool leafy shade for hours at a time (as in the Vosges Mts.). **Rohrbrunn** (1520 ft.), consisting of a couple of forester's houses and a rustic *Inn, on the W. slope of the Geyersberg, 3½ hrs. from Stadtprozelten (p. 53) and as far from Marktheidenfeld (see above), forms convenient headquarters for exploring the Spessart. About 20 min. to the S. is the *Annahöhe*, commanding a view of the spreading forests below, the chief pride of which is a venerable oak, supposed to be at least 1000 years old (¾ M. from Rohrbrunn). To the E. a beautiful path leads through the woods, passing the (¾ M.) forester's house of *Jägerverein*, to (1 hr.) *Lichtenau* (*Inn), prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr*. Thence we may either descend the valley to (3½ hrs.) *Hafenlohr* (see above), or turn to the N. and proceed through fine woods across the *Schwarze Rücken* to *Rechtenbach* and (3¾ hrs.) *Lohr* (p. 53). — A road leads to the S.W. from Rohrbrunn past the forester's house of *Diana* and through the *Dammbachthal* to (1½ hr.) *Krausenbach* (Inn), whence we ascend to the left (guide advisable) to the (½ M.) *Gaishöhe* (1705 ft.), on which a view-tower has recently been built. In descending we pass the ruined *Wildenstein*, and reach (1¼ hr.) *Eschau* (670 ft.; *Krone), whence a carriage-road runs through the *Elsava Thal* to (1½ hr.) *Obernburg* (p. 53). — About 1¾ hr. to the N. of Rohrbrunn (guide advisable) is the charmingly situated *Mespelbrunn*, the ancestral castle of the founder of Würzburg University (p. 57; refreshments in the forester's house, to the left). From this point a picturesque route (guide-posts) leads by *Neudorf* and the *Hohe Warte* (a forester's house; 1210 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Bad Sodenthal* and (1¼ hr.) *Sulzbach* (p. 53).

54½ M. *Langenprozelten.* Near (58 M.) *Gemünden* (Rappen) the line crosses the *Franconian Saale*, which here falls into the Main. The little town lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Spessart and Rhön Mts., commanded by the ruins of the *Schorenberg*, which was destroyed in 1243.

From Gemünden to Elm, 28½ M., railway in 1¼-2¾ hrs. The lines runs through the pleasant *Sinnthal*. Stations *Rineck*, *Burgsinn*, *Mittelsinn*,



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

WÜRZBURG.
1:15,300
100 200 300 400
Meter
Nord.
n. Bamberg
Residenz Platz
Hof-Promenade
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofpl.
Parade Pl.
Domaniz Pl.
Marktplatz
Pl.
Neubau Kirche
Exercier Platz
Sander Thor
Juliusspital
Stadt. Volksgarten
Botan. Garten
Bleicharter Th.
Schlachthof
Unteres Mainquai
Mainquai
Holz M.
Kranen
Kasernen
Infanterie Caserne
Kasernen Th.
Kranen Th.
Cavallerie Caserne
Kasernen Th.
Cuckharder Th.
Kasernen
Schlossberg
Staats-Hafen
Viehof
Bäder
Kasernen
Main
Lusse
Residenz
Dom
Neumünster
Marien Kap.
Peters K.
Michels K.
Universität
Theater
Seminar
Regierung
Harmonie
Franziskaner
Dominikaner
Protestant. K.
Neubau K.
Gymnasium
Gewerbe-Schule
Fruchthalle
Frohnfeste
Bank
Post u. Telegraph
Bürger Spital
Julius Echters Denkmal
Präsident. Wohnung
Kirchen
Klöster
Hôtels
1 Bahnhof u. Post-Bureau A. 2.
2 Bank C. 2.
3 Bürger Spital B. 2.
4 Frohnfeste C D. 4.
5 Fruchthalle B. 2.
6 Gewerbs-Schule C. 2.
7 Gymnasium D. 3.
8 Juliusspital A B 2. 3.
Kirchen
9 St. Burkhard D 4.
10 Dom C 2. 3.
11 Haugerpfarr-K. A. 2.
12 Marien-Kap. B. 3.
13 Michels K. D 2.
14 Neubau K. D 2. 3.
15 Peters-K. D. 2.
16 Neumünster C. 3.
17 Protestant. K. D. 2.
Klöster
18 Dominikaner B 2. 3.
19 Franziskaner D. 3.
20 Post u. Telegraph B. 1. 2.
21 Präsident. Wohnung C. 1.
22 Regierung D. 2.
23 Residenz C. 1.
24 Seminar D. 2.
25 Theater B. 2.
26 Universität D 2. 3.
27 Julius Echters Denkmal B. 3.
28 Harmonie C. 2.
Hôtels
a. Russ. Hof B 2.
b. Kronprinz C 2.
c. Würtemb. Hof B 3.
d. Rüttner C 2.
e. Fränk. Hof B 2.
f. Adler B 3.
h. Sachs. Hof
i. Wittelsb. Hof C 3.
k. Schwan C 4.
l. Landsberg B 2.

Jossa (to Brückenau, see p. 74), *Sterbfritz*, *Vollmerz* (in the neighbourhood to the E. the ruins of *Stecketberg*, once the seat of Ulrich von Hutten); then *Etm*, a station on the Bebra-Hanau Railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO HAMMELBURG, 17½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. The line traverses the pretty *Saalethal*. Stations: *Schönau*, with a convent on the hill to the right; *Wolfsmünster*, *Gräfendorf*, *Michelaubrück*, *Morlesau*, and *Diebach*. **Hammelburg** (**Post; *Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient town, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Saale, presented by Charlemagne to the abbey of Fulda, was almost entirely burnt down in 1854. The slopes beside *Schloss Saaleck*, on the opposite bank, produce red wine. — From Hammelburg to *Kissingen*, 12½ M., a diligence plies thrice daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Fuchsstadt* and *Euerdorf*, passing the well-preserved ruin of *Trimberg*.

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO SCHWEINFURT (Kissingen), 31½ M., railway (*Wernthal Bahn*), in 1¾ hr. — Beyond (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line turns to the left and enters the fertile and smiling Wernthal, through which it runs, now on one side of the stream, now on the other. 4 M. *Gössenheim*, 2½ M. to the N. of which is the ruined castle of *Homburg*; 7 M. *Eussenheim*; 11 M. *Thüngen*, with a château; 14 M. *Müdesheim*; 17 M. *Arnstein*, a small town with an old château; 21 M. *Mühlhausen*. The line now quits the Wernthal, passing *Schloss Werneck* (p. 71) on the N.E., and at (25 M.) *Weigolshausen* joins the railway from Würzburg to (31½ M.) *Oberndorf-Schweinfurt* (p. 71).

The valley of the Main expands. 59½ M. *Wernfeld*. — 66 M. *Karlstadt*, once the fortified frontier-town of the ancient episcopal see of Würzburg, and still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and extended by Charlemagne. Professor Bodenstein, the first of the Puritanical iconoclasts, is mentioned in the history of the Reformation as 'Karlstadt', from having been a native of this place. On the opposite hill the ruined *Karlsburg*. *Laudenbach* on the left bank of the Main has a château of Prince Wertheim, which was destroyed during the War of the Peasants. — 71 M. *Retzbach*; 73 M. *Thüngersheim*; 77 M. *Veitshöchheim*, with a royal château and park. Opposite the wine-producing *Steinberg* lies the old monastery of *Oberzell*, now a manufactory.

81 M. **Würzburg.** — **Hotels.** *RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. a; B, 2), Untere Theater-Str., near the station, R. 2, B. 1, L. & A. 1 m.; *KRONPRINZ VON BAYERN (Pl. b; C, 2), Residenz-Platz; *SCHWAN (Pl. k; C, 4), Büttnersgasse, with view of the river, R. & A. 2½ m., well spoken of; *WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF (Pl. c; B, 3), in the Markt, R. & A. 2 m., B. 80 pf., D. 2½ m. — FRÄNKISCHER HOF (Pl. e; B, 2), Spiegelgasse; ADLER (Pl. f; B, 3), Marktgasse; *RÜGMER (Pl. d; C, 2), near thetheatre and the post-office; WITTELSBACHER HOF (Pl. i; C, 3); LANDSBERG (Pl. l; B, 2), Semmels-Str.; HÔTEL NATIONAL, opposite the station, with café-restaurant. — PFEUFFER'S HÔTEL GARNI; PENS. HEFFNER, Petersplatz 4.

Restaurants. *Hadertein*, Dominikaner-Platz, with garden; *Goldene Traube*, Julius-Promenade; *Bäuerlein*, Alte Brücke; *Brauser*, opposite the theatre; *Heldrich*, with winter-garden, Bronnbachergasse 39; **Bürgerspital* (Pl. 3; B, 2), wineroom, Semmels-Str., at the corner of the Obere Theater-Str., closed at 5 p.m.; *Wend*, wine-room, preserved meats, etc., closed at 8 p. m. — BEER. *Platz'scher Garten*, to the right, outside the Rennweger Thor (Pl. C, 1), concerts several times weekly; *Letzter Hieb*, a garden-restaurant about ¾ M. farther on, with fine view; *Hutten'scher Garten*, outside the Sander-Thor (Pl. E, 3), etc. — *Schnitzar's Café* (and restaurant), Kirschnerhof.

Cabs. From the station to the town: with one horse, 1-2 pers. 60,

3-4 pers. 80 pf.; with two horses 70 or 90 pf. Drive in the town, 40 and 60, or 50 and 70 pf.

River Baths. *Spengler*, Burkarder-Str.; *Dr. Wirsing*, Strohgasse; **Tivoli*, in the Main Suburb, with garden and restaurant.

Würzburg (560 ft.), one of the most ancient and historically important towns in Germany (55,100 inhab., 9000 Prot.), and of very interesting exterior, was formerly the seat of a prince-bishop and is now the capital of the district of Lower Franconia. The first bishop, Burcardus, was consecrated by St. Boniface in 741, and from that date down to 1803, when Würzburg was incorporated with Bavaria, an uninterrupted line of 82 bishops ruled the diocese. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were made dukes of Franconia in 1120. In the 17th and 18th cent. the see of Bamberg was often subject to the bishop of Würzburg. From 1805 to 1813 Würzburg was the capital of a state of the Rhenish Confederation. The fortifications were removed in 1869-74.

The extensive royal *Palace (Pl. 23; C, 1), formerly the residence of the bishops, was erected in 1720-44 in the rococo style from *Neumann's* designs. It is 550 ft. long, 290 ft. deep, and 70 ft. high, and contains 7 courts, 283 rooms, a chapel, and a theatre.

The principal Staircase, in the central structure, to the left, is very imposing; its lofty ceiling is adorned with a fresco by *G. B. Tiepolo*, representing Olympus and the four quarters of the globe. The ceiling-painting in the large Kaisersaal, depicting the marriage of Emp. Frederick I. and Beatrice of Burgundy, which took place at Würzburg in 1156, is also by *Tiepolo*. — The Cellars, probably the most spacious in Germany, contain 200 casks of excellent Franconian wine produced by the royal vineyards. — The palace is open to the public daily, 8-5; visitors ring in the back-court of the left wing. Adjacent is the office of the cellarer.

The **Palace Garden*, laid out in 1729 and afterwards frequently altered, is a favourite promenade.

In the wide Hofstrasse, which leads from the palace to the cathedral, is the *Maxschule* (Pl. 6), a Gothic building with wings, containing the commercial and grammar schools and the collections of the polytechnic and historical society (third floor).

The principal church is the Cathedral (Pl. 10; C, 2, 3), in the Parade-Platz, an extensive cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, consecrated in 1189, extended and embellished in 1240 (to which date the four towers belong).

The Interior was marred by restoration during the 18th century. It contains numerous monuments of bishops, the finest of which are those of Bibra (d. 1519) and Scherenberg (d. 1495), by the 6th and 7th pillars on the right side of the nave, executed by *Riemenschneider* (p. 67). The left aisle contains several fine brasses with low reliefs, among which that of Peter von Aufsess (d. 1522) may be specified (at the 9th pillar). On the left side of the nave is a font of 1279. The altar-pieces date from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Adjoining the cathedral on the N. is the *Court House*, next to which rises the *Neumünster Church* (Pl. 16; C, 2), dating from the 11th century. The red rococo façade was constructed in 1711-19 by Pezani, the dome was added in 1731. The well-proportioned

interior was decorated with stucco and gilding in the 18th century. Beneath the choir is a crypt. — The *Leichenhof* (Pl. C, 3), a small square between the Neumünsterkirche and the cathedral, was the old burial-ground of Würzburg. In it is a *Mount of Olives* of the 18th century. On the exterior of the choir of the Neumünsterkirche is a tablet erected in 1848 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German minstrels, who was interred in the old cloister. Of the two inscriptions that in German is by King Lewis I.

A sum of money was left by the minstrel for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves.

We now proceed to the Markt (Pl. B, C, 3), in which rises the **Marienkapelle* (Pl. 12), an elegant Gothic structure, with beautiful portal and slender tower, erected in 1377-1441, and restored in 1856. The reliefs on the three portals (Annunciation, Last Judgment, Virgin enthroned) are coeval with the church. The statues adjacent to the S. portal and in the choir are by Riemenschneider. The tasteful cap of the tower was added at the recent restoration. Adjoining the church on the right is the house *Zum Falken*, handsomely decorated in the rococo style.

To the S.W. of the market-place lies the old *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 3), the most venerable part of which, the so-called Grafeneckartsthurm, dating from 1456, faces the Domstrasse. In the same street is the *Vierröhren-Brunnen*, a fountain erected in 1733. The Domstrasse leads to the Main bridge, see below.

The *Stifthaug Church* (Pl. 11; A, 2), near the station, with two towers and a lofty dome, was built in 1670-91 by Petrini, in the rococo style. The interior is overladen with gilding.

In the vicinity are the extensive buildings of the **Julius Hospital* (Pl. 8; A, B, 3), an admirably organised hospital and school of medicine. The *Anatomie*, added in 1852, contains a number of medical collections. The property of the hospital is computed at 9 million marks (about 450,000 *l.*); 600 persons, of whom 300 are patients, are daily boarded and lodged here. The *Statue* (Pl. 27; B, 3) of the founder, *Bishop Echter v. Mespelbrunn* (d. 1617), in the Julius Promenade, is by Schwanthaler. Behind the hospital lies the *Botanical Garden.*

In 1582 the same bishop founded the University (Pl. 26; D, 2, 3), which is attended by 900 students, chiefly medical. It possesses zoological, mineralogical, geological, and physical collections, and also a museum. The library contains 200,000 volumes The *University Church (Neubaukirche)*, built in 1582-91, exhibits a curious mixture of the Gothic and Renaissance styles. — In the vicinity is the Protestant church of *St. Stephen* (Pl. 17; D, 2), the interior of which is tastefully decorated in the rococo manner (1782-89); it was originally the church of a Benedictine abbey.

The *Bridge* (Pl. C, 4) over the Main, 650 ft. in length, constructed 1474-1607, is adorned with statues of saints. On the left bank, above the bridge, rise the grey towers of *St. Burkard* (Pl. 9; D, 4), the only church of Würzburg which has retained its ancient exterior intact, erected in 1033-42 in the Romanesque style and restored in 1168. The late-Gothic choir dates from 1494-97. In the interior, however, it has shared the same fate as the other churches. The nave contains a late-Romanesque offertory-box in sandstone, and the S. transept a carved altar of 1590.

The Burkardergasse leads through a vaulted passage below the choir of St. Burkard to the *Burkarder-Thor* (Pl. D, 2). The first road which diverges from the Mergentheim road to the right beyond the gate is the 'Leistenstrasse', in the vicinity of which a good variety of wine named the Leistenwein is produced. The second road diverging to the right from the high-road (at the garden-restaurant of Leimsud) leads to a Station Path, which ascends in 10-12 min. to the MARIENCAPELLE (*'Käppele'*) on the *Nicolausberg*, an octagonal pilgrimage-chapel, built in 1748-92 and containing some good altarpieces. The terrace in front of the church affords a *View of the town and fortress, now somewhat interrupted by the trees.

On the hill opposite Würzburg, 426 ft. above the river, rises the fortress of MARIENBERG, constructed about 1650 on the site once occupied by a Roman fort and afterwards by an episcopal castle, which was captured by Gustavus Adolphus in 1631. To reach the fortress we cross the bridge, turn to the right, and then ascend to the left by the 'Erste Schlossgasse' (12 min.). We apply to the guard above the second covered gateway and are conducted to several fine points of view (fee 50 pf.).

In 1525 the insurgent peasantry lost time and broke their strength in a vain attempt to capture this castle, after which the episcopal troops entered the town and executed 60 of the ringleaders. Near Würzburg the Archduke Charles defeated the French General Jourdan in 1796. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main terminated at Würzburg with the bombardment of the fortress (27th July). The armistice was concluded on the following day.

Railway to *Bamberg*, see R. 17; to *Munich*, see R. 25; to *Heidelberg*, see R. 15.

The line to Ansbach (p. 115) and Gunzenhausen diverges here. The next stations on the Nuremberg line are (86 M.) *Rottendorf* and (90 M.) *Dettelbach;* the town of Dettelbach lies on the Main, 3 M. to the E.

95½ M. **Kitzingen** (**Schwan; Rothes Ross; Stern*), on the right bank of the Main, a prosperous commercial town, with 7000 inhab., famous for its beer, is connected by an ancient stone bridge, 885 ft. long, with *Etwashausen* on the left bank of the Main. In 1525 the Margrave Casimir caused seven of the burghers to be executed in the market-place, and many others to be deprived of sight, as a punishment for their participation in the insurrection of the peasantry.

On a hill near the station, 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the town, are the town *Waterworks*, the water of which is pumped up from the Main by steam-power. The *Neue Schiesshaus*, on the hill above the station, commands a charming view of the vine-clad hills of the Main and of the Steigerwald with the Schwanberg.

The line crosses the Main by a handsome bridge, 70 ft. high and 870 ft. long, and leads towards the S.E. through a hilly district, passing near the base of the *Schwanberg*. Stations *Mainbernheim* (where the Main is crossed), *Iphofen*, *Markt-Einersheim*, *Hellmitzheim*, *Markt-Bibart*, *Langenfeld*, and (120 M.) *Neustadt an der Aisch*, a hop-trading place, with remains of ancient walls and towers (4100 inhab.).

Branch Railway by *Dottenheim* and *Ipsheim* to (9½ M.) **Windsheim**, a small and ancient town on the *Aisch*, formerly a free town of the empire, and still surrounded with walls.

Beyond (125 M.) *Emskirchen* the line crosses the *Aurach* by a fine viaduct, 132 ft. in height. 128 M. *Hagenbüchach;* 134 M. *Siegelsdorf* (branch-line to *Langenzenn*); 136½ M. *Burgfarnbach*, with a château of Count Pückler and a brewery of high repute. The railway now crosses the *Rednitz* (to the right the *Alte Feste*, see below).

140 M. **Fürth** *(Hôtel Kütt; Eisenbahn-Hôtel)* is a thriving commercial and manufacturing town (35,327 inhab.), vying with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy-articles. The very extensive manufactories of gold-leaf and of mirrors are worthy of a visit. The modern *Rathhaus* with its lofty tower is a conspicuous building. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (14th cent.) contains a beautiful late-Gothic *Ciborium, 25 ft. in height. The Rednitz, which unites with the *Pegnitz* below the town and forms the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension-bridge.

On an eminence on the Rednitz, 2 M. to the S.W., lies the **Alte Feste**, near which the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on 4th Sept., 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus were at the inn 'Zum Grünen Baum', in the street now named after him. Six different attacks on the intrenched camp of Wallenstein proved unsuccessful. Extensive view from the tower, near which is a large garden-restaurant much patronised by the Nurembergers.

Between Fürth (junction for the line to Bamberg, p. 71) and (5 M.) Nuremberg, besides the government-railway, trains also run hourly (in 1/4 hr.) on the *Ludwigsbahn* (station at Nuremberg outside the Spittler-Thor), the oldest line in Germany (1835), and there is also a tramway (p. 84). The railway crosses the Ludwigs-Canal before (141 M.) *Doos*, runs for some distance parallel with it, and then turns to the E. into the (145 M.) **Nuremberg** station (p. 84).

15. From Würzburg to Heidelberg.

99 M. Railway in 4½-6¾ hrs.

The line coincides with the Munich line as far as (3 M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 113); here it diverges to the right, and ascends slowly through a monotonous hilly region. 6½ M. stat. *Reichenberg;* the village lies in the valley to the left, and is overlooked by a handsome château on the mountain-side. 10 M. *Geroldshausen*. The Baden frontier is crossed just before the train reaches (14 M.) *Kirchheim*. The line now descends, and beyond (17 M.) *Wittighausen* is carried through some deep cuttings and a tunnel. The woods and meadows of the valley of the *Grünbach* are then traversed, till at (20½ M.) *Zimmern* a vine-growing district is reached. 22½ M. *Grünsfeld*, an old town, part of the walls of which are still standing. The handsome church contains a fine monument to a Countess von Wertheim (d. 1503) by Tilman Riemenschneider. Beyond (25½ M.) *Gerlachsheim* the train crosses the *Tauber*, and proceeds to the left to (27 M.) **Lauda** *(*Railway Restaurant)*, the junction for the line to Wertheim.

From Lauda to Wertheim, 19½ M., railway in 1 hr. The line traverses the smiling valley of the Tauber. — 2½ M. *Distelhausen;* 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim*, the scene of an engagement between the Prussian and Wurtemberg troops in 1866; 7½ M. *Hochhausen;* 12 M. *Gamburg*, with an old castle. The train now crosses the Tauber twice, passes through two tunnels, and reaches (15 M.) *Bronnbach*, where there is an old Cistercian abbey, with a transition-church of the 12th century. 17 M. *Reicholzheim*. 19½ M. *Wertheim* (p. 54).

At (28½ M.) **Königshofen** *(Deutscher Hof)*, an old town at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the Tauber, the insurgent peasants suffered a defeat during the Peasants' War in 1525.

From Königshofen to Mergentheim, 4½ M., railway in 20 min. Stations *Unterbalbach*, *Edelfingen*. — **Mergentheim** (*Hirsch*, in the town; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station) is an old town on the Tauber, where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided down to 1805. Pop. 4445. The extensive Schloss contains a natural history cabinet. *St. John's*, in the late-Romanesque style (12th cent.), is the most interesting of the churches. The *Karlsbad*, near the town, has springs containing Glauber's salts (Cursaal and Trinkhalle). — From Mergentheim to *Crailsheim*, see p. 22.

The line quits the Tauber, and turns to the W. into the *Umpferthal*. 31 M. *Unterschüpf;* 33 M. *Schweigern;* 34 M. *Boxberg-Wölchingen*. At Boxberg are the insignificant ruins of a castle, quite recently destroyed. The church of Wölchingen (to the right), a cruciform pillared basilica in the transition-style of the 13th cent., possesses handsome portals and noteworthy Romanesque capitals. It contains some tombstones of the 14th and 15th centuries. The train passes through a tunnel and reaches (41 M.) *Eubigheim*, a prosperous-looking and prettily-situated village. The line then traverses the *Kirnachthal* to *Hirschlanden*, *Rosenberg*, and (48½ M.) **Osterburken** *(Kanne)*, an ancient town on the site of a Roman fortress.

From Osterburken to Jagstfeld, 23½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — The line crosses the *Kirnach*, and traverses the valley of that stream to *Adels-*

heim, a small town on the E. spurs of the Odenwald. The *Seckachthal* is then followed to *Sennfeld*, *Roigheim*, and (10 M.) *Möckmühl*, an old town, still surrounded with walls and towers, at the influx of the Seckach into the *Jagst*, which was bravely defended by Götz von Berlichingen against the Swabian League in 1519; at the N. end of the little town are the extensive ruins of the castle. — The train now crosses the Jagst, and follows the left bank to *Züttlingen*, *Siglingen*, *Neudenau*, *Unter-Griesheim*, and *Jagstfeld* (p. 18).

The Baden railway diverges to the right from the Wurtemberg line, passes through a tunnel, and begins to traverse pleasant wooded and grassy valleys, forming the S.E. ramifications of the Odenwald. 50 M. stat. *Adelsheim*, about 2¼ M. distant from the town of that name (see above). The line now leads through the Seckachthal and threads several tunnels. 53 M. *Seckach;* 56 M. *Eicholzheim;* 57 M. *Schefflenz;* 60 M. *Auerbach*. Near (62 M.) *Dallau* the *Elz* is crossed. 63 M. *Neckarburken*. — 66 M. **Mosbach** (**Prinz Karl; Badischer Hof; Railway Restaurant*), an old and busy little town on the Elz, with 3426 inhab.

67½ M. **Neckarelz,** at the confluence of the Elz with the *Neckar*, is the junction of the Stuttgart and Hanau line (p. 19).

From Neckarelz to Meckesheim, 20 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. — The train crosses the Neckar and threads three tunnels, passing the small château of *Neuberg* on the right. Stations *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Waibstadt* (with a Gothic church). We then follow the *Schwarzbachthal*. 15½ M. *Neidenstein*, with a château; 17 M. *Eschelbronn*. — 20 M. *Meckesheim*, the junction of the Heilbronn and Heidelberg railway (see p. 18).

From Neckarelz to (80 M.) *Eberbach*, junction of the line to Darmstadt and Hanau, see p. 19. Beyond Eberbach the train traverses the *Feuerberger Tunnel*, 330 yds. in length, and reaches (85 M.) *Hirschhorn* (*Zum Naturalisten), picturesquely situated at the foot of the imposing castle of that name. 87 M. *Neckarhausen*. — 89 M. **Neckarsteinach** (**Harfe*, with a garden on the Neckar), with four old castles of the valiant race of the Steinachs, surnamed the Landschaden ('land-scourges'). The *Mittelburg*, one of the castles, has been restored in the mediæval style. Opposite, on a lofty wooded hill, rises the ancient castle of *Dilsberg*. The train now crosses the Neckar.

93 M. **Neckargemünd** *(Hirsch)*, at the point where the Neckar is joined by the *Elsenz*, and the junction of the line to *Meckesheim* and *Neckarelz* (see above). The woods on both banks are occasionally interrupted by quarries of red sandstone. Opposite (95½ M.) *Schlierbach* is the abbey of *Neuburg*. A number of handsome villas are passed before Heidelberg is reached. At **Heidelberg** the train stops first at the *Carlsthor* station (for the upper town), and then passes through a long tunnel below the Schlossberg to the (99 M.) principal station (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

16. From Leipsic to Nuremberg by Bamberg.

222 M. Railway, express in 9½ hrs. ordinary trains in 13 hrs. Express from Leipsic to Munich by Nuremberg in 14 hrs.; to Lindau by Nördlingen and Augsburg in 18⅓ hrs. — An express from Berlin to Nuremberg and Munich runs viâ Halle, Weissenfels, Probstzella, and Hochstadt (in summer only) and is joined at Zeitz by an express from Leipsic, starting from the Thuringian Station.

Departure from the Bavarian Station. 5½ M. *Gaschwitz;* 9 M. *Böhlen;* 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, where a branch diverges to *Chemnitz*.

24 M. **Altenburg** *(*Hôtel de Saxe; *Hôtel de Russie; Thüringer Hof)*, with 29,110 inhab., is overlooked by the ducal *Schloss*, with its late-Gothic church (1410), situated in a fine park. The *Museum*, near the station, contains a collection of old Italian pictures, besides copies, casts, and upwards of 300 Greek and Etruscan vases.

36 M. *Gössnitz*, junction for *Glauchau* and *Chemnitz* on the E., and *Gera* on the W.; 42 M. *Crimmitzschau*; 48½ M. *Werdau* (junction for *Zwickau*), all manufacturing towns, with extensive spinning and weaving industries. To the left, on a wooded hill stands the château of *Schönfels*. 54 M. *Neumark*, junction for *Greiz*. — 59 M. **Reichenbach** *(Lamm; Deutscher Kaiser)*, with 18,330 inhab., is another busy manufacturing place. Carriages are changed here for Eger (see below).

The train now crosses the profound *Göltzschthal* by an imposing viaduct with four series of arches, 728 yds. in length and 285 ft. high in the middle. Far below, to the left, are the small town and castle of *Mylau*. 62½ M. *Netzschkau;* 66 M. *Herlasgrün* (branch-line by *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein* to *Oelsnitz*, see below). The line then crosses the deep, wooded *Elsterthal* by another lofty viaduct.

74½ M. **Plauen** *(*Deil's Hôtel; Engel)*, a manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 42,858 inhab., is the capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of *Hradschin* was anciently the seat of the Voigt *(advocatus regni)*.

At Plauen the lines viâ Hof (see below) and viâ Eger divide.

[The Railway viâ Eger leads through the picturesque Elsterthal, a hilly district with numerous manufactories. 2 M. *Neundorf;* 6 M. *Weischlitz* (junction for the *Elsterthal Railway* to *Greiz* and *Gera*); 7½ M. *Pirk;* 12½ M. *Oelsnitz* (branch to *Auerbach* and *Zwickau*); 20½ M. *Adorf* (branch to *Chemnitz*). Then (22½ M.) **Elster** *(Hôtel de Saxe*, with the Cursaal; **Wettiner Hof; Bauer; Reichsverweser; Daheim)*, a pleasant watering-place, with alkaline and saline springs.

The train now quits the Elster and crosses the watershed between the Elster and the *Eger*. 31 M. *Brambach*. At (37 M.) *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined. 42 M. *Franzensbad* (p. 305), junction for *Hof* (p. 63). — 46½ M. **Eger** (p. 304; luggage from Munich examined here; **Railway Restaurant*); routes hence to *Carlsbad* and *Prague*, see R. 45, to *Pilsen* and *Vienna*, see R. 48.

Shortly beyond Eger the train quits the Austrian territory. The Cistercian abbey at the village of (54 M.) *Waldsassen*, founded in 1128, was once famed for its wealth; it was suppressed in 1803. The handsome church is in the baroque style; the library-hall contains some good carving. 56½ M. *Steinmühle*. 57½ M. *Mitterteich*, is situated on the watershed between the Eger and the Nab. To the right is the *Kösseine*, p. 81. At (63½ M.) *Wiesau* (see below), the line unites with that viâ Hof.]

The Railway viâ Hof diverges at Plauen to the right of the Eger line.

82 M. *Mehltheuer*; 85½ M. *Schönberg*. Beyond (90½ M.) *Reuth* the train enters Bavaria. As Hof is approached, the blue outlines of the Fichtelgebirge (see Map, p. 77) become visible to the left.

104 M. **Hof** (**Hirsch*, at the station; **Lamm*; *Goldner Löwe*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a well-built town on the *Saale*, with 21,890 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563. On the *Theresienstein* (*Restaurant) is the pretty public park. About ½ M. farther off is the *Labyrinthenberg*, with a ruined castle and a belvedere. The rounded summit of the *Döbraberg* (2325 ft.) is visible to the W., in the Franconian forest.

From Hof a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs. viâ Naila, to (15½ M.) Steben (2130 ft.; **Kur-Hôtel*; *Anker*; *Pension Spörl*), the most loftily situated chalybeate bath in Germany. The little town (1000 inhab.) was almost entirely burned down in 1877 and has been rebuilt in an improved style. In 1796-97 Alexander von Humboldt filled the post of mining superintendent here; the house he occupied is denoted by a tablet. Excursions may be made from Steben to the **Höllenthal*, to the *Langenauer-Thal*, and to *Blankenberg*, prettily situated on the Saale. — From Stehen to *Münchberg* (see below) a diligence plies daily viâ *Helmbrechts* in 5 hrs., and another to *Kronach* (p. 64), viâ *Geroldsgrün*, *Steinwiesen*, and *Unterrodach*, also in 5 hrs.

From Hof to Eger, 37 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — Stations: 3½ M. *Oberkotzau*; 8½ M. *Rehau* (on the right the *Grosse Kornberg*, with a view-tower); 15½ M. *Selb*. — 20 M. **Asch** (*Post*), a manufacturing Bohemian town, with 13,200 inhab., contains monuments to Luther and Joseph II. The *Hainberg*, 1½ M. to the N., commands an extensive view. [A branch-line runs from the station, which is 1¼ M from the town, by *Asch-Stadt*. *Neuberg* and *Thonbrunn*, to (8¾ M.) *Rossbach*, with considerable manufactories.] — Then stat. *Hasslau*, *Antonienhöhe-Stöckermühle*, and *Franzensbad* (p. 305). — 37 M. *Eger* (p. 304).

The line traverses a hilly district, in the vicinity of the winding Saale. 109 M. *Oberkotzau*, junction of the line to Ratishon and Munich (R. 27); 112 M. *Schwarzenbach*; 116½ M. *Seulbitz*. From (120 M.) *Münchberg* (*Bayr. Hof) a carriage may be taken to Weissenstadt (p. 80) over the Waldstein in 3 hrs. (7-8 m.) 126½ M. *Stambach*. On the left rise the *Grosse Waldstein* (p. 80), *Schneeberg* (p. 79), and *Ochsenkopf* (p. 79), the highest summits of the Fichtelgebirge. 131 M. Stat. *Falls-Gefrees*; the village of *Gefrees* lies in the *Lübnitzthal*, 3 M. to the E. 133 M. *Markt-Schorgast* lies in the valley to the right (to Berneck, see p. 78). The construction of the line here is an object of interest (gradient at first 1 : 40; descent to Neuenmarkt 575 ft.); cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other in rapid succession. To the left in the

distance is *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

138 M. *Neuenmarkt* (junction for *Baireuth* and *Schnabelwaid*, etc., see p. 71 and R. 25); 1½ M. to the N. is *Wirsberg*, a summer-resort, with several inns and pretty walks. 142 M. *Unter-Steinach*, 3 M. to the N.W. of which lies the town of *Steinach*. Country picturesque, especially near (146 M.) **Culmbach** *(*Goldner Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant)*, celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, on the *Weisse Main*, commanded by the *Plassenburg*, now a prison.

Near (149 M.) *Mainleus*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed as far as Bamberg. At their confluence lies *Schloss Steinhausen*. 152½ M. *Mainroth;* 155½ M. *Burgkunstadt*, a little town with an old Rathhaus and Schloss. Near (159 M.) *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* (junction of lines from Berlin and Leipsic, by Weissenfels and Probstzella) the train crosses the Main.

From Hochstadt to Saalfeld, 50 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. — The line runs through the pretty *Rodachthal*. Stations *Redwitz* (at the entrance of the romantic *Steinachthal*), *Ober-Langenstadt*, *Küps* (a considerable village with a castle of the Von Redwitz family). — 10 M. **Kronach** *(Goldner Wagen* or *Post; Sonne)*, a small town (4000 inhab.) picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and Rodach, formerly fortified and bravely defended during the Thirty Years' War, was the birthplace of the painter Lucas Cranach (1472). Above the town is the extensive fortress of *Rosenberg*. — Thence through the *Hasslachthal* by stat. *Gundelsdorf* to (15½ M.) *Stockheim*, near which there are valuable coal-mines. The line now ascends by *Rothenkirchen* and *Förtschendorf* to the watershed between the valleys of the Rhine and Elbe, and descends into the *Loquitzthal* on the other side to (29 M.) *Ludwigsstadt*, whence a branch-line runs in 40 min. to *Lehesten*, with extensive slate-quarries. Beyond the hamlet of *Lauenstein* the train quits Bavaria, enters Saxe-Meiningen, and reaches (34 M.) **Probstzella** *(Rail. Restaur.)*, where it passes to the Prussian State railway. Then *Marktgölitz*, *Unterloquitz*, *Eichicht*. — 50 M. *Saalfeld*, the junction of the lines from Berlin viâ Halle and Weissenfels, see *Baedeker's North Germany*.

158 M. **Lichtenfels** (866 ft.; *Anker*, *Hôtel Moulin*, both at the station; *Krone*, in the market), is the junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*). The monasteries of *Banz* on the right (1¼ hr., carr. there and back 6 m.) and *Vierzehnheiligen* on the left (1 hr., carr. there and back 4½ m.) are conspicuous objects in the landscape. Pleasure-grounds at the *Burgberg*.

Carriage to Vierzehnheiligen 4½, to Banz 6 m. (return included). The pedestrian desirous of visiting both should proceed first from Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen (1 hr.), and thence to Banz (1 hr.) and (¾ hr.) stat. Staffelstein (see below). In a direct line Banz is 1½ hr. from Lichtenfels; the road follows the direction of the railway, crosses the Main at the ferry-houses, and then ascends the hill.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **Banz**, founded in 1096, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, 400 ft.

above the Main (1380 ft. above sea-level), now belong to Duke Max of Bavaria. *View from the terrace. Valuable collection of fossils found in this neighbourhood, among which are fine specimens of the ichthyosaurus, colossal belemnites, ammonites, etc. The collection of Egyptian antiqruties is unimportant. A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver, peisented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. — **Inn* at the château, suitable for a prolonged stay.

Opposite Banz, at the same elevation, is the monastery-church of **Vierzehnheiligen** (*Hirsch*), the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by about 50,000 pilgrims annually. The church, with its two towers, was rebuilt in the rococo style in 1743-72. In the centre of the nave is an altar which marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothhelfer' (*i. e.* saints who help in time of need) appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. In the two W. chapels are numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax, etc. — Visitors to Banz are not recommended to go to Vierzehnheiligen also unless they mean to extend their excursion along the ridge to the (3 M.) chapel (Restaurant) on the verge of the precipitous Staffelberg.

Near (162 M.) *Staffelstein* the *Staffelberg* (1775 ft.) rises abruptly from the valley, surmounted by a chapel and commanding a view extending to the Schneekopf in the Thuringian Forest. Then on the opposite side the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), crowned with a chapel and ruined castle, and also affording a magnificent view. 165½ M. *Ebensfeld;* 169 M. *Zapfendorf;* 173 M. *Breiten-Güssbach*; 179 M. *Hallstadt.* Before the train reaches Bamberg (see below) the line from *Schweinfurt* (*Würzburg*, *Aschaffenburg*, *Kissingen*, etc.) joins ours on the right.

184 M. **Bamberg.** — **Hotels.** BAMBERGER HOF (Pl. a; C, 3), Grüne Markt, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, L. & A. 1 m.; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. h; D, 2), König-Str., R. from 1½, D. 2 m., B. 80 pf.; *DREI KRONEN (Pl. d; C, 4), Lange-Str. — Second-class: *ERLANGER HOF (Pl. c), at the station, R., L., & A. 1½ m.

Restaurants. **Messerschmitt*, Kapuzinergasse; *Fischer*, corner of the Lange-Str. and the Promenaden-Str. (good Franconian wine at these); *Schuberth*, *Tambosi* (with shady garden), both on the Promenade. Beer at the *Fässlein*, König-Str. etc. The *Beer-gardens* on the Stephansberg, Kaulberg, and Jakobsberg are much frequented on summer-evenings; some of them command fine views.

Cab into the town, with one horse 75 pf., with two horses 1½ m.; to the Jakobsberg 1 or 2 m., to the Michaelsberg 1¼ or 2½ m. Within the town: ¼ hr. 50 pf. or 1 m., ½ hr. 1 or 2 m., 1 hr. 2 or 3 m.

Post Office (Pl. 14; C, 4), Schiller-Platz. — **Telegraph Office**, Au-Str. 17.

Swimming Baths at the *Theresienhain* (p. 70), above the town.

Bamberg (775 ft.), a handsome-looking town with 31,295 inhab., is situated in a very fertile district on both banks of the *Regnitz*, at its junction with the *Ludwigs-Canal* (connecting the Main and the Danube, but comparatively little used) and about 3 M. above its confluence with the Main. The town, which acquired municipal privileges before 973, was in 1007 made the seat of a bishop, who was raised to the rank of archbishop in 1854. Since 1802 Bamberg has belonged to Bavaria. About half of the town is built upon a row of small hills, the highest point of which is crowned with several churches.

The road from the station to the town (to the cathedral 1 M.)

traverses the 'Gärtnerei-Vorstadt', or garden-suburb. At the beginning of the Königs-Strasse, on the left, is the old church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. 5), founded in 1063, originally a Romanesque basilica, with a Gothic choir, but disfigured by alterations.

The E. branch of the Regnitz is crossed by two bridges, the *Sophienbrücke* and the *Kettenbrücke* (Pl. D, 3). The former, an iron bridge built in 1867, leads to the modern part of the town (p. 69), but the chief stream of traffic flows across the Kettenbrücke, or chain-bridge, constructed in 1828-29, fromwhich the Hauptwach-Strasse runs to the S. to the Maximilians-Platz and the Grüne Markt.

In the Maximilians-Platz (Pl. C, 3), on the right, is the extensive *Priests' Seminary* (Pl. 19). In the centre rises an imposing **Fountain**, executed in 1880 by *Miller* of Munich, and adorned with statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emp. Henry II., his wife Cunigunde, Bishop Otho the Saint, and Emp. Conrad III. (with the banner of the Crusade). The old Church of St. Martin, which formerly stood here, was removed in 1803.

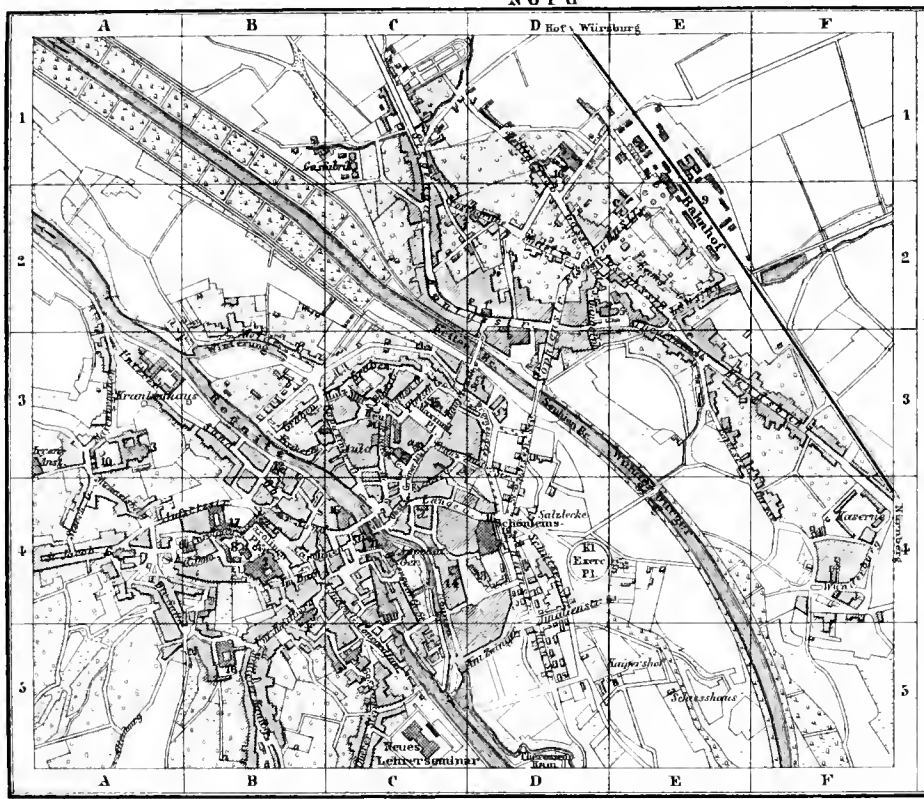
Farther on is the Grüne Markt, where the vegetable-market is held in the forenoon. On the right, at the corner of the Jesuiten-Strasse, stands the church of **St. Martin** (Pl. 2; C, 3), built by *Andr. Pozzo* in the Baroque style in 1686-1720. The interior, is roofed with lofty barrel-vaulting; the tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good bird's-eye view of the town. Adjoining the church are *St. Martin's Cemetery*, and the *Lyceum*, formerly a Jesuit college. In the colonnade at the back of the court are the entrances to the *Linder Cabinet of Natural History* (10-12; on the right) and to the ***Library** (on the left). The latter, formed by the combination of the old Jesuit library with collections from several convents, now contains 300 000 vols. and upwards of 3000 MSS.

The library is open daily (except Sun., Sat., and holidays) 8-12 and 2-4; during the summer-holidays visitors are admitted from 9 to 12. Some of the most interesting contents of the library are exhibited under glass in the principal hall. Among these are several Gospels and missals of the Carlovingian period, including the so-called '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours; prayer-books of Henry II and his wife Cunigunde, with fine Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 11th cent.; also numerous miniatures, rare printed works, and interesting drawings, water-colours, etc., including several ascribed to *Dürer* (?).

Farther on in the Grüne Markt, to the left, is a *Fountain*, with a figure of Neptune, erected in 1698. The Obstmarkt, a prolongation of the Grüne Markt, leads to the *Obere Brücke*, a bridge over the left arm of the Regnitz, completed in 1455 and embellished in 1715 with a Crucifixion in stone. On an artificial island adjoining the middle of the bridge stands the —

Rathhaus (Pl. 11; C, 4), erected in its present form in 1746-56; the exterior is covered with allegorical frescoes in the taste of the period. The old tower at the end of the bridge, with its elegant rococo balconies, also deserves notice. — A little lower down is an iron bridge, constructed in 1858. Above is another iron bridge cross-

Nord



BAMBERG.

Kirchen:

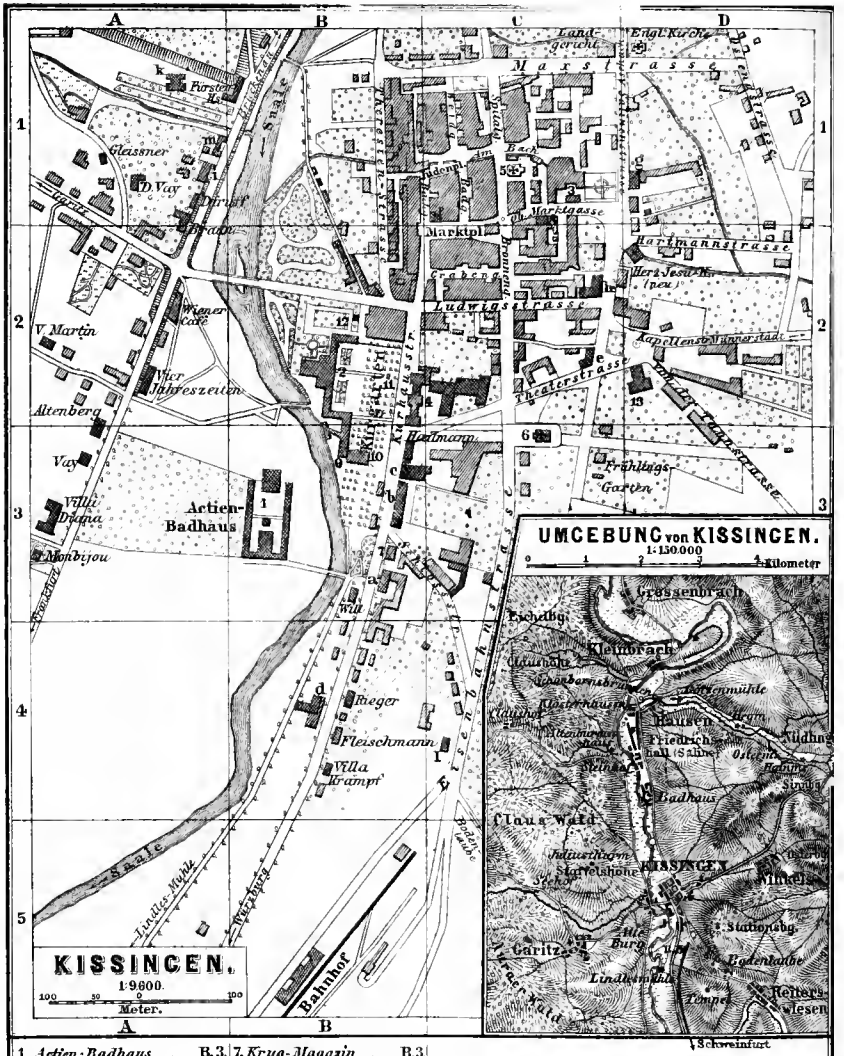
1. *Dom* . B. 4.
2. *St. Martinsk.* C. 3.
3. *St. Michaelsk.* A. 3.
4. *Obere Pfarrk.* B. 4. 5.
5. *St. Gangolf* D. E. 2.
6. *St. Jacob* A. 4.
7. *Stefansk.* C. 5.
8. *Alter Hof* B. 4.
9. *Bahnhof* E. 1. 2.
10. *Bürgerspital* A. 3.
11. *Rathhaus* C. 4.
12. *Prahnfeste* B. 3. 4.
13. *Erthal's Standbild* B. 1.
14. *Post* C. 4.
15. *Priesterseminar* C. 3.
16. *Casernen* B. 5. C. 4. D. 1. 4.
17. *Residenz, neue* B. 4.
18. *Theater* . D. 4.
19. *Schönleins Denkm* D. 4.

Gasthöfe:

a. *Bamberger Hof* C. 3.
b. *Deutsches Haus* D. 2.
c. *Erlanger Hof* E. 2.
d *Drei Kronen* C. 4.
e. *Goldner Adler* D. 2.

Geogr. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



1. Actien-Badhaus	B.3.	7. Krug-Magazin	B.3.				
2. Conversationssaal & Arkadenbau	B.2.	8. Kgl. Post & Telegraphen-Amt	C.1.				
3. Kgl. Bezirksamt & Bade-Commissariat	C.1.	**Mineralquellen.**				**Casthöfe.**	
4. Kgl. Kurhaus	B.C.2.	9. Rakoczy	B.3.	a. Russischer Hof	B.3.	g. Post	D.1.
Kirchen.		10. Pandur	B.3.	b. Hôtel Victoria	B.3.	h. Preuss. Hof	C.2.
5. Kathol. K.	C.1.	11. Maxbrunnen	B.2.	c. Hôtel Kaiser	B.C.3.	i. Hôt. Holzmann	A.1.
6. Protest. K.	C.3.	12. Standbild Max II.	B.2.	d. Hôtel Sanner	B.4.	k. „ „ Schmitt	A.1.
		13. Theater	D.2.	e. Engl. Hof	C.2.	l. „ „ Zapff	C.4.
				f. Wittelsbacher Hof	C.1.	m. Hôtel Schmidt	A.1.

Geograph Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

ing from the right bank to the *Geierswörth*, an island on which stands an old episcopal palace, now used as a court of justice. The two chief bridges afford fine views of the river and town. — From the Upper Bridge the Carolinen-Str. ascends direct to the Carolinen-Platz, which is surrounded by the cathedral, the old, and the new palace.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 1; B, 4) with its four towers, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany (312 ft. long, 92 ft. wide, and 86 ft. high), was founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1004, but dates in its present form from the close of the 12th, and the beginning of the 13th century. The W. choir, with the transept in front of it, is of later origin, perhaps dating from 1274, when an indulgence was granted to the promoters of the building, and the nave provided with its pointed ceiling. The four towers are 265 ft. in height; the two to the E. are in a pure Romanesque style, but the open-work turrets on the W. towers reveal the influence of the early French-Gothic style. The sculptures on the portals and in the interior are among the best examples of the German plastic art between the late-Romanesque and the early-Renaissance periods.

The sculptures on the Principal Portal *(Fürstenthor)*, which resembles the 'Goldene Pforte' of Freiberg Cathedral, represent the Last Judgment, the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets, and symbolical figures of the Church and the Synagogue. The two smaller portals to the right and left of the E. Choir are also embellished with sculptures: those on the S.W. door (the 'marriage-door'), the usual entrance to the cathedral, include figures of Adam and Eve, SS. Peter and Stephen, and the Emp. Henry II. and his consort Cunigunde; the S. E. door, is embellished with fine columns bearing elaborate capitals; above the architrave, the Virgin worshipped by saints.

The *Interior (open 5-11 a. m. and 2-4 p. m.) was judiciously restored by King Lewis I. in 1828-37 and relieved of the inharmonious decorations added in the rococo period. (The sacristan, who exhibits the choir-stalls and treasury, lives beyond the W. choir, entrance in the Carolinen-Platz; fee ½-1 m.).

In the centre of the Nave is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. (d. 1024) and his consort Cunigunde (d. 1038), executed, in a stone closely resembling marble, by Riemenschneider, a distinguished sculptor of Würzburg, in 1499-1513. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot plough-shares; 2. She pays the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict; 4. He implores pardon for sin; 5. His death. — Modern *Pulpit* by Rotermundt.

To the left of the approach to the E. or St. George's choir is an *Equestrian Figure of Emp. Conrad III.*, who died at Bamberg in 1153 and was buried in the cathedral (or perhaps of Stephen, King of Hungary, who was baptized here). — The stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with interesting sculptures, representing the Apostles and Prophets (in pairs), St. George and the Dragon, and the Annunciation, all executed in the 12th century. The three fine statues on the N. side (Madonna, Sibyl, an angel) date from the end of the 13th century. Adjacent is the monument of the last prince-bishop (d. 1808). — The E. Choir contains the monument of the prince-bishop George II. (d. 1505), executed in Peter Vischer's work-room, and the sarcophagi of Bishop Otho II. (d. 1196; Romanesque) and Bishop Günther (d. 1066; 13th century). The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar, was designed by Schwanthaler; so also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. The choir-stalls are modern. — The

Crypt, below the E. choir, is in a severe Romanesque style; the vaulting is supported by 14 circular and octagonal columns. It contains a draw-well and the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III.

In the W. or St. Peter's Choir is the low marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II. (d. 1047), who had been Bishop of Bamberg, with reliefs of the 13th century. The tomb of George III. (d. 1522), executed by *Loyen Hering*, is one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in Germany. Three other monuments in the W. choir were executed by Peter Vischer or his pupils. The choir-stalls are of the Gothic period.

In the S. Transept, to the left of the W. choir, is an ivory crucifix supposed to date from the 4th cent., and said to have been presented to the church by Emp. Henry II. in 1008. The *Antonius-Capelle* contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach* (1513) representing the Madonna in a garland of roses, with saints and portraits of Emp. Max I., the pope, and other princes of that period. — The doors at the end of the S. transept lead to the sacristy and to the *Nagel-Capelle* (Chapel of the Nail), which was added in the 15th cent. and contains 64 monumental brasses (1414-1540), a carved reredos of the 15th cent., and an Entombment after Ann. Carracci. — The Treasury contains, among other curiosities, a nail of the True Cross in a mounting of the 15th cent., the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Cunigunde, the Emperor's crown, his sword, drinking-horn, and knife, combs of the Empress, a sacerdotal robe embroidered by her, and the end of St. Otho's crozier.

The W. side of the Carolinen-Platz is bounded by the picturesque **Alte Hofhaltung** or **Alte Residenz**, with a lofty gable and handsome bow-window and portal, built in the second half of the 16th cent. on the site of an older palace of the Counts of Babenberg, in which the Lombard King Berengarius died in captivity in 966, and Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew the Emp. Philip of Swabia in 1208. In the Dom-Platz, in front of it, rises a monument to the prince-bishop *Von Erthal* (d. 1797), erected in 1865.

The N. and part of the E. side of the Carolinen-Platz are occupied by the **Neue Residenz** (Pl. 17), or *New Palace*, erected by Bishop von Schönborn in 1698-1704. The French Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel, lost his life here in 1815, while staying with his father-in-law, the Duke of Bavaria, by falling from one of the windows. A white cross on the E. wall indicates the spot. In Oct., 1806, Napoleon's headquarters were at the palace, from which he issued his declaration of war against Prussia.

The Obere Carolinengasse, between the two palaces, leads from the Carolinen-Platz to the right to the Jakobsberg and the **St. Jakobskirche** (Pl. 6; A, 4), a flat-roofed Romanesque church of the 11th cent., with a Gothic choir of the 14th century. In 1771 the W. choir was replaced by a rococo façade, and recently the whole church was restored. Beyond the E. choir, to the left, is the well-known *Porcelain Painting Establishment* of C. Schmidt.

We now continue our walk to the ***Michaelsberg** (Pl. 10; A, 3), on which stand a conspicuous church and other buildings belonging to a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, affords a good picture of a mediæval convent on a large scale, though most of the present buildings date only from the 18th century.

The CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL (Pl. 3), a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, was entirely restored last century in the taste of the period.

The INTERIOR contains the monuments of several bishops (16-18th cent.), transferred hither from the cathedral. Behind the high-altar is that of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th century; at the back is a painted statue of the saint, probably a relic of an earlier monument. The altar contains his pastoral staff, mitre, and chasuble. The handsome rococo choir-stalls were executed in the 18th century.

The S.E. wing of the abbey-building now contains the municipal GALLERY OF ART. Entrance adjoining the steps ascending to the church (adm. 60 pf., catalogue 50 pf.).

VESTIBULE. Large piece of tapestry of the end of the 15th cent., with scenes from the Passion. — ROOMS I & II. Early German Masters, represented by 64 paintings by *M. Wohlgemuth*, *Hans von Kulmbach*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, *Lucas Cranach*, and others. — ROOMS III & IV. contain (according to the catalogue) 61 pictures by *A. del Sarto*, *C. Dolci*, *M. Caravaggio*, *Sassoferrato*, *C. Maratta*, *Tiepolo*, and other Italian masters, and 11 pictures by *Spagnoletto* and other Spanish painters. — ROOMS V, VI, & VII. Dutch and Flemish Masters of the 16th and 17th cent., including *C. de Crayer*, *Honthorst*, *Jordaens*, *Sal. Ruysdael*, and *Jan van Goyen*. — ROOM VIII. French School. — ROOM IX. Heller Collection: 319. *Corn. Janszoon van Ceulen*, Portrait; 322. *A. Dürer*, Head of St. Paul, a study. — ROOMS X, XI, & XII. contain modern works, chiefly by natives of Bamberg and obscure Munich masters. No. 489 is a Head 'al fresco' by *Cornelius*. — The collection also includes water-colours, miniatures, crayon sketches, and numerous small works of art in ivory, alabaster, and wood.

On the N. side of the church is the old abbey, now an almshouse. To the left are the secular buildings, which are occupied by a brewery and restaurant. The *Convent Garden*, laid out in the 18th cent., affords a fine *View of Bamberg (Café, much visited in the evening).

To the W. of, and a little above the Michaelsberg, are the small church of *St. Getreu* and the *Lunatic Asylum*.

From the Theresien-Platz a street ascends past the Obere Brücke (see p. 66) to the S.W. to the *Kaulberg*, on the lower part of which, to the left, stands the Gothic ***Obere Pfarrkirche** *zu Unserer Lieben Frauen* (Pl. 4; B, 4, 5), erected in 1320-87 and now being restored. The raised choir is flanked with handsome chapels. Good wood-carving on the organ by *Veit Stoss* (1523). On the N. side is the *Ehethür* ('wedding-gate'), with an elegant porch borne by two slender columns.

Beautiful walk to the (20 min.) ***Altenburg** (cab with two horses 6m.). We follow the Kaulberg-Strasse, and ascend beyond the gate by a well-shaded road, and finally by footpaths. *Café at the top. The Altenburg, probably founded in the 10th cent. and after 1251 a castle of the bishops, was destroyed in 1553 by Margr. Albert of Baireuth, but afterwards partly restored. Fine view from the tower (162 steps; afternoon light most favourable). The restored chapel contains monuments of the 16th cent. and stained glass.

The **Theresienhain** (Pl. D, 5) and **Luisenhain**, stretching along

the Regnitz, afford pleasant walks; they may be reached from the new town in 10-15 min. by the Sophien-Brücke (p. 66), the Sophien-Str., the Schönleins-Platz, and the Hain-Str., or from the old town by the Geierswörth-Str. and the Mühlendamm. Near the centre of the park is a popular café, and at the end of it, 2 M. from the town, is the prettily-situated village of *Bug*, to which a steamboat also plies. Swimming baths, see p. 65.

Very pleasant excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen* (p. 64). — *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 81.

The environs of Bamberg resemble a vast orchard and kitchen-garden, of which, however, little is seen from the railway. Pine-plantations and hop-gardens are traversed. The railway, high-road, Regnitz, and Ludwigs-Canal run parallel to one another. 191 M. *Hirschaid;* 195 M. *Eggolsheim.* To the left on the height near Forchheim rises the *Jägersburg*, once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

199 M. **Forchheim** (*Hirsch; Zettelmaier, Zur Eisenbahn*, both at the station), a frontier-fortress of the bishops of Bamberg, was a place of some importance in the time of Charlemagne, and during the middle ages was the seat of several diets. Pop. 4400. The old *Church* contains twelve scenes from the Passion, of Wohlgemuth's school. The spacious *Schloss*, of the 14th cent., is now occupied by public offices. The rapid *Wiesent* falls into the Regnitz here. — Excursion to *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 81.

To the right, near (203 M.) *Baiersdorf*, are the ruins of *Scharfeneck*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634. Beyond a tunnel of 374 yds. the Regnitzthal and Ludwigs-Canal are seen on the left.

208½ M. **Erlangen** (1060ft.; **Schwan; Wallfisch;* **Blaue Glocke;* beer in the *Gute Quelle; Rail. Restaurant*), with 15,814 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), possesses a *University* (500 stud., principally of theology), founded in 1743 by Margrave Alexander of Brandenburg-Baireuth. In front of the building, which was originally the palace of the margraves, is a *Statue* of the founder by Schwanthaler. The *Library* contains several curiosities, including a Bible with miniatures of the 12th cent., and a valuable collection of drawings by Netherlandish and German masters of the 15-16th cent., in which Dürer is represented by about 20 sketches. The drawings, many of which are unfortunately injured, were perhaps collected by the artist Sandrart. The natural history collections are contained in the same building. The aula is hung with numerous portraits. The beautiful palace-garden, which now belongs to the university, contains an unfinished statue of the Great Elector and a large fountain with 45 statuettes, said to be portraits of the first French refugees who settled here. The Holzmarkt is adorned with a bronze statue of *Dr. Herz.*

The town is indebted for its regular construction to a fire in 1706, which destroyed most of the houses, and for its prosperity

to French Protestants, who, being exiled from their country in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), transferred their industrial pursuits hither, and also to German Protestants who took refuge here when the French devastated the Palatinate. Part of the town-walls has been removed to make way for the railway-station. The beer of Erlangen is in high repute. — The *Rathsberg*, an outlying spur of the Franconian Jura, affords several pleasant walks; at Whitsuntide a large church-fair is held at its base.

The line crosses the Ludwigs Canal, and beyond stat. *Vach* unites with the Würzburg railway (see p. 59); to the right rises the Alte Feste (p. 59). The *Regnitz* is then crossed; fine view of Fürth to the left. 217 M. *Fürth*, and thence by *Doos* to (222 M.) **Nuremberg**, see p. 59.

17. From Würzburg to Bamberg. Kissingen.

Railway to (62 M.) Bamberg in 2-3½ hrs. From Schweinfurt to Kissingen, see p. 72.

Beyond (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 58), junction for Nuremberg, the line turns towards the N.E. 10½ M. *Seligenstadt;* 14 M. *Bergtheim* (376 ft. above Würzburg, 257 ft. above Schweinfurt); 17 M. *Essleben;* 20 M. *Weigolshausen*, where the direct line to Gemünden (p. 54) diverges (to the left the lunatic asylum of *Werneck*); 23 M. *Bergrheinfeld.* — 26½ M. **Oberndorf-Schweinfurt** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for the Gemünden (p. 54), and Kissingen and Meiningen lines (see below).

About 2 M. to the S.E. of Weigolshausen, in a pleasant and picturesque situation on the Main, lies **Ludwigsbad Wipfeld** (*Curhaus*, with rooms), with sulphur-springs and peat-baths containing sulphur and mineral constituents. Omnibus from Schweinfurt railway-station in 1½ hr.; one-horse carr. from Weigolshausen or Seligenstadt 4½ m.

28 M. **Schweinfurt** (**Rabe; *Deutsches Haus; * Krone*, nearest the old station; *Anker; Löwe)*, with 12,660 inhab., once a free town of the Empire. The handsome *Rathhaus* dates from 1570, the *Johanniskirche* from the 13th cent.; both have recently been restored. The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, was founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, whilst master of the town; in 1881 it was transferred to a handsome new building to the N. of the town. Machine-works, dye-works, and manufactories of sugar, etc., flourish here. The poet *Rückert* was born in the Rückert-Str. at Schweinfurt in 1788. A pleasant walk may be taken to the chief reservoir of the water-works, which commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The line now follows the Main. On the hill to the left is the château of *Mainberg*. Stations *Schonungen*, *Gädheim*, *Ober-Theres*. To the left lies the old château of *Theres*, originally founded as a palace of the Babenberg family in 900, converted into a monastery in 1043, and dissolved in 1803; near it stands a modern château.

41½ M. **Hassfurt** *(Post)*, a small watering-place with walls and handsome gateways, possesses a fine Gothic chapel, the **Marien-Capelle*, or *Ritter-Capelle*, dating from the middle of the 15th century and recently restored. On the exterior of the choir is a triple series of armorial bearings of the illustrious families belonging to an ecclesiastical brotherhood of nobles, founded in 1413, which contributed to the expense of building the chapel (in all 248). Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior.

Diligence from Hassfurt daily in 1 hr. to *Königsberg*, a small town in the Duchy of Coburg, with 1000 inhab., the birthplace of the celebrated mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (d. 1476), to whose memory a fountain was erected here in 1871.

To the left of (46 M.) *Zeil*, another walled town, rises the ruined fortress of *Schmachtenberg*, erected in 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. On the left bank of the Main, opposite (50 M.) *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the stronghold of *Waldburg*, erected a thousand years ago. 54 M. *Staffelbach;* 58 M. *Oberhaid*. To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and finally the town of Bamberg, with the four cathedral-towers, successively become visible. The Main is then crossed.

62 M. **Bamberg,** see p. 65.

From Schweinfurt to Kissingen.

14 M. Railway in 35 min. (to *Meiningen*, 46 M., in 3 hrs.).

The railway diverges to the right from the Würzburg line at *Oberndorf-Schweinfurt* (p. 71). 3½ M. *Oberwerrn;* 6 M. *Poppenhausen;* 8½ M. *Ebenhausen*, where the line to Meiningen (p. 74) diverges. It then skirts wooded hills, passes the ruin of *Bodenlaube* (a favourite excursion from Kissingen), and enters the valley in which this famous 'Bad' is situated.

14 M. **Kissingen** (comp. Plan, p. 67). — **Hotels.** *Curhaus (Pl. 4), with baths; *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a); *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. b); *Hôtel Kaiser (Pl. c), all adjoining the Curgarten; *Sanner (Pl. d), in an open situation; *Englischer Hof (Pl. e), in the town. — Holzmann (Pl. i), Schmitt (Pl. k), both on the opposite bank of the Saale; Zapf (Pl. l), at the station, these three moderate. — Second class: Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. f), Preussischer Hof (Pl. h), Post (Pl. g), all in the town, and open in winter also. — **Hôtels Garnis:** *G. Hering jun.* (Pl. m), *Dr. Diruf*, *Villa Vier Jahreszeiten*, *Villa Altenberg*, *Villa Martin*, *Villa Diana*, *Villa Monbijou*, *Braun* (Pl. t), all prettily situated on the right bank of the Saale. In the town: *Frau von Balling*, *Gaetschenberger*, with gardens; *Hailmann*, adjoining the Curgarten; *Rieger*, *Fleischmann*, *Villa Krampf*, these three in the Kurhaus-Str. The following are more moderate: *Richter*, *D. Vay*, *Gleissner*, *Fürstenhaus*, beyond the Saale; *Will*, *Bergmann*, in the town. — *Restaurant Federbeck; Frühlingsgarten; Wiener Café*, on the right bank of the Saale; wine at *Ziegler's* and *Dauch's*, in the market.

Carriage with two horses to the salt-baths 1½ m., to *Bocklet* 5, *Brückenau* 15 m.; with one horse one-third less. For short drives in the town and environs there are *fiacres* with a fixed tariff.

Reading Rooms at the *Curhaus* (gratis) and at the *Casino* by the Actien-Badhaus (adm. for non-subscribers 50 pf.); also *Hailmann's*, by the Curgarten (per week 2½, per month 6 m.).

Theatre (Pl. 13), performances daily during the season.
Tax payable by patients whose stay exceeds a week: 30 m. for the head of a family, and 10 m. for each additional person, or 20 and 6 m., or 10 and 3 m. respectively, according to the rank of the parties. Children under fifteen and servants pay one-half less.
Baths at the *Curhaus* and at the new *Actien-Badhaus* (see below). Bathing-hours 10-1 a.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Kissingen (643 ft.), the most frequented 'Bad' in Bavaria (4150 inhab.), is picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Franconian Saale*, and surrounded by wooded mountains. The healing properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Prince Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection. At the beginning of the present century, however, Kissingen was still a small, unimportant village. The growing repute of the springs and increasing number of visitors have rapidly converted the place into a handsome and well-built town. It is now visited by about 10,000 patients annually, many of whom are English and Russians.

The extensive **Curgarten** between the *Curhaus* and *Cursaal*, the principal promenade, is embellished with a Hygieia who imparts to the Rakoczy and Pandur their healing influence, and a statue of King Maximilian II., both in marble, by Arnold, a native of the place. On the S. side are the most important drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* (300,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the *Pandur*, a powerful salt-water impregnated with iron, and also used for baths; on the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. From 6 to 8 a.m., the hour for drinking the waters, the Curgarten presents a lively scene, and a band plays in fine weather. After 8 it is deserted until the afternoon. From 5 to 7 p.m. the band again plays, and the fashionable world re-assembles.

Opposite the garden, on the right bank of the Saale, stands the **Actien-Badhaus** (Pl. 1), a large edifice of one story, built of red sandstone, with two wings (left, baths for ladies; right, for gentlemen), and an engine-house in the centre. Adjacent is the new *Casino*, with a reading-room and restaurant. — A tablet on the house of Dr. Diruf, on the right bank, commemorates the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874.

Pretty walk, through the Von der Tannen-Strasse and over the Stationsberg, to the ruins of (20 min.) *Bodenlaube* (p. 72), the S. tower of which dates probably from the Roman era. We may return by the footpath leading through *Unterbodenlaube*, with an interesting old lime-tree. Other well-kept walks lead to the *Altenberg*, the *Staffelsberg* (fine view from the Ludwig Tower), the *Wichtelshöhlen*, the *Cascadenthal* and *Altenburger Haus*, the *Claushof*, etc.

During the German war of 1866 Kissingen was the scene of several well-contested engagements between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Considerable damage was done to several of the principal buildings, to the no small consternation of the visitors. A few bullet-marks may still be observed on the houses on the farther bank of the Saale. Near the cemetery, ½ M. from the Curhaus, is a handsome monument in memory of the fallen.

The **Saline Springs** with the extensive evaporating-sheds are situated on the *Saale*, about 1½ M. to the N., and are reached by walks on both banks of the stream. An omnibus runs to the springs every 40 min. (fare 30, return-fare 50 pf.), and small steamboats on the Saale, starting above the stone-bridge, also ply thither. A handsome bath-house *(Salinenbad)* has been erected over the **Artesian Well*, which is 330 ft. in depth (containing two per cent of salt; temperature 67° Fahr.) and frequently rises to a height of 10 ft. in its covered reservoir. A statue of Prince Bismarck has been set up in the vicinity.

At the village of *Hausen*, 1 M. farther up the Saale, is the **Schönbornsprudel**, a shaft upwards of 2000 ft. in depth, by which it was intended to reach an extensive stratum of salt. The work has, however, been given up, as it proved prejudicial to the other mineral springs at Kissingen. A square tower, 100 ft. in height, rises over the shaft and is open to visitors from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bocklet, another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths, quieter and less expensive than Kissingen, is prettily situated on the Saale, 3 M. above *Hausen*. Rooms may be obtained at the *Curhaus*, in **Schlereth's Hotel*, and in numerous private houses. Pleasant grounds with fine old trees.

***Schloss Aschach**, on the Saale, ½ M. to the S. of Bocklet, restored in the mediæval style, contains a collection of old goblets, carving, and other curiosities (fee 1½-2 m. for a party). — Another attractive excursion may be made through the Saalethal to (6 M.) *Neustadt* (see below).

Brückenau *(Bairischer Hof; Schloss Hotel; Post; Sinnthalhof)*, to which a diligence runs daily from Kissingen in 5 hrs., the third of these Franconian baths, is pleasantly situated in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded mountains. The *Curhaus* and handsome *Cursaal* are 2 M. from the village.

Beautiful excursions in the neighbourhood. The ascent of the **Kreuzberg** (2750 ft.), the highest of the *Rhön Mts.*, crowned with a Franciscan monastery, is recommended (to the N.E., 4 hrs.). As far as (2½ hrs.) *Wildflecken* the *Sinn* is followed; thence to the top (with guide) in 1½ hr. Extensive view of N. Franconia as far as the Fichtelgebirge, and W. as far as the Taunus. The hills around Würzburg and the Steigerwald intercept the view towards the S.; to the N. the chain of the Thuringian Forest and the heights above Fulda.

Jossa, a station on the Fulda and Gemünden railway (p. 55), is reached by diligence from Brückenau (thrice daily) in 2¾ hrs.

From Kissingen to Meiningen, 46 M., railway in 3 hrs. Beyond *Ebenhausen* (p. 72), the first station, the line diverges to the left from the Schweinfurt railway, and leads by *Rottershausen* to (18 M.) **Münnerstadt** *(*Fränkischer Hof)*, a small town on the *Lauer*, with an interesting church in the transition style. 21 M. *Niederlauer*. — 24 M. **Neustadt** *(*Goldner Mann)*, an antiquated town charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Near it (¾ M.) is the **Salzburg*, an ancient palace said to have been built by Charlemagne and now one of the largest and most picturesque ruins in Germany. At the foot of the hill lie the baths of *Neuhaus*, with saline springs impregnated with carbonic acid.

[From Neustadt to Bischofsheim, 12 M., railway in 1½ hr. The line traverses the wooded *Brendthal*, passing *Brendlorenzen* (with a venerable church, said to have been erected by King Carloman in 770), *Schönau*, and *Wegfurt*. **Bischofsheim** *(Stern; Löwe)* 'vor der Rhön', an ancient town with 1450 inhab., lies at the N. foot of the *Kreuzberg* (see above), which may be ascended hence viâ *Hasselbach* in 1½-2 hrs.]

A short way beyond Neustadt the line quits the valley of the Saale and turns to the left into that of the *Streu*. It passes stations *Unsleben* and *Mellrichstadt*, a small town with an old church disfigured by restoration, crosses, at (39 M.) *Rentwertshausen*, the low watershed between the Saale and the Werra, and descends to (41 M.) *Ritschenhausen* and (48½ M.) **Meiningen** (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

From Kissingen to *Gemünden* viâ *Hammelburg*, see p. 55.

18. From Neuenmarkt to Weiden. The Fichtelgebirge.

49 M. Railway to Baireuth, 28-40 min.; from Baireuth to Weiden, 1½-2 hrs. Express from Baireuth to Munich 6½ hrs.

Neuenmarkt, see p. 64. The railway turns to the S., traversing the broad valley of the *Rothe Main* as far as (111 M.) *Trebgast*. It then runs through a narrow valley, which afterwards expands, to (114 M.) *Harsdorf* and (118½ M.) *Bindlach*. Near Baireuth extensive meadows are traversed. Avenues of poplars on the left, and the Wagner Theatre and the extensive lunatic asylum of the district on the right are conspicuous objects. The suburb of *St. Georgen* is passed. At the station is a large cotton-factory.

121 M. **Baireuth.** — **Hotels.** *Sonne, Richard-Wagner-Str.; *Anker, Opern-Str.; *Reichsadler, Maximilian-Str.; Schwarzes Ross, Ludwigs-Str., unpretending.

Restaurants. *Angermann*, Kanzlei-Str. (beer); *Bencker*, *Schierbaum*, Maximilian-Str. (wine).

Baths. *Bad Rosenau; Funk; Städtische Bade- und Schwimmanstalt*, all in the Ziegelgasse.

Post Office, at the railway-station. — **Telegraph Office**, Markt 80.

Cabs. Per drive in the town (¼ hr.), with one horse, 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; with two horses 50 or 75 pf. To the Wagner Theatre and the Bürgerreuth, with one horse 2, with two horses 3 m.; to Rollwenzelei, Oberkonnersreuth, or Geigenreuth (a chalet adjoining the Phantasie Park) 2 or 3 m.; to the Eremitage 3 m., with two horses 4-5 m.; to the Phantasie, 4-6 m. Gratuities included in these fares.

Baireuth (1180 ft.), with 23,531 inhab. (3300 Rom. Cath.), the capital of Upper Franconia, was the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach from 1603 to 1769, and is indebted for its present handsome appearance mainly to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Culmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of the talented sister of Frederick the Great. Under the last-named prince numerous large and handsome buildings were erected. The Baireuth line became extinct in 1769, and the principality fell to the Ansbach family. Margrave Alexander ceded his rights to Prussia in 1791; in 1806-10 the principality was under the French sway, and has since belonged to Bavaria. Most of the buildings are comparatively modern, few having survived the devastation occasioned by the siege of the Hussites in 1430, and a conflagration in 1621.

The *Old Palace* (Pl. 1), begun in 1454, burned down in 1758, and soon after rebuilt, is now occupied by public offices. The lofty octagonal *Tower*, erected in 1603, with a noteworthy double spiral staircase, affords a good survey of the environs (key kept by the

sacristan, Richard-Wagner-Str. 291; fee 30 pf.). The *Palace Church* is Roman Catholic. In front of the Palace stands a *Statue of Maximilian II.* in bronze, erected on the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the principality with the kingdom of Bavaria.

The *New Palace* (Pl. 2), now fitted up as a royal residence, was erected by Margrave Frederick in 1753. The *Palace Garden* and *Park* serve as public promenades. At the extremity, on the right, is a drill-ground. The large *Fountain* in front of the Palace, formerly in the court of the old Residence, bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), a marshal in the imperial service, erected in 1700. The four river-gods in sandstone at the foot of the pedestal represent the four rivers (Main, Naab, Saale, Eger) which rise in the Fichtelgebirge, and '*quatuor orbis ad partes ruunt*'. — On the S. side of the Schlossplatz is the *Gymnasium;* in front of it stands Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paut Richter* (d. 1825; Pl. 3), whose house in the Friedrichs-Strasse is indicated by an inscription. He and his son are buried in the *Cemetery* to the W. of the town, the grave being marked by a huge block of granite.

The Gothic *Stadtpfarrkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 4), begun in 1439, contains several pictures by *Riedel*, a native of Baireuth. Beneath the church is the *Fürstengruft*, in which most of the princes from the 17th to the 18th cent. are interred. — The spacious *Opera House* (Pl. 5), erected by the Margrave Frederick in 1747 in a very sumptuous style, has recently undergone a thorough renovation.

Near the old palace is the tasteful little Renaissance structure occupied by the *Harmonie Society.* — The principal street is embellished with several fountains. Many of the houses possess handsome oriel windows. — The *House of Richard Wagner*, Richard-Wagner-Strasse 283½, built in 1873-74 by Wölfle, bears the inscription: 'Hier wo mein Wähnen Frieden fand, *Wahnfried* sei dieses Haus von mir benannt'. Above is a sgraffito drawing by Krausse, representing Wotan as a wanderer. Wagner (d. 1883) is buried in the garden. — In the Roman Catholic Cemetery is the grave of *Franz Liszt* (d. 1886).

To the N. of the town, about ½ M. from the station, is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant which commands a fine view of Bamberg and the environs. The singularly-shaped peak towards the E. is the *Rauhe Kulm* near Neustadt. Above Baireuth rises the *Sophienberg* (or Kulmberg); farther to the right are the Lindenhardt and Volsbach forests, the spurs of the Franconian Jura. On the hill near the Bürgerreuth stands the *Theatre*, erected for the performance of *Richard Wagner's* operas; the 'Nibelungenring' was brought out here in 1876 and 'Parsifal' in 1882. The Bürgerreuth is over-topped on the N. by the *Hohe Warte*, on which rises the *Siegesthurm* in memory of the war of 1870-71, commanding an extensive view.

St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', situated on a rising ground to the N.E., is a suburb of Baireuth, founded by

DAS
FICHTELGEBIRGE
1:500.000
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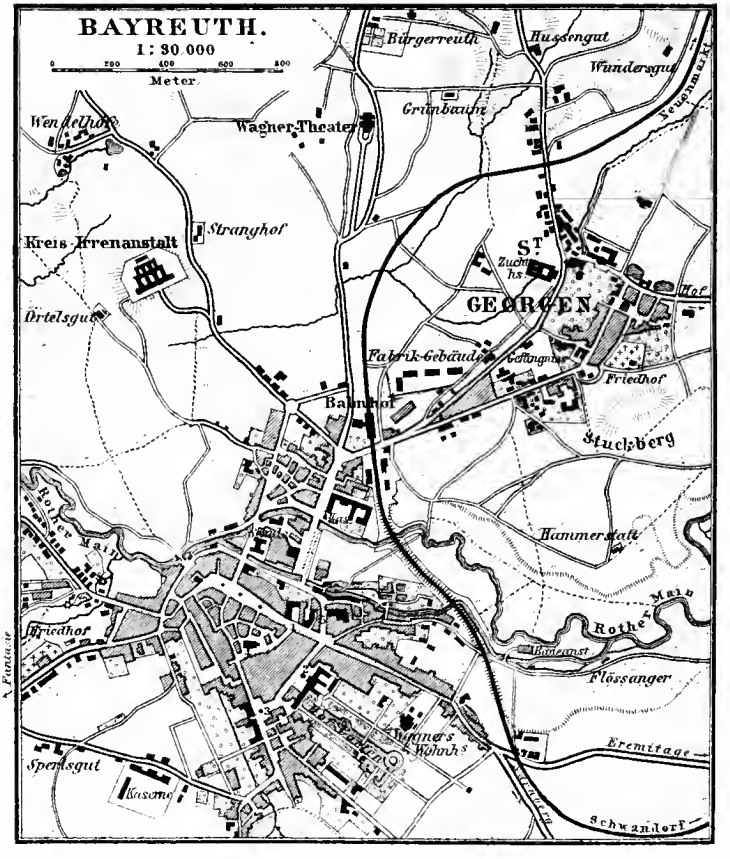
Kilometer
Städte Märkte Dörfer Ruine
Eisenbahn u. Station
Staats Chaussee
gebaute Vicinalstrasse
Fahrweg Fussweg
N.
Hirschberg
Lichtenberg
Naila
Selbitz
Zedtwitz
Joditz
Issigau
Marxgrün
Neuhaus
Dürrnthal
Unt. Kotzau
Ober Kotzau
HOF
Altstadt
Leupoldsgrün
Volkmannsgrün
Altenberg
Konradsreuth
Weissdorf Unt.
Weissdorf Ob.
Schiedel
Sparneck Ob.
Sparneck Unt.
Gr. Kotzau Bg.
Nieder Lamitz
Pilgramsreuth
Rehau
Kauern df.
Schwarzenbach
Saalbitz
Förbau
Fattigau
Weistenreuth
Thierbach
Schwarzenstein
Schmiedstein
Döbra
Wolbaltendorf
Preseck
Enchenreuth
Helmbrechts
Grafengehaig
Schwand
Küstenreuth
Hohenberg
Steinach
Leusast
Gutenberg
Unterlemitz
Kauern dorf
Blaich
Kupferberg
Lotzenau
Stambach
Mechlenreuth
Münchberg
Marienweiher
Lindau
Schorgast
Nirsberg
Stockenroth
Friedmannsdorf
Zell
Ballas
Rosenegk
Neuenreuth
Kornbach
Gefrees
Weissenstadt
Franken
Neudes
Thierstein
Ob. Thiersheim
Kl. Schaidpen
Gr. Wendern
Marktleuthen
Schwarzenhammer
Lebau
Höchstadt
Berusteln
Vorderdorf
Brückles
Wunsiedel
Leupoldsdorf
Plate
Tröstau
Unt. Thiersheim
Hüttern
Weidmeisel
Hinter Lind.
Nagel
Wolfsau
Burgstein
Walderlhof
Ebnath
Langenhellen
Fuhrenreuth
Poppenreuth
Helmbrechts
Tiefenbach
Bad Fuchsmühl
Plössberg
Steinwald
Bad Wiesau
Friedenfels
Wetzeldorf
Rothenbach
Thumsenreuth
Erbendorf
Kastaru
Trabitz
Speinshart
Thurndorf
Ernstfeld
Biberach
Neustadt (am Kulm)
Schönfeld
Reinersreuth
Rasperi
Hofles
Vorbach
Neuhaidhof
Plossen
Obernil
Waldeck
Kemnat
Trevesen
Kulmain
Lochau
Wirbenz
Unter Schwarzach
Seidwitz
Creussen
Schnabelwaid
Nürnberg
Bayreuth
Franzensbad
Eger
Baiersdorf
Leipzig
Gutenfürst
Grabau
München reuth
Föhrig
Bellitsch
Blossenberg
Kirchenlamitz
Kirchschloss
Kauern dorf
Rehau
Pilgramsreuth
Gr. Wendern
Marktleuthen
Thiersheim
Wunsiedel
Tröstau
Walderlhof
Helmbrechts
Bad Fuchsmühl
Bad Wiesau
Friedenfels
Rothenbach
Creussen
Bayreuth
Nürnberg
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.


BAYREUTH.
1 : 30.000
0 200 400 600 800
Meter
Bürgerreuth
Hussengut
Wundersgut
Neuenmarkt
Grünbaum
Wagner-Theater
Wendelhof
Stranghof
Kreis-Irrenanstalt
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Zucht hs
GEORGEN
Hof
Ortelsgut
Fabrik-Gebäude
Gefängniss
Friedhof
Bahnhof
Stuckberg
Rother Main
Hammerstatt
Rother Main
Friedhof
Bauernst
Flössanger
Wagners Wohnhs
Eremitage
Spenlsgut
Kaserne
Schwandorf
Fantasie

Margr. George William at the beginning of the 18th century. The road to St. Georgen passes through a tunnel below the railway, beyond which, on the left, stands the large *Cotton Factory* mentioned at p. 75. The road here divides, the branch to the right, flanked with handsome modern houses and fine maple and chestnut trees, leading to St. Georgen. The linden avenue to the left, planted in 1723, passes a large spinning-mill (left), the new *District Prison* (right), and the *St. Georgen Reformatory* (left), and reaches the *Military Hospital*, erected as the chapter-house of the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*', instituted in 1712 by the Margr. George William. The meetings of the order were held in the church of St. Georgen, built in 1705-18. The balustrade of the choir is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767. — At the other end of the principal street is the *Church of Gravenreuth*.

The **Eremitage**, 3 M. to the E. of Baireuth, a château with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected by George William in 1715. It contains a number of family-portraits, including Frederick the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine; among those in the lower part of the Schloss is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', p. 64). In the vicinity is the 'Grosse Bassin,' an imitation of that at Versailles, surrounded by a temple of the Sun and its two detached wings. The fantastic construction of these buildings, the walls of which are inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc., is curious. The interior of the temple is sumptuously fitted up, and contains handsome columns of striped marble. Between the château itself and the buildings occupied by the courtiers (now a restaurant) is a pretty garden. Adjacent are the Roman theatre and the large water-tower, containing about 1000 gallons of water for the fountains. The water-works play on Sunday at 5 p.m. (adm. gratis) and may be seen at other times for a fee of 2 m.

About halfway to the Eremitage is a small inn, called *Rollwenzel's Haus*, with a room where *Jean Paul Richter* used to write, containing some memorials of him.

The **Phantasie**, a château 4 M. to the W. of Baireuth, tastefully fitted up, was built in 1758; and from 1828 to 1881 it was in the possession of Duke Alex. of Wurtemberg (d. 1881). The château is charmingly situated on the brow of a richly wooded hill, near the village of *Eckersdorf*. The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Baireuth (*'Hôtel Fantaisie*, by the park). — In the vicinity is *St. Gilgenberg*, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated.

Eckersdorf lies on the direct route to the Franconian Switzerland (diligence daily in 4 hrs. to *Waischenfeld*, p. 83). A pleasanter route for pedestrians is by *Mistelgau*, *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 83) in 4-5 hrs.

To the left, as Baireuth is quitted, are St. Georgen and the Eremitage, to the right wooded hills. 18 M. *Stockau;* 20½ M. *Seybothenreuth;* 25 M. *Kirchenlaibach* (junction for the Nuremberg and Eger Railway, p. 96). — 29 M. *Kemnath-Neustadt;* on the right the *Rauhe Kulm* (see above), on the left the S. spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. Farther up the valley of the *Heide-Nab* are (32 M.) *Trabitz*, (36 M.) *Pressath*, (39½ M.) *Schwarzenbach;* thence through extensive pine-forests *(Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald)* to (41½ M.) *Parksteinhütten* and (49 M.) *Weiden* (p. 119).

The Fichtelgebirge.

See Map, p. 77.

DILIGENCE once daily from Baireuth to (9½ M.) *Berneck* in 2 hrs. From stat. *Markt-Schorgast* (p. 63) to (4 M.) Berneck omnibus twice daily in 40 min. — From Berneck through the *Goldmühlthal* (valley of the Weisse Main) to *Bischofsgrün*, diligence daily in 1¾ hr. (carr. 6-8 m., incl. fee). Then on foot over the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs. — On foot to the summit of the *Waldstein* and back (2½ hrs.); from Weissenstadt by Wunsiedel to the *Alexandersbad* by carr. in 2 hrs.; ascend the *Luisenburg* with guide, and return to *Wunsiedel* (3 hrs.). From Wunsiedel by train in 10 min. to *Holenbrunn*, on the Fichtelgebirge Railway, p. 118. — *Two-horse carriage* from Baireuth to Alexandersbad by Berneck, Bischofsgrün, Weissenstadt, and Wunsiedel in 8-9 hrs., 20 m. — *Guides* may now usually be dispensed with by the experienced, owing to the exertions of the German Alpine Club and local associations in making paths and providing finger-posts. The following are recommended (4-5 m. per day): *Dittmar* at Weissenstadt, *Georg Bauer* at Wunsiedel, *Timpert* at Alexandersbad, and the *Gottfrieds* at Bischofsgrün.

Baireuth, see p. 75. The road leads through *St. Georgen* (p. 76) to (3 M.) *Bindlach* (p. 75), where it begins to ascend, affording a fine retrospect of Baireuth. Near Berneck we cross the *Weisse Main*.

9½ M. **Berneck** (1280 ft.; **Löwe; *Hirsch; Post; Stadt Bayreuth;* restaurants of *Bube*, with rooms to let, and *Schmidt;* or apply for rooms to Hr. Körbitz, the apothecary), most picturesquely situated in a narrow valley watered by the *Oelsnitz*, is a favourite summer-resort. A new *Curhaus*, with reading-room, music-room, and restaurant, has been erected in the principal street, beyond the post-office. There is also a *Colonnade* on the bank of the Oelsnitz, at the foot of the Schlossberg, where a band plays several times a week. A tax of 5 m. is exacted from visitors who stay more than four days. On the precipitous hill above the town are the ruins of two castles of Berneck and of a chapel. A pleasant path along the Oelsnitz, gradually ascending the wooded hill, leads in 20 min. to the **Obere Burg* (1548 ft.), a castle destroyed by the Hussites in 1430. Over the gate are the arms of its former proprietors, the barons of Walenrode. According to an inscription the chapel was erected in 1480. Fine view from the castle; still finer from the *Engelsburg*, 10 min. farther on.

Another beautiful excursion is to the ruined castle of *Stein*, romantically situated in the valley of the Oelsnitz, ¾ hr. from Berneck. From Stein we may continue our walk through the valleys of the Oelsnitz and the *Lübnitz*, by the ruin of *Grünstein* to (¾ hr.) *Gefrees* (p. 63). — Pearl-mussels are found in the Oelsnitz and neighbouring brooks in June and July, and about 200 pearls are obtained annually. The pearl-fishery is the property of the Crown.

Omnibus from Berneck to Markt-Schorgast and Bischofsgrün, see above. — A two-horse carr. may be hired for 12-15 m. a day, or 6-8 m. for half a day, incl. gratuity. — *Himmelkron*, mentioned at p. 64, lies 4½ M. to the W.

The new road by *Goldmühl* to (9 M.) Bischofsgrün crosses the Oelsnitz (on the slope the arboretum *Blüchersruhe*, with its bel-

vedere), and then leads to the left into the **Goldmühlthal*, or valley of the ***Weisse Main***, which it follows as far as the ***Glasenmühle*** (see below), passing a chalybeate spring ½ M. before reaching Bischofsgrün. The shorter, but less interesting footpath leads along the E. side of the valley, at first ascending rapidly, then generally level and through wood, passing (¾ hr.) *Bärenreut* (1700 ft.). It then partly follows the road to (1¼ hr.) *Wilfersreut* (2296 ft.), where it descends by the *Weisse Main* to the *Glasenmühle* (1952 ft.), finally ascending again to (1 hr.) **Bischofsgrün** (2225 ft.; *Schmidt; Puchtler*), a village conspicuously situated at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf, with large manufactories of coloured glass.

The **Ochsenkopf** (3363 ft.) is ascended in 1 hr. (guide not indispensable; ascent of the Ochsenkopf 2 m., Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg 4 m.). The path leads through wood the whole way, and except at one place, the ascent is gradual. At the top the path traverses blocks of granite and passes the *Schneeloch*, a deep hollow where snow lies till June. From the *Dreiadelsfelsen* and the tablet with the ox's head we gain an extensive view of the Fichtelgebirge, Franconian Switzerland, etc., including the Thuringian Forest on the N.W.

The route by *Warmensteinach* to Bischofsgrün and the Ochsenkopf is 2 hrs. longer than the above, but is preferable. The road quits the valley of the Main beyond Goldmühl, and ascends to the right in the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (20 min.) *Brandholz*. The antimony, lead, and silver mines once worked extensively here, as numerous heaps of rubbish still testify, are now quite exhausted. From this point in 1¾ hr. to **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; *Lindner's Inn*), a charmingly-situated village. The wood-covered houses lie scattered along the slopes of the upper valley of the *Steinach*. The manufacture of glass articles and the polishing of plate-glass are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

A road leads hence through the *Löchle* (or *Moosbachthal*), a romantic wooded ravine, to *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; the innkeeper Ordnung recommended as a guide to the Ochsenkopf and the environs), situated on an open plateau. Thence either to Bischofsgrün (3¾ M.) by a good road which cannot be mistaken, or direct to the summit of the *Ochsenkopf* (path indicated by white marks; guide not necessary).

The descent from the Ochsenkopf should be made towards the E., by the saddle which connects the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg: 20 min., *Source of the Main* (*Weissmainquelle;* 2910 ft.), an excellent spring, the only one for a long distance (benches; inscription); 10 min., the *Weissmainsfelsen* (3050 ft.), a group of rocks recently rendered accessible, affording a fine view of the Schneeberg and Nusshard, and towards the S. The Bischofsgrün and Fichtelberg road, in the valley which separates the Schneeberg from the Ochsenkopf, is now followed to (¾ M.) *Weissmain-Hochofen* or *Karches* (2410 ft.; beer). The wood is here entered to the left, and after an ascent of 1 hr. the **Nusshard* (3190 ft.), a group of huge blocks of granite rendered accessible by steps, is reached. The round hollows on the top of the rock are locally termed 'plates and dishes'. The (½ hr.) **Schneeberg** (3454 ft.) is surmounted by a group of rocks, 30 ft. in height, termed the *Backöfele* ('oven'), the summit of which is

attained hy means of a ladder. On the top is a hut huilt by the German Alpine Club. *View unhounded, except on the S.W hy the Ochsenkopf: S.E. the long Kösseine, to the left the Luisenburg; N.E. the Erzgebirge in the distance; N. the Rudolfstein, Weissenstadt, and the Waldstein; N.W. the Thuringian Mts. and the Gleichherge.

Then a descent of 40 min. to the '*Drei Brüder*' (2736 ft.), three lofty groups of granite slahs, of which that in the middle resemhles a wolf; 7 min., the ***Rudolfstein** (2848 ft.), a huge and imposing group of granite rocks, the summit of which is reached by steps, commanding a superh view, with more picturesque foreground to the N. than from the Ochsenkopf or Schneeberg. The granite slabs are rounded by the action of the rain. A farther descent of $^1/_2$ hr. through wood, passing the Staff-Reizenstein monument, brings us to the plain, in which Weissenstadt lies $1^1/_2$ M. farther on. Several rock cellars are seen on the left, hefore the *Eger* is crossed.

Weissenstadt (2070 ft.; *Reichsadler*, or *Post*), a small town rehuilt since a fire in 1823, lies in a somewhat marshy valley, on the Eger, which rises 6 M. to the S.W. Ackermann's stone-polishing estahlishment enjoys a high reputation.

The *__Grosse Waldstein__ (2886 ft.) may be ascended from Weissenstadt in 1 hr. (without guide). By the barns on the N. side of Weissenstadt, the path diverges from the Kirchenlamitz road to the left and leads into the wood as far as a ($^3/_4$ hr.) direction-post on the left, 'zum Waldstein'. The summit of the rock is attained in $^1/_4$ hr. more. The Waldstein is another group of granite rocks made accessible by paths and steps, surmounted by a glass pavilion commanding an extensive and picturesque *Panorama, with wooded foreground. The castle of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. In the neighbourhood is the finely situated *Waldstein Hospice* (*Inn). — We may now descend to the *Source of the Saale* (2312 ft.), either direct by the *Bärenfang* (path pointed out by the forester) in $^1/_2$ hr., or by ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Zell* (2020 ft), $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the spring: 2 M. farther on the Gefrees and Weissenstadt road is reached. From Zell to *Münchberg* (rail. stat., p. 63), 2 hrs.

An unmistakeable path, diverging to the left from the Weissenstadt road at the clearing, leads from the Waldstein to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) **Epprechtstein** (2600 ft.), with a ruined castle commanding a beautiful view; thence by *Buchhaus* (refreshm.) or direct to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kirchenlamitz* (*Löwe; Adler), which lies $1^1/_2$ M. from the stat., p. 118.

The shadeless road from Weissenstadt to ($5^1/_4$ M.) Wunsiedel is not recommended to walkers. Two-horse carr. to Alexandershad (in $1^1/_2$ hr.) 7-8 m.; diligence to *Röslau* (p. 118) twice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr.

Wunsiedel (1755 ft.; ***Kronprinz; Einhorn***, R. 1 m., B. 50 pf.; *Müller's Restaurant;* one-horse carr. to Alexandershad 3, two-horse 4 m.; guide to the Kösseine and Luisenburg 3, to the Luisenhurg alone 2 m.), a pleasant and well-huilt town on the *Rösla* or *Rösslau*, re-erected after a fire in 1834, was the birth-place of the novelist *Jean Paul Fred. Richter* (p. 77), whose hust hy Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born, adjoining the church.

The **Alexandersbad** (1915 ft.; **Chalybeate Baths and Hydro-*

FRÄNKISCHE SCHWEIZ
1:250.000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Kilometer
N
O
W
S
Sachsendorf
Neuhaus
Tiefenlesau
Stechendorf
Hochsthal
Aufsees
Reckendorf
Burggrub
Loggendorf
Oberngrub
Heiligenstadt
Stücht
Neudorf
Kalten Eggolsfd.
Volkmansreut
Veilbrunn
Draisendf.
Wüstenstein
Siegritzbg.
Breitenlesau
Zochenreut
Rauhenbg.
Dörnhof
Plankenfels
Wohnsgehaig
Hubenberg
Waischenfeld
Heroldsbg.
Sternhof
Ob. Fellerndorf
Unt. Leinleiter
Ob. Fellerndf.
Albertshof
Gösselsdf.
Saugendf.
Gunzendorf
Götzendorf
Drügendorf
Dreuschendf.
Kautschen
Dürrbrunn
Drosendorf
Gasseldf.
Breitenbch.
Ebermannstadt
Eggolsheim
Kauernhofen
Pasthal
Forchheim
Weilersbach
Reut
Pretzfeld
Muggendorf
Birkenreut
Wohlmansgesees
Kottweinsdf.
Engelhardsbg.
Schweigelbg.
Gössweinstein
Leutsdorf
Moschreut
Hartenreut
Wichsenstein
Biberbch.
Allersdf.
Kirchehrenbch.
Hetzelsdf.
Schlaifhsn.
Pinzbg.
Kersbach
Dobenreut
Eglofstein
Affalterthal
Bärenfels
Leienfels
Weidenhüll
Rothenhof
Geschwand
Sorange
Leimersbg.
Kleingesee
Regenthal
Trogweis
Kirchenbirkig
Weidenlohe
Sachsendf.
Stadelhofen
Pottenstein
Prüllsbirkig
Hasselbrunn
Elbersbg.
Kühlenfels
Weidach
Lugla
Brunn
Pegnitz
Buchau
Körbeldf.
Hollenbg.
Hauenstein
Püchenbch.
Langenreut
Kaltenthal
Püttlach
Trockau
Lindenhardt
Bodenhof
Hohenmirsching
Steifling
Pfaffenbg.
Kleinlesau
Haslach
Ruckersbg.
Bösenbirkig
Eichig
Kugelau
Neusig
Volsbach
Körzendorf
Langenlohe
Kirchahorn
Freiahorn
Christanz
Poppendorf
Wohnsdorf
Obernsees
Hainbach
Truppach
Mengersdf.
Harloth
Geislareut
Seitenbch
Frankenhaag
Mistelgau
Mistelbach
Engelmes
Tröbersdf.
Eckersdf.
Oeigenreut
Schobersreut
Glashütten
Voitsreut
Pettendorf
Spänfleck
Hag
Muthmannsreut
Morizreid
Weiglathal
Hörlasreut
Arnoldsreut
Lenz
Gollenbach
Plösen
Nankendorf
Löhlitz
Wüstenstein
Wiesent
Nürnberg

pathic Establishment, the property of a company, D. 2½ m.; *Hôtel Weber*, D. 1½ m.), 2 M. to the N.E. of Wunsiedel, is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Baireuth. The chalybeate springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and the pine-cone and mud-baths, combined with the pleasant scenery, attract numerous visitors.

The *Luisenburg (1962 ft.), so named after the visit of Queen Louisa of Prussia in 1805, formerly called *Luxburg*, lies 1⅓ M. to the W. of the Alexandersbad and 2 M. to the S. of Wunsiedel (guide from Alexanders bad 1 m., to the Kösseine 2 m.; guide from Wunsiedel, see above). Those who prefer exploring the rocks without a guide should in doubtful cases follow the paths strewn with sand. The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge masses of granite of fantastic form are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss, interspersed with pines and bushes, and are rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc. At the entrance to the labyrinth is the *Gesellschaftshaus*, with a restaurant (2255 ft.).

This rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk, ascending in ½ hr. to the *Bundesstein* or *Kreuz*. The finest point, however, is the *Burgstein (2858 ft.), 20 min. farther, a group of rocks on the summit of the hill, with a platform affording an unbounded view towards the N.E. and W.

The *Haberstein (2785 ft.), ¼ hr. farther, is another good point of view. The *Kösseine (3084 ft.), 1 hr. from the Haberstein and 1½ hr. from Alexandersbad, commands the most beautiful and extensive view in the Fichtelgebirge, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate towards the S. (good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side).

Railway in 10 min. from Wunsiedel to (2¼ M.) *Hotenbrunn* on the Fichtelgebirge Railway (p. 118).

19. Franconian Switzerland.

The small hilly district dignified with this hardly appropriate title (1600 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent*, and its wooded heights, forming the W. spurs of the Fichtelgebirge, and situated nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Baireuth, is principally indebted for its reputation to its remarkable Stalactite Caverns, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe. The limestone and dolomite rock-formations are also picturesque, occasionally assuming the most grotesque shapes.

This district may be visited from Nuremberg in 1½-2 days. The finest points are accessible to pedestrians only. The services of a guide (seldom necessary) may generally be procured for 2-3 m. per day. Diligences ply from Forchheim to Streitberg twice daily in summer, in 2¼ hrs.; to Muggendorf, in 2¾ hrs.; from Muggendorf to Pottenstein viâ Behringersmühle and Gössweinstein in 2⅓ hrs., to Waichenfeld in 3 hrs.; from Pottenstein to Pegnitz (railway-station, see p. 96), twice daily in 1¾ hr.

From *Forchheim* (railway-station; see p. 70), the high-road (one-horse carr. about 5 m.) leads through the pleasant *Wiesentthal*, by *Reut*, *Unterweitersbach* (to the right are *Kirchehrnbach* and *Pretsfeld*), *Rüssenbach*, *Ebermannstadt*, and *Gasseldorf*, to —

10½ M. **Streitberg** *(Dr. Weber's Kuranstalt*, baths and whey-cure, comfortable, recommended for a stay of some time, R. 5½-14 m. per week, D. 2 m.; **Gotdener Löwe*, or *Post*, with garden, moderate; *Adler)*, a picturesquely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort (visitors' tax 3 m., families 5 m.). A pretty walk leads to the (¼ hr.) *Muschetquelle*. Fine views may be enjoyed

from the (10 min.) ancient *Streitburg* and the (3/4 hr.) ruin of *Neudeck*, which lies opposite. Still better points are the *Hummerstein*, 3/4 hr. to the W., on which is a refuge-hut (key at the inn at Gasseldorf), and the *Guckhüll*, 1 hr. to the N.E. Pleasant excursions through the **Lange Thal* and the '*Felsenschlucht*' to the (1 hr.) *Schönsteinhöhle*, a grotto with fine stalactites (guide for one pers. 1 m., for several 40 pf. each), and through the *Leinleiter-Thal* to (1 hr.) *Unterleinleiter*, with a fine park.

The road continues from Streitberg, on the right bank of the Wiesent, to (2 1/2 M.) **Muggendorf** (**Kurhaus & Hotel zur Fränkischen Schweiz*, D. 1 1/2 m.; **Stern*, R. 1 m., D. 1 m. 40, B. 45 pf.; *Wolfsschlucht*, with reading-room; *Türkei; Sonne; Schwan*, less pretending; *Kohlman's Restaurant; Rosenau*, with pretty view), prettily situated, and a good centre for excursions. (Christoph Brendel is a good guide, fee 2 m. per day.) Shady promenades on the opposite bank of the Wiesent.

Below Muggendorf (1/2 hr.) is the *Rosenmüller's Höhle*, the entrance to which is visible to the left from the road (guide, usually at the cave, and lights for 1-6 pers., 2 m.). It contains fine stalactites and fossil remains of animals. The *Oswaldshöhle* (1/2 hr.) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wundershöhle* and *Witzenhöhle*. The latter is said to contain a heathen altar (?). The *Kuppenburg*, near the Rosenmüller's Höhe, the *Hohenstein*, and the **Hohe Wacht*, above the Oswaldshöhle, are good points of view. — The *Wichsenstein*, the highest point of the Franconian Switzerland, commanding an extensive panorama, may be ascended from Muggendorf in 2 1/2 hrs., viâ *Windisch-Gailenreuth*. In the *Trubachthal*, about 3 M. to the S., is the picturesque château of *Egloffstein*.

At Muggendorf the road divides. The branch to the right leads through the Wiesentthal past (1 hr.) *Burggailenreuth* (p. 84; to the right, on the hill), and the (1 hr.) *Stempfermühle* (p. 84), whence *Gössweinstein*, on the height to the right, may be reached in 3/4 hr., to (1/4 hr.) **Behringersmühle** (**Post*, R. 1 m.; *Hartmann*), a village much frequented as a summer-resort, on account of its charming situation at the junction of the Gössweinsteiner Thal, the Schauderthal, the Ailsbachthal, and the Püttlachthal. The *Pfaffenstein*, 1/2 hr. to the W., commands a fine view. — The road to the left crosses the hills towards the E. to (3 M.) *Doos* (see below). From Doos a road leads to the right, just beyond Muggendorf, to (2 1/4 M.) *Engelhardsberg* (Wunder), 1/2 M. from which rise the bold *Adlerstein* and the *Quakenschloss*, a jagged grauwacke rock (return in any case by Engelhardsberg). To the N. of the village rises the (1/2 hr.) **Riesenburg*, a wild group of dolomite rocks rendered accessible by paths and bridges (key at the village; adm. 50 pf., 2 pers. 35 pf. each). Charming view of the **Schotter* or *Schauder-Thal*, sometimes called the *Engelhardsberger Thal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in this district. At the S. end, 3/4 hr. from the Riesenburg, lies Behringersmühle (see above). We descend into this valley, through which the Wiesent flows, and, turning to the left, in 1/4 hr. reach the *Toos* or *Doos Inn* (unpretending), where a key of the Riesenburg is also kept.

Here begins the picturesque *Rabenecker Thal*, watered by the Wiesent, and enclosed by dolomite rocks of most fantastic forms. The traveller quits the road (which goes on to Waischenfeld, 2¼ M.) at a mill (1¾ M.), ascends past the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck* to the level hill-top, takes the path to the left by the wood, turning off to the right after a few yards, and passing (25 min.) *Schönhof*, reaches (½ hr.) *Burg Rabenstein* (Inn), a pinnacled castle restored in 1829, looking down upon the *Ahornthal*, 160 feet below. In the latter, at the foot of the hill, lies the Neumühle (*Restaur.).

The custodian shows the remains of antediluvian animals found in the caves, and conducts the visitor to the (¼ hr.) **Sophienhöhle** or **Rabenstein Cavern**, the most interesting in the district owing to the abundance of the fossil bones and the perfection of the stalactites it contains. An hour is required to explore it (fee 3-4 m.; full illumination 9 m.; magnesiu wire 40 pf. extra). The *Ludwigshöhle* on the opposite side of the Ahornthal hardly merits a visit.

The traveller should now cross the hill separating the Ahornthal and Wiesentthal to (1 hr.) **Waischenfeld** (*Görl*, *Hoffmann*, both indifferent), pleasantly situated on the Wiesent, and environed with watch-towers and ruined castles.

The *Förstershöhle* (20 min.; key at Görl's Inn; one pers. 1 m., each additional visitor 50 pf.) has a dome-shaped vault, and contains good stalactites. — Post-omnibus hence to *Baireuth* (p. 75), daily in 4¼ hrs. (2 m.).

Pedestrians are recommended to walk back from Rabenstein viâ (2½ hrs.) Gössweinstein to (2¼ hrs.) Muggendorf or (3 hrs.) Streitberg. Thus: from Rabenstein back towards Schönhof for a few min., then to the left by a footpath to *Ober-Ailsfeld*, whence we either proceed past *Unter-Ailsfeld* and follow the footpaths (guide useful) through the pleasant but lonely valley of the *Ailsbach* to (2 hrs.) *Behringersmühle* (see above), equidistant (1½ M.) from Tüchersfeld and Gössweinstein; or beyond Ober-Ailsfeld cross a hill, finally skirt the wood, and descend to (1½ hr.) **Tüchersfeld** *(Seiller)*, a village most picturesquely situated on the *Püttlach*. A carriage-road leads through the romantic valley of the latter to (4½ M.) **Pottenstein** *(Distler; Schöpff)*, a prettily-situated little town, with a well-preserved castle. Diligence to Pegnitz, see p. 81.

A picturesque expedition may be made through the romantic *Schutterthal or Kühlenfelserthal, past the *Schuttermühle* and *Klumpermühle* (near the former are the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teufelsloch*, two stalactite caverns) to (4½ M.) *Kühlenfels*. The return may be made viâ *Kirchenbirkig* to (4 M.) Pottenstein. — A road, passing a chapel which enjoys a fine *View, leads from Pottenstein to (4 M.) Gössweinstein (see below).

At Tüchersfeld the road, mentioned above, crosses the Püttlach and ascends rapidly to (½ hr.) **Gössweinstein** *(*Distler*, with garden; *Amschler)*, where there is a large pilgrimage-church adjoining a Franciscan monastery (good beer in the 'Bräustübl'), and a Schloss. The last commands a *View of the greater part of the Franconian Switzerland, including the valleys of the Ailsbach, Wiesent, and Püttlach (in the latter Schloss Pottenstein), which converge at Behringersmühle. The same prospect is enjoyed from the *Kreuz* behind the church, and from the *Wagnershöhe*.

Near *Burggailenreuth* (p. 82), 1 hr. from Gössweinstein, is situated the **Gailenreuther Höhle**, or **Zoolith Cavern** (the forester at the castle acts as guide; one pers. 1 m., each additional pers. 50 pf.), which has attained a European celebrity in consequence of the investigations of Cuvier and other eminent naturalists. It consists of three or four stories, one above the other, each containing various chambers where numerous remains of bears, lions, wolves, hyænas, etc., are still found. These wild beasts probably lived in the caves to which they brought their prey, and where they afterwards themselves died. There are several other caverns here of the same character, such as the *Kapps-Höhle* (difficult of access), containing beautiful stalactites. Scientific men are strongly recommended to visit these interesting and instructive caves; the ordinary traveller will probably be satisfied with the Sophienhöhle (p. 83). — From Gailenreuth the traveller returns to Muggendorf in 1¼ hr. by *Baumdorf* and through the Wiesentthal.

Those who do not visit Burggailenreuth, descend from Gössweinstein through the promenades in the public woods to (1½ hr.) the *Stempfermühle* (Restaur.) and the *Drei Quellen* in the Wiesentthal. Thence to *Muggendorf*, 2 hrs., p. 82.

20. Nuremberg.

Hotels. *Bavarian Hotel (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 2 m. and upwards, B. 1 m., D. 3 m., L. & A. 1½ m.; Strauss (Pl. c; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; *Goldner Adler *(Hôt. Schlenk*; Pl. g; D, 2), R. & A. 2½-3 m., L. 40 pf., B. 1 m., D. 3 m.; *Württemberger Hof (Pl. d; D, 1), conveniently situated near the station, R. & A. 2½ m., D. 3 m., B. 1 m.; Rother Hahn (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 2 m., B. 80 pf.; * Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. f; D, 3), Pfannenschmiedsgasse, R. & A. 1 m. 70, B. 80 pf.; Himmelsleiter, Karolinen-Str.; *Blaue Flasche *(Hôt. Marquard)*, Hall-Platz; Herzog Max, Rothes Kreuz, Nürnberger Hof, in the König-Str.; Einhorn, Breitegasse.

Restaurants. * *Stadtpark*, Maxfeld (p. 95); * *Wiener Restauration (Haslinger)*, König-Str. 60; *Wartburg*, Weinmarkt; *Krokodil*, Weintraubengasse; *Mercur*, Clara-Str.; *Wentz*, Gostenhofer Hanpt-Str. 7, with garden. — **Wine.** * *Giessing*, Rathhausgasse 8; *Seressé*, Rathhausgasse 4; **Seegitz*, Brunnengasse 43; * *Posthorn (Döring)*, near the chapel of St. Maurice; *Herrentrinkstube*, Lorenzergasse; *Haslinger*, see above; **Herrenkeller (Föttinger)*, Theatergasse 19; *Treuheit*, Spitalgasse 8; *Zum Hans Sachs*, Ebnersgasse 10. — **Beer.** On the left bank of the Pegnitz: *Mohrenkeller*, near St. Lawrence; * *Wolfsschlucht*, Johannesgasse 4; *Schellmann*, Rosengasse. On the right bank: * *Leistlein*, near St. Sebaldus; *Albrecht Dürer*, Dürer-Platz; * *Bratwurst-Glöcklein*, at the back of the Moritzcapelle, a quaint and characteristic little place, worth visiting.

Cafés. *Zetlmaier*, *Noris*, both in the Kaiser-Str.; *National*, in the market; *Mercur*, Clara-Str.; *Scharf*, König-Str.; *Royal*, Pfannenschmiedgasse. — **Ices:** *Eisenbeis*, corner of König-Str. and Kaiser-Str.; *Scheuermann*, Schustergasse.

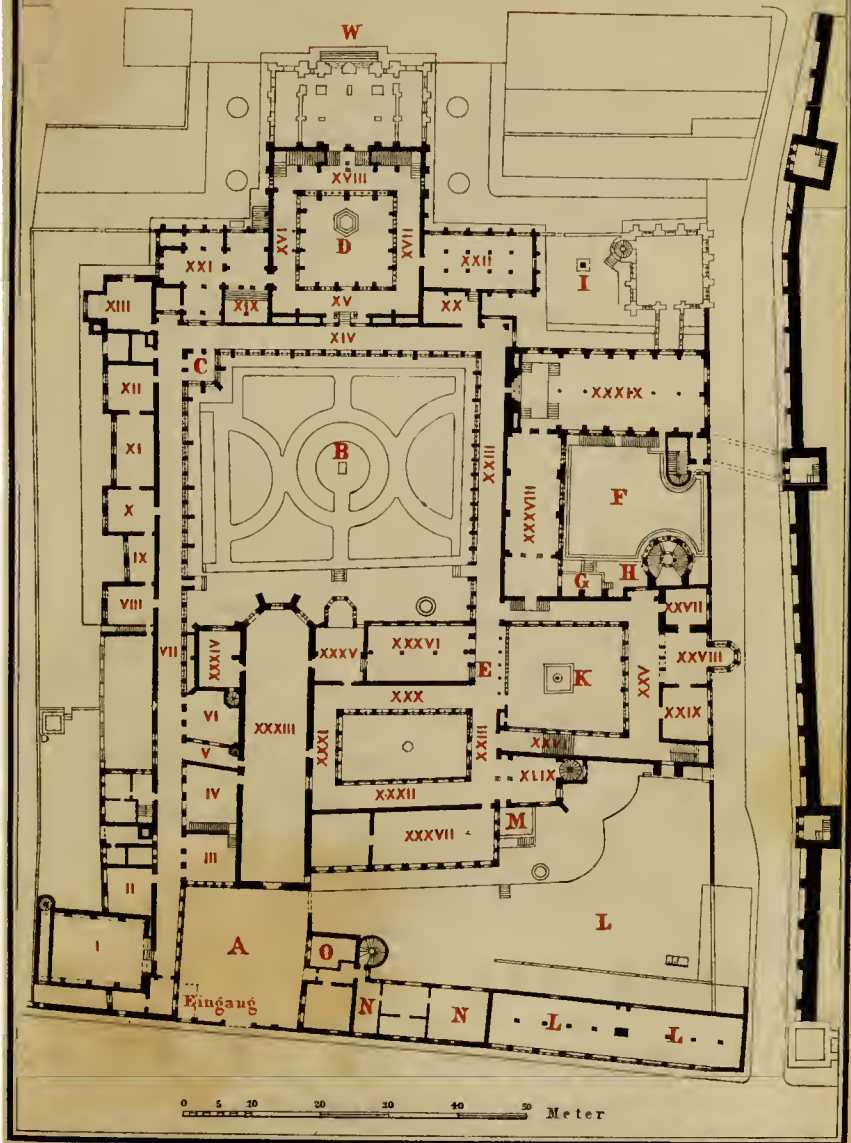
Newspapers at the *Museum* (Pl. 4; D. 2), near the Musenmsbrücke. Introduction by a member; application may be made to *Herr Heinrich Schrag*, bookseller, opposite the N. side of the church of St. Lawrence.

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breitegasse 91, at the Weisse Thurm; *Wildbad*, at the Schüttinsel, on the E. side of the town; *Maxfeldbad*, Martin-Richter-Strasse.

Cabs. For ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 1 m.; ½ hr. 1 m. or 1½ m.; ¾ hr. 1½ or 2 m.; 1 hr. 2 m. or 2½ m.; small articles of luggage free, box 20 pf. — *Porter* into the town for luggage under 30 lbs. 35 pf.; between 30 and 100 lbs. 70 pf.

Tramways from the station through the town and to *Fürth* (¾ hr.; 20 pf.), to *St. Jobst*, from the church of St. Lawrence to *Dutzendteich* (20 min.; 20 pf.).

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM
ERDGESCHOSS

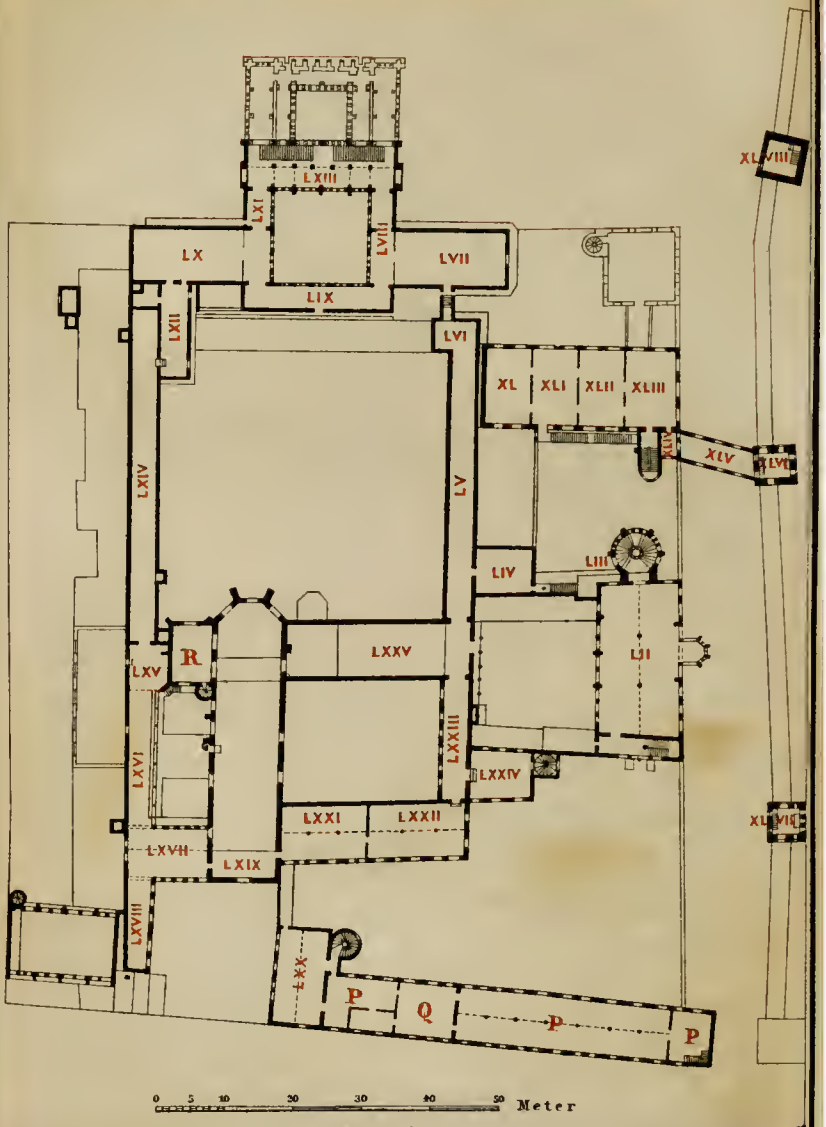


Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

NÜRNBERG
1 : 13,500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
Pferdebahnen
St. Johannis-Kirchhof
St. Johannis-Vorstadt
Spital
Kleinweidenmühle
Pegnitz
Deutschherrn-Wiese
Exercier-Platz
Himpfelshof
Cavalerie-Kaserne
Bleiche
Bärenschanze
Rosenau
Neuhausen
Villa Wiss
Ludwigs-Bahnhof
Gas-Fabrik
St. Rochus-Kirchhof
Vorstadt Gostenhof
Spittler-Th.
Färber-Th.
Neu-Th.
Thiergart-Th.
Hallerwiese
Erzgiesserei v. Lenz
Heil. Kreuz K.
Kühberg
Weinmarkt
Maximiliansplatz
Trodelmarkt
Unschlitt-Pl.
Ob. Wöhrdstr.
Mittl. Ledergasse
Vord. Ledergasse
Josef's Platz
Adlergasse
Hafner-Pl.
Karolinen-
Brunnengasse
Breitegasse
Frauengasse
Zeughaus
Kohlengasse
Jacobsstrasse
Jacobs-Platz
Deutsches Haus
Kaserne
Schlottegergasse
Ludwigsstrasse
Ottostrasse
Schlehengasse
Most-G.
Spittlerthorgraben
Frauenthorgraben
Sandgasse
Sandg.
Rothenburgerstrasse
Fürth
Fürtherstrasse
Bärenschanzstrasse
Deutschherrnstrasse
Praterstr.
Hauptstrasse
Schanzackerstrasse
Kohlenhofstr.
Cichorien-Fabrik v. Zeltner & Heyne
Güter-Halle
Krankenh.
Tunnel
Bamberg, Würzburg, Augsburg, München.
Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM
ERSTER STOCK



Geogr. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Post Offices at the railway-station, and in the Fünferhaus at the back of the Rathhaus. — **Telegraph Offices** at the station and in the Tuchhaus adjoining the Frauenkirche.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), by the Lorenzkirche. — *Summer Theatre* at the Wittelsbacher Hof, Pfannenschmiedsgasse.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern pictures) in the same building as the Telegraph Office, by the Frauenkirche, open on week-days 11-3, Sun. 10-2; 80 pf. — **Permanent Industrial Exhibition** in the new Exhibition Buildings in the Marienthorgraben (Pl. E, 3), always open.

Shops. NUREMBERG WARES: *Wahnschaffe*, in the Josephs-Platz, carved wood of superior workmanship, not expensive; *Leger*, König-Str. 2; *C. Quehl*, Fleischbrücke 2, etc. — IMITATIONS OF ANCIENT WORKS OF ART, in clay (stoves), metal, papier-maché, and wood (furniture): *Fleischmann*, in an old patrician mansion in the Hirschelgasse; *Eysser*, in Peller's house, Aegidienberg (p. 93). — FANCY ARTICLES in wood, in the Renaissance style (caskets, frames, etc.): *Schmid-Daler & Co.*, Hirschel-Str. 26. — WOOD MOSAIC: *Adelhard*, Flaschenhof-Str. 18. — IVORY CARVING: *Behl*, Kaiser-Str. 37; *Ziener & Ellenberger*, Fürther-Str. 41. — FANCY GOODS: *J. G. Kugler*, *L. Döhler*, König-Str. — STEEL GOODS: *Leykauf*, König-Str. 16. — ANTIQUITIES: *Pickert* and *Mössel*, both in the Dürer-Platz; *Geuder*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Helbing*, Karl-Str. 6; *Benda*, Hintere Legergasse 3; *Roesch & Zimmermann*, Karl-Str. 2. — PHOTOGRAPHS OF PAINTINGS by Dürer and other Nuremberg artists: *H. Schrag* and *S. Soldan*, booksellers, near the church of St. Lawrence. — **Lebkuchen** (a kind of gingerbread), a specialty of Nuremberg, may be purchased of **Metzger*, Josephs-Platz 6 and Rathhausgasse 6; *Häberlein*, König-Str. 6 and Winkler-Str. 85; *Ottenberger*, Ludwig-Str. 1; *Zinn*, at the Frauen Thor, etc.

English Church Service in summer at the Bavarian Hotel.

Principal Attractions: St. Lawrence (p. 87), Frauenkirche, especially the Portal (p. 88), Schöne Brunnen (p. 88), St. Sebaldus (p. 89), Burg (p. 91), Germanic Museum (p. 93).

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (1148 ft.), pop. 114,632, was an independent imperial town down to 1806, since which it has belonged to Bavaria. There is probably no town in Germany whose external appearance is still so mediæval, or so well calculated to convey an idea of the wealth, importance, and artistic taste of a 'City of the Empire'.

This town, which owes its origin to the ancient castle, is first mentioned in history in the year 1050. Early in the twelfth century it became one of the free towns of the empire, and was often the residence of the Emperors Henry IV. and Barbarossa, from whom, as well as from Frederick II. (1219) and Louis the Bavarian (1314-47), it received many valuable privileges. The government was originally vested in the patrician families. These, however, were expelled by the civic guilds in 1348, but only to return and obtain a firmer grasp of the reins of power in the following year. The office of Burggrave, originally merely a deputy governing in the name of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of the Zollern family under the Emp. Henry VI. These governors soon acquired independent power, and in 1363 styled themselves 'Fürsten', or princes; but when, in 1415, Frederick VI. was invested by the Emp. Sigismund with the margraviate of Brandenburg, they formally ceded the citadel to the town (comp. p. 92). This gave rise to constant dissensions and bitter feuds between the citizens and the margraves Albrecht Achilles (1449) and Frederick (1502), but did not interfere with the continuous growth of the prosperity of the town, which at the beginning of the sixteenth century had become, next to Augsburg, the chief seat of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it attained its zenith of distinction in the sphere of art as well as of politics.

To this time belong most of the interesting old PRIVATE DWELLINGS, which render Nuremberg so quaint and picturesque. The general ap-

pearance of these lofty houses, with their high-peaked gables, is certainly of a mediæval type, but the articulation and ornamentation are borrowed from the Renaissance, and the careful and lavish decoration of the courts in the interior betrays the same influence.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated is well exemplified by the numerous interesting figures of saints and coats of arms of the 14th-16th centuries, observed on the house-fronts. One of the finest, a statue of the Virgin, at Hirschelgasse 1306, has often been ascribed to an Italian artist, on account of its beauty and delicacy of form. Another similar figure of Mary at the foot of the Cross, now in the Germani Museum (p. 94), ranks among the finest productions of its time, but, like the preceding, is the work of an unknown master.

At the head of the Nuremberg workers in stone stands *Adam Krafft* who flourished here after 1492, and died at Schwabach in 1507. His principal works are the Stations on the way to St. John's Cemetery, the tasteful tabernacle in St. Lawrence's, and the reliefs at the Frauenkirche, St. Sebalduskirche, and Aegidienkirche. Of artists in wood the chief is *Veit Stoss* (d. 1532), who also exercised his craft in Poland, and may perhaps have been a Pole by birth (comp. 359); his *chef-d'œuvre* is in the church of St. Lawrence (p. 87). Both of these masters are firmly rooted in the traditions of mediæval art, and are of thoroughly conservative tendencies. The brass-founder *Peter Vischer* (d. 1529), on the other hand, breathes the spirit of the Renaissance, and is endowed with a lively fancy and a delicate sense of form. His sons and *Pancraz Labenwolf* (d. 1563) also produced much meritorious work. Among the specialities of Nuremberg art in the 16th cent. were the cutting of medals and goldsmiths' work, the most celebrated die-cutters being *Ludwig Krug* (at the beginning of the 16th cent.), *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546), and *Hans Lobsinger*; and the most renowned goldsmiths *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85), and his son-in-law *Valentin Maler*.

PAINTING was sedulously cultivated as early as the 14th cent., as is proved by the altar-pieces in the Frauenkirche. The Imhoff altar-piece of the Coronation of the Virgin in the Church of St. Lawrence dates from the first half of the 15th cent., and resembles the productions of the Cologne school. Towards the end of the same century *Michael Wohlgemuth* (1534-1519) was the most prominent of Nuremberg painters. In order to understand the wide-spread fame of the Nuremberg school we must keep in view that printing had recently been invented, engendering a taste for illustrated books, engravings, and wood-cuts; for the importance of Nuremberg art lies not so much in the products of the paint-brush as in the fantastic but thoughtful creations embodied by means of the pencil and the graver. The characteristic tendency to depth of thought and meaning shows itself in the pictures of *Albrecht Dürer* (1473-1528), a pupil of Wohlgemuth, and the greatest painter whom Nuremberg has produced. Nuremberg itself, however, now affords no satisfactory survey of his fertile genius; the only certified examples of his brush in his native town are the 'Hercules' (a youthful work), portraits of Emp. Charlemagne and Emp. Sigismund (freely retouched), a Pietà, and replicas of the Four Temperaments (see p. 142), all in the Germanic Museum. His best works are to be seen at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. None of Dürer's pupils developed their activity to any great extent in Nuremberg itself, where, indeed, painting rapidly declined. On the other hand the artistic handicrafts, such as the engraving of medals and the fabrication of artistic cabinets, flourished here till far on in the 18th century, and are now again practised with growing success.

The principles of the Reformation found favour at Nuremberg as early as 1525, and in the following year Melanchthon founded the Gymnasium. The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely during the Thirty Years' War, and during the 18th cent. its decline was accelerated by the feeble rule of the patrician families. Since 1806, however, when Nuremberg became a Bavarian city, it has prospered greatly, and it is now the most important seat of trade and manufacture in South Germany. Hops form the most important article of commerce.

The **Fortifications,** the most interesting feature of the town, date from the middle ages, and are still in fair preservation. They consist of a rampart encircling the city, provided at intervals with towers of various forms, and of a dry moat 35 yds. wide and 35 ft. deep. The most picturesque parts are near the citadel, at the influx and efflux of the Pegnitz, and by the gates. A walk round the walls is strongly recommended, on account of the variety and beauty of their architectural effects. The four round towers at the Neue, Spittler, Frauen, and Laufer gates were built in 1555-68. Several of the finest parts of the fortifications have recently been removed.

The *Pegnitz* divides the town into two nearly equal parts, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides. It is crossed by several **Bridges.** The *Suspension Bridge* on the W. side of the town was one of the first of its kind in Germany (1824). The single-arched *Fleischbrücke* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1598, is an imitation of the 'Ponte Rialto' at Venice. Two obelisks on the *Carlsbrücke* (Pl. C, 2), one with a dove and olivebranch, the other with the imperial eagle, are memorials of a visit of Emp. Charles VI. in 1728.

From the **Railway Station** (Pl. D, E, 4) the traveller enters the town by the *Frauenthor* in a straight direction, and in 5 min. reaches the church of St. Lawrence. Pursuing the same direction, and crossing the Museums-Brücke, he next arrives at the Frauenkirche; then to the left, past the Schöne Brunnen, to the Rathhaus, St. Sebald's, Dürer's statue, Dürer's house, and the Burg. This order is accordingly observed in the following description.

The Gothic (Prot.) church of ***St. Lawrence** (Pl. D, 3), the finest in Nuremberg, was erected at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century. In 1403-45 the nave was widened, and in 1439-77 the choir was rebuilt on a larger scale by *Conrad Roritzer.* The whole edifice was carefully restored in 1824 under the superintendence of *Heideloff.* Magnificent W. **Portal* with numerous sculptures (1332); above it a superb rose window, 30 ft. in diameter. The *N. Tower*, with its roof of gilded copper, erected in 1283, and burned down in 1865, has since been re-erected with strict adherence to the original form. The sacristan, who lives in the Lorenzer-Platz 7, is generally in the church in the forenoon (40 pf.).

Interior. Beautiful stained glass in the eleven windows of the choir, recently restored; the finest that to the right of the choir, with representation of the genealogy of Christ. The four Evangelists adjoining this on the right are modern. The greatest work of art which the church possesses is the *Ciborium, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, beautifully executed in stone in the Gothic style. It is in the form of a tower, 65 ft. in height, tapering upwards, and terminating in a curved finial. It rests upon three kneeling figures, which represent the sculptor *Adam Krafft* and his two assistants, who were occupied in the work from 1493 to 1500. In front of the altar, suspended from the roof, is a curious work in carved wood with numerous figures, by *Veit Stoss*, representing the Salutation. The Gothic brass candelabrum in the choir is worthy of notice. Handsome modern pulpit and high-altar by *Heideloff* and *Rotermundt.*

The *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589 by *Wurzelbauer*. Opposite, at the corner of the Carolinen-Str., is the *Nassauer Haus* (p. 93). — In the adjoining Adler-Strasse rises the *War Monument*, by Wanderer, consisting of a granite column, surmounted by a figure of Victory.

The Lorenzer Gasse leads to the E. from St. Lawrence to the Marien-Suburb. On the right, near the church, is the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3); in the Peter-Vischer-Gasse, opposite to it, is *Peter Vischer's House* (Pl. 10), indicated by an inscription.

The **Bavarian Industrial Museum** in the König-Str. contains a collection of models and a permanent exhibition of products of the industrial arts (open on Sundays 10-1, on week-days 10-12 and 2-5, in winter 2-4; closed on Saturdays). The institution also comprises a designing-room, with a large collection of models, a library, and a reading-room (open on Sundays 10-1, week-days 9-12 and 2-6, in winter 2-4 and 7-9; closed on Saturdays). Adm. on Tues., Wed., Frid., and Sun. free; other days 1 m. — Adjoining the Industrial Museum, on the bank of the Pegnitz, is the *Museum* (Club-house, Pl. 4; adm. see p. 84).

The Gothic (Rom. Cath.) ***Frauenkirche** or **Marienkirche** (Pl. D, 2), in the market-place, was erected in 1354-61 on the site of a synagogue destroyed during the persecutions of the Jews. Beautiful façade. The W. *Portico, with its rich sculpturing, was added at a later date. The interior (open 7-10 a.m.) contains an *Epitaphium of the Pergenstorfer family of 1498, by *A. Krafft;* in the left aisle an altar-piece, a winged picture on a gold ground, is the finest work of the Nuremberg school in the first half of the 15th century. Old stained glass, with numerous armorial bearings of Nuremberg families.

In the Gänsemarkt, at the back of the Frauenkirche, is a quaint little fountain-figure in bronze, by *Labenwolf*, termed the **Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'; Pl. 2), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm.

In the vicinity is the house of the poet *Hans Sachs* (Pl. 9), in the street named after him. In the adjoining Spital-Platz a *Monument* to his memory was erected by public subscription in 1874; it consists of a sitting figure of the poet in bronze, cast by Lenz from a model by Krausser. — On the E. side of the Platz is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), built by Wolf in the Moorish style in 1869-74 — Not far off, at the corner of the Tucher-Strasse and the Neue Gassse (Pl. E, 2), is another fountain, surmounted by a bronze figure of *Konrad Grübel* (d. 1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg.

No. 19, Hauptmarkt, was the residence of the celebrated scholar and writer *Pirkheimer* (born at Eichstätt, in 1470), who died at Nuremberg in 1530.

The ***Schöne Brunnen** (Pl. D, 2), opposite the Frauenkirche,

erected in 1385-96, by *Meister Heinrich Behaim, der Balier*, and entirely restored in 1821-24, is a Gothic pyramid 63 ft. in height, adorned with numerous figures. The *Statues below represent seven electors and nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, David; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector); those above, Moses and the seven prophets. On the N.W. side of the iron railing round the fountain is a small movable iron ring, which the travelling apprentices of Germany regard as the cognisance of the city. — *Wiss's House*, between the Schöne Brunnen and the Rathhaus, was erected in the Gothic style by Heideloff in 1853.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 1, 2; bell for the keeper, on the first floor; adm. Sun. and Wed. 10-1 free, at other times, fee), 290 ft. in length, was erected in 1613-19 in the Italian Renaissance style, incorporating a still older edifice on the same site. The rear of the building is at present undergoing alteration.

The great hall belongs to the older part of the building, erected in 1340, and is adorned with badly-preserved frescoes by *Dürer*, representing the triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, town-musicians, and Calumny (after Apelles); it also contains stained glass by Hirschvogel, etc. On the central buttress is represented an execution by the guillotine (1522), which proves that this instrument is not a modern invention, as is generally supposed. — On the wall of the staircase to the second floor is a large *Painting by *Paul Ritter* (1883), depicting the representatives of Nuremberg entering the town in triumphal procession, with the imperial regalia, in 1424. — The ceiling of the long corridor in the second floor is adorned with a relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by Kern in 1649. On the wall a plan of Vienna in 1749, said to have been presented by Empress Maria Theresa. — The upper (or small) hall, in the Renaissance style, is hung with portraits of public benefactors, kings of Bavaria, etc., and is used for the celebration of civil marriages.

The *Fountain* in the court is by *Labenwolf*, 1557. The gallery in the S.E. corner of the court, resting upon curious carved consoles, and provided with Gothic balustrades, was executed by Hans Behaim in 1425. Beneath the Rathhaus are subterranean passages (partly fallen in) leading to the old dungeons, which the curious visitor may inspect.

The Gothic (Protestant) church of ***St. Sebaldus** (Pl. D, 2), with its two choirs, was erected in the 13th cent. on the model of the cathedral of Bamberg. The W. choir is Romanesque, the nave is in the transition-style, while the present E. choir was re-erected in the pure Gothic style in 1361-77. The sacristan is generally to be found in the church (fee); visitors knock at one of the side-doors.

Exterior. The visitor should inspect the N. Portal, or '*Bride's Door*'; the sculptures in half-relief on the buttresses of the E. choir, representing the Passion; the 'Schreyer Monument' (opposite the Rathhaus), a magnificent Entombment with numerous life-size figures in stone, executed in 1492 by *Adam Krafft*, his master-piece; the Last Judgment over the S. entrance.

Interior. In the E. choir reliefs attributed to *Adam Krafft*, but bearing the monogram of *Veit Stoss:* Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. To the S.E., in the ambulatory, the 'Markgrafenfenster', a fine stained-glass window executed by *Hirschvogel* in 1515,

representing the Margrave Frederick of Ansbach and Baireuth, with his wife and eight children; also several good altar-pieces, especially a winged picture on the N. wall, painted in 1513 by *Hans v. Kulmbach*, from drawings by *Dürer*, probably the master's finest work; Crucifix, and wooden figures of the Virgin and St. John, over the high-altar, by *Veit Stoss*. Modern high-altar in wood (1821) by Rotermundt and Heideloff. — ***St. Sebald's Monument* (eight tons in weight, for which the administrators of the church paid 3145 florins), regarded by Kugler (History of Art) as the most exquisite gem of German art, is the master-piece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, and was completed by him, with the assistance of his five sons, in 1519, after thirteen years' labour. The twelve Apostles in niches around the sarcophagus containing the relics of the saint are admirable; twelve smaller figures of church-fathers and prophets above, about seventy fantastic representations of genii, mermaids, animals, etc., below, also merit minute examination. The miracles performed by the saint are the subject of the reliefs below the sarcophagus. In a niche beneath, on the side towards the altar, is the artist himself with apron and chisel, a beautifully-executed statuette. Near the fine modern wooden pulpit is an Entombment, attributed to *Dürer*, with the armorial bearings of the Holzschuher family. The *Löffelholz-Chapel*, at the W. end of the nave, contains a curious and interesting copper font, of the beginning of the 16th century.

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the N. side, with its picturesque Gothic *Oriel-window ('Chörlein'), dating from 1318, was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Tewrdannkh', an allegorical narration of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by the Emp. Maximilian I.

Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the pretty Gothic chapel of **St. Maurice** (Pl. 50), erected in 1354. The collection of pictures formerly exhibited here has been removed to the Germanic Museum (p. 94).

A house to the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, bears an inscription designating it as once the dwelling of the bookseller '*John Palm, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806*'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation of Germany', written in a tone displeasing to the Emperor, who accordingly caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot (p. 173). — At the corner of the adjacent Augustiner-Strasse, on the site of the rased Augustine monastery, stand the new **Courts of Law** (Pl. 3), erected by Solger. In the hall are marble busts of the jurists Anselm v. Feuerbach and Rud. v. Holzschuher; the Commercial Court-room contains a large painting by A. Feuerbach: the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian conferring privileges on the merchants of Nuremberg.

On the building opposite Palm's house, over the gateway of the old *Stadtwage*, or civic weighing-house, is a good relief by *Krafft*, of 1497, indicative of the object of the building. In the same street (Winkler-Strasse 20) is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with inscription.

***Dürer's Statue** (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1840 on the Albrecht Dürer Platz, was designed by the eminent *Rauch*, after *Dürer's* portrait of himself at Vienna (see p. 227). About a hundred paces

farther, at the corner of the Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse, near the Thiergärtner-Thor, is *Dürer's House* (Pl. 1; C, 1). It is now the property of a society, and is marked by a medallion. It contains a collection of antique furniture and utensils, and also copies of Dürer's paintings. The custodian exercises the craft of a glass-stainer.

The ground-floor of the old Dominican monastery at the lower end of the Burgstrasse adjoining the Rathhaus contains the *Municipal Archives*. The upper floor contains the **Town Library** (Pl. D, 1; open Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10-12), comprising 50,000 vols. and 800 MSS., among which are several of great value; missals, and well-executed miniatures by Glockenton, a miniature-painter of Nuremberg; also early specimens of typography, *e.g.* the Rationale of Durandus (1459), one of the first books printed by Gutenberg; autographs of Luther, Melanchthon, etc.; and various curiosities.

Farther on, in the direction of the castle, to the left, is a *Mount of Olives*, executed in 1499 by Peter Harsdörfer. — On the right of both the routes ascending to the castle is the former *Burg-Caserne* or *Baracks*, built by Hans Behaim the Elder in 1494-95.

The ***Burg**, or *Castle* (Pl. 32; C, D, 1), founded in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II., and extended by Frederick Barbarossa in 1158, was prepared as a royal residence in 1854-56, and restored in the Gothic style. It rises on a sandstone rock to the N.W. of the town. The castellan *Kellner* (an artist in stained glass) lives on the right by the castle-gate (ring; fee).

The venerable *Lime-tree* in the court, said to have been planted by the Empress Cunigunde, wife of Emp. Henry II. (1002-24), marks the spot on which justice was anciently administered. A niche in the wall contains a statue of the Saxon ambassador *Glansdorf*, who died at Nuremberg during the Thirty Years' War. In the Audience Chamber are a few old German pictures and a fine antique stove. The stoves in the other rooms also deserve attention. — A beautiful and extensive prospect, with varying foreground, is obtained from the windows of some of these apartments, but the finest point of view is the new balcony on the W. side of the castle. The *Heidenthurm*, by the castle-gate, contains two late-Romanesque chapels of the 12th cent., one above the other: the lower, *St. Margaret's Chapel*, served as the mausoleum of the Burggraves; the upper, *St. Ottmar's Chapel*, or the *Kaiser-Capelle*, with groined vaulting resting on slender marble columns with Romanesque capitals, and pictures by Wohlgemuth, Krafft, and Holbein (?), was used for divine service. The *Vestner-Thurm*, on the side towards the town (custodian 10 pf.), is another fine point of view. Near it is a well, into which candles are lowered to show its great depth, while light is also reflected on the surface of the water by means of a mirror.

To the right of the entrance is a *Collection of Instruments of Torture* (adm. 30 pf.). On the E. wall of the castle, by the pentagonal tower, two hoof-shaped impressions are shown, which are said to have been left by the horse of a robber-knight who was brought here as a prisoner in the 16th cent., but escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nurembergers hang no man, unless they have caught him'. — The pentagonal tower was the original fort round which the dwellings of Nuremberg clustered. It now contains a collection of antiquities, including the celebrated 'Iron Virgin', a hollow figure with projecting iron spikes in the interior, into which the victim was thrust. Magnificent view from the platform.

[The Count of Zollern was invested by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1273 with the dignity of Burggrave (*i.e.* governor of the castle) of Nuremberg. The Burggrave Frederick VI., from whom the present royal family of Prussia descends, was created Elector of Brandenburg by the Emp. Sigismund in 1415 (comp. p. 85).]

On the S. side of the castle is the *Thiergärtner-Thor* (Pl. C. 1), beyond which, in the Burgschmiet-Strasse, is the *Bronze Foundry* of Prof. Lenz, comprising a collection of models. The road leads on past *Krafft's Stations*, with reliefs of the Passion in stone on seven pillars, and the 'Mt. Calvary', also by Krafft, to (3/4 M.) **St. John's Cemetery** (Pl. A, 1). The Gothic *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (Pl. B, 1), of 1390, on the left before the cemetery is reached, contains a fine altar in carved wood, with an architectural top and double wings painted by *Wohlgemuth* (custodian 30 pf.).

The *Holzschuher Chapel* contains a good Entombment with fifteen life-size figures by *Krafft* (Joseph of Arimathea is a portrait of Krafft himself). *Dürer*, his friend *Pirkheimer*, *Veit Stoss*, *Jamnitzer*, and several other eminent men are buried in this cemetery. The wife of the chief sexton (house to the right of the chapel) affords all information (50 pf.).

The *Cemetery of St. Rochus*, another large burial-ground, outside the Spittler Thor, contains the grave of the celebrated *Peter Vischer* (d. 1529; ninth stone on the right). The chapel contains an interesting altar and stained-glass windows after drawings by Dürer. — The new *Central Cemetery*, in the Johannis-Suburb, is entered through a fine portal by Hase (1879).

St. Ægidius (Pl. E, 1), a Benedictine church, originally a Romanesque basilica, erected in 1140, and burned down in 1696, was rebuilt in 1711-18 in the degraded style of that period. It contains an altar-piece by *Van Dyck*, the Body of Christ in the arms of the Virgin; at the back of the altar two reliefs in bronze by the sons of *P. Vischer*. Adjacent is the late-Romanesque *Eucharius-Capelle*, containing two altars by *Veit Stoss*. In the Gothic *Tetzel-Capelle* a Coronation of the Virgin in stone, by *Krafft*.

In front of the adjacent *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. 15), is a statue of Melanchthon, its supposed founder, by Burgschmiet (1826). — The house of the well-known printer *Anton Koberger* (flor. 1470-1513), Ægidien-Platz 13, is denoted by a tablet.

At Schildgasse 12, in the house 'Zur Blume', is the **Natural History Museum,** belonging to a society, with zoological, botanical, geological, and other collections (adm. Sun. 10-12 free; at other times 50 pf.).

The **Church of St. James** (Pl. B, C, 3), founded in 1212, altered in 1692, and restored in 1824, contains a fine high-altar, and other good examples of wood-carving. Opposite is the former *Deutsche Haus* with the *Deutschhauskirche*, a domed church in the Italian rococo style, and the large *New Barracks*. — Outside the *Spittler-Thor*, in the suburb of Gostenhof, are the *Ludwigs Station* (for Fürth, p. 59), the *Gas Works*, and the above-mentioned

Cemetery of St. Rochus. Farther on is the Harbour, 370 yds. long, of the Ludwigskanal (p. 59).

Most of the larger **Private Houses** in Nuremberg possess handsome courts and interesting oriel or bow-windows. Many of them are also embellished with figures of saints at the corners (comp. p. 86) or emblems on the façade. The irregularity of the line which they form with the street contributes materially to the quaint picturesqueness of the town. The most interesting are the *Nassau House* (Pl. D, 3), opposite the church of St. Lawrence, built about 1400; *Krafft's House* (Pl. D, 1), Theresien-Str. 7; *Petersen's House* (Pl. 8), in the Panier-Platz, erected in 1590; *Tucher's House* (No. 11) and *Rupprecht's House* (No. 19), both in the Hirschelgasse (Pl. E, 1), the latter, with a fine saloon in the early-Renaissance style of 1534, now containing the *Rotermundt Collection* of casts of old Nuremberg sculptures and antiquities; *Eysser's House* (Pl. 6; formerly *Peller's*), in the Ægidienberg No. 23, with a rich Renaissance façade of 1605 and a beautiful court, restored in 1883 and filled by the present proprietor (a furniture manufacturer in Baireuth) with art-industrial objects of various kinds, furniture, etc. (adm. free); *Imhoff's House*, Tucher-Strasse 20.

The *Landauer Monastery* (Pl. E, 1) is now a well-organised *School of Art.* The fine vaulting of the *Chapel*, erected in 1507, is supported by two spiral columns. For this chapel Dürer painted in 1511 his celebrated altar-piece of the Trinity, now in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna (p. 228).

The ***Germanic National Museum** (Pl. C, D, 3), an institution for the promotion of German historical research, founded in 1852, is established in a suppressed Carthusian monastery, a Gothic building of the 14th cent., with a fine church and extensive cloisters. The space has recently been enlarged by the addition of the Augustine monastery, formerly occupying the site of the Law Courts (p. 90), which has been removed and re-erected here. The institution includes artistic and historical collections, a library, and a collection of charters. Since 1866 the Museum has increased very materially in size and importance owing to the energy of the director *Herr Essenwein* and the munificence of private donors, and it now ranks among the finest of the kind in Germany. The objects of greatest general interest are exhibited to the public in 75 rooms, while the rest are reserved for the use of artists and students. The Museum is open daily, 10-1 and 2-4. 30, in winter 2-4 o'clock; adm. 1 m., Wed. and Sun. free. Catalogue at the entrance, 50 pf.

To the left. *Room I.* Prehistoric antiquities, objects from lake-dwellings, stone articles, funereal urns. — *R. II.* Bronze weapons and tools, etc. — *III.* Roman antiquities. — *IV-VI.* Germanic antiquities of the 4-9th centuries. — *VII. (Cloister).* Casts of early mediæval tombstones. — *Rooms VIII-XI.* Stoves and stove-tiles. — *XII.* Locksmith's work. — *XIII.* (corner-room). This apartment is termed the '*Wilhelmshalle*', from a window presented by the Emp. William (as king of Prussia) in 1860, representing the foundation of the monastery in 1381 by the Burggrave Frederick of Nurem-

berg, executed at Berlin from designs by Kreling. The original model of Luther's monument at Worms, by Rietschel. — Opposite, at the angle of the cloisters, is the '*Hohenzollernhalle*' (Pl. C), with four Gothic windowss bearing the arms of the various provinces of Prussia, presented by Prince, Charles and Albert of Prussia, and Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern. — *XIV.* (*Cloister*, Ludwigsgang). Tombstones of the 14th cent. — *XV-XVIII.* (*Cloisters*), *XIX, XX.* (*Courts*), *Rooms XXI., XXII.* (*Victoria and Frederick William Building*). Casts of sculptures of the 10-16th centuries. — The cloisters *XV-XVIII.* enclose the *Reichshof* (Pl. D), in which is a reproduction in stucco of the Roland Column at Bremen. — *XXIII-XXVI.* (*Cloisters*). Tombstones of the 15-16th centuries. Fine old and modern stained glass (Pl. E, five windows presented by the Austrian imperial house). — *Rooms XXVII-XXIX.* contain the MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF ART, formerly in the Rathhaus. 521. The celebrated Rosenkranz, a large carving in wood by *Veit Stoss;* 524. Coronation of the Virgin, relief in wood by *Veit Stoss;* *510. Frame for Dürer's altar-piece, formerly in the Landauer Monastery (p. 93), executed in 1512 from the master's own designs, and already exhibiting him as a genuine Renaissance artist. 515. Shrine of St. Sebastian; 517. Figure of St. Wenzel, the model for a bronze statue by *Peter Vischer* in the Cathedral of Prague (1532; p. 288); 518. Archer, bronze figure by *Peter Vischer* (1532). *519. Madonna, statue in wood (15-16th cent.). 520. Original model for the Gänsemännchen (p. 88) by *P. Labenwolf.* — *XXX.* (*Cloister*). Tombstones. — *XXXI, XXXII.* Casts of ecclesiastical utensils. Collection of models. — The CHURCH (*XXXIII.*) contains a collection of sculpture, chiefly of the 15-16th centuries. On the S. side is a *Mural Painting by Kaulbach representing Emp. Otho III. visiting the tomb of Charlemagne in 1000, symbolical of the object of the institution to bring to light the treasures of the past. — The small chapels (*XXXIV, XXXV.*) to the right and left of the choir contain ecclesiastical antiquities, among which (to the left) is the silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels were formerly deposited. — *R. XXXVI.* Household utensils, etc., of the middle ages; Gothic furniture and vessels. *R. XXXVII-XXXIX.* Furniture, glass, porcelain, majolicas, pottery, etc., of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. (*R. XXXVII.* contains also an antique portal from the monastery of Heilbronn, 13th cent.; *R. XXXIX.* is the former Refectory.) — *XL-XLIX.* Instruments of torture, etc. — *L.* (*Hall*). Collection of cannon. In the E. part of the garden is the '*Heunensäule*' (I), presented by the town of Miltenberg (p. 53), and said to have been quarried by the Romans. — We next ascend the open spiral staircase (Pl. H), passing the Dantsic 'Beischlag' or balcony (Pl. G), to the —

SECOND FLOOR. *Room LI.*, decorated at the expense of the German Free towns, contains a collection of costumes. — *R. LII.*, fitted up by the German 'Standesherren', or nobles of the highest rank, is occupied by a very complete historical collection of fire-arms and other weapons. — We now descend by the 'Reckenthürmchen' (*LIII.*) to the —

FIRST FLOOR. The *Galleries* and *Rooms LIV.-LXII.* contain the PICTURE GALLERY (Catalogue 60 pf.), which is unsurpassed for its collection of works of the upper and lower German Schools of the 15th and 16th centuries. 7. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, Madonna with the pea-blossom; 15. *Stephan Lochner*, Crucifixion with six saints; 23. *Roger van der Weyden*, Cardinal Bourbon; 116. *M. Wohlgemut*, Crucifixion; *A. Dürer*, 191. Pietà; 190. Hercules, a youthful effort; *192, 193, 194. The Emperors Charlemagne, Sigismund (freely retouched), and Maximilian. Madonnas by *Hans Holbein the Elder*, *Sigismund Holbein*, *H. Burgkmair*. 157. *Burgkmair*, St. Sebastian and Emp. Maximilian; 198, 199. *Hans von Kulmbach*, SS. Cosmas and Damian; 298. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a young man; 320. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior. On the central cases in these rooms are a number of small sculptures and carvings: 1848. Figure of a boy; 1850. Dog scratching himself; 1851. Genius, ascribed to *Peter Vischer;* 1837. A number of exquisite wood-carvings, attributed to *P. Flötner*. Also reliefs in wax and clay, medallions, etc. — *R. LXIII.* Casts of sculptures of the 16-18th centuries. — *LXIV.* Illustrations of the costumes of the 16-18th centuries. — *LXV-LXVII.* Scientific apparatus, calendars, and maps. — *LXVIII.* Monuments of extinct Nurem-

berg guilds. — *LXIX-LXX.* Commercial Museum, models of ships and waggons. — *LXXI, LXXII.* Collection of documents illustrative of the progress of calligraphy and printing; MSS., incunabula, woodcuts, engravings. — *LXXIII.* (*Gallery*). Specimens of weaving and embroidery. — *LXXIV.* Specimens of bookbinding. — *LXXV.* (*Hall*, fitted up by the nobility of Mecklenburg). Musical Instruments.

The extensive *Manufactories* of Nuremberg are outside the town. The *Nuremberg Machine Co's* (formerly *Cramer-Klett*) establishment, chiefly for the manufacture of railway-carriages, lies outside the Wöhrder Thor. On the S. side, beyond the Färber-Thor, near the railway, is *Zeltner's* extensive ultra-marine manufactory (Pl. B, C, 4). *Faber's* lead-pencil manufactory is at *Stein* (p. 23), 6 M. from Nuremberg (not shown to visitors). The largest breweries are *Henninger's* in the Maxfeld (now in the hands of a company), and *Tucher's* at the old 'Waizenbräuhaus' in the Waizen-Strasse (Pl. C, 3).

The most popular resorts near Nuremberg are the **Stadtpark* or *Maxfeld*, on the N. side, with pretty grounds (*Restaurant; music frequently), the *Köchert-Zwinger*, at the Spittler-Thor (Pl. B, 3), and the **Rosenau* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), with pretty grounds (Restaur.). Pleasant excursions may also be made to (6 M.) the *Alte Feste* (old fortress; comp. p. 59); to *Mögeldorf* (p. 174), with its fine woods; to *St. Jobst* (see below; tramway); to *Dutzendteich* (p. 104), with a large pond on which a boat may be hired; to *Schmaussenbuck* (p. 96), with fine woods; and to the *Nuremberg Switzerland* (see below).

21. From Nuremberg to Eger by Schnabelwaid.

94 M. Railway in 5¼-6½ hrs.

Nuremberg, see p. 84. The railway soon after leaving the station diverges to the left from the lines to Ratisbon and Amberg, crosses the *Pegnitz-Thal* by means of a long embankment and several bridges, and reaches (2½ M.) *St. Jobst.* The line then skirts the base of the hills on the N. side of the Pegnitz-Thal, running parallel with the Amberg railway (p. 174) on the S. side of the valley. *Schloss Platnersberg*, to the left, has been restored by Heideloff. 6 M. *Behringersdorf;* 8 M. *Rückersdorf;* 10½ M. *Lauf* (Rail. Restaur.), with a château on the Pegnitz (½ M. to the S. is the station of the Amberg line, p. 174); 12½ M. *Schnaittach*, 3 M. to the S. of the town, above which lies the picturesque ruin of *Rothenberg.* 15 M. *Reichenschwand*, at the base of the *Hansjörgl-Berg* (see below), with a château and park.

17 M. **Hersbruck** (1115 ft.; **Post;* **Traube*), a prosperous little town on the right bank of the Pegnitz, at the base of the *Michelsberg*, surrounded by hop-gardens. The new station is on the N. side of the town, 1½ M. from the station on the left bank of the Pegnitz (p. 174).

The **Michelsberg** (1444 ft.), which may be reached from the new station in ¼ hr., offers an admirable survey of the town and district. A still more comprehensive view is commanded by the **Hansjörgl-Berg**,

which may be ascended in 1 hr. from *Reichenschwand*, or in 1½ hr. from Hersbruck viâ the *Galgenberg* and the *Hagenmühle*. On the top is a pavilion.

Near (20½ M.) *Hohenstadt* the line turns to the N. and enters the narrow and tortuous Obere Pegnitzthal; to the right, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Hirschbachthal*, lies the summer-resort of *Eschenbach*, with a château and Curhaus. The Pegnitz is crossed twice, and *Alfalter* (on the left) and *Düsselbach* passed. 25 M. *Vorra* (*Krone). The train then crosses five bridges, traverses two short tunnels, and reaches (27 M.) **Rupprechtstegen,** the central point of the 'Nuremberg Switzerland'. The **Rupprechtstegen Kurhôtel*, pleasantly situated on the slope to the left, is generally full in summer.

The **Aukathal*, with its beautiful woods and picturesque groups of rocks, affords a pleasant walk. The path then crosses a lofty plain to (6 M.) the ruin of *Hohenstein* (2080 ft.), rising above the village of that name; fine view from the wooden belvedere (key at the village). — A walk may be taken on the left bank of the Pegnitz to the (1 hr.) castle of *Hartenstein*, mentioned in the 'Parzival' of Wolfram von Eschenbach.

The train is now carried across ten bridges and through five tunnels (90 to 350 yds. in length), which follow each other in rapid succession. 29 M. *Velden;* the old town of that name is ½ M. from the station. The valley soon begins to expand. 31½ M. *Neuhaus* (Rossbach's Inn, at the station; Wilder Mann), commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein*, perched upon a lofty rounded knoll.

Near the village of *Krottensee* (*Zur Grotto), 1½ M. to the E., is the ***Maximilianshöhle** or the *Windloch*, a large stalactite grotto, discovered in 1852 and rendered accessible in 1878 (adm. 1 pers. 75 pf., 2 pers. 1 m., etc.; guide incumbent; magnesium wire 75 pf. extra).

The line crosses and recrosses the Pegnitz several times. 33½ M. *Ranna;* 37 M. *Michelfeld;* 41½ M. *Pegnitz* (Lamm; Ross), a district-town on the Pegnitz, which rises at *Lindenhart*, 9 M. to the N. (diligence daily in 2¾ hrs. by *Pottenstein* to *Gössweinstein*, p. 83). The train now steadily ascends to (46½ M.) **Schnabelwaid.**

Branch-line to Baireuth, 11 M., in 40 min. The line leads by (4 M.) *Creussen* in the valley of the *Rothe Main*, an ancient town, noted for its earthenware, and (7 M.) *Neuenreuth*. 11 M. *Baireuth* (see p. 75).

Beyond Schnabelwaid the train turns to the E., and near (50 M.) *Engelmannsreuth* passes the watershed between the Pegnitz and the *Nab* by a cutting 880 yds. long. Beyond (53½ M.) *Vorbach* the *Hard* is penetrated by a tunnel 490 yds. in length.

58 M. **Kirchenlaibach,** junction for the Baireuth and Weiden line (p. 77). The train pursues a N.E. direction. Near (63½ M.) *Immenreuth* the line crosses the *Heidenab*, and at *Oberwappenöst* it passes under the watershed between the Heidenab and the *Fichtelnab* by means of a tunnel 935 yds. long. The valley of the latter stream is crossed near *Riglasreuth* by a lofty iron viaduct. 70 M. *Neusorg* (1827 ft.) Near *Langentheilen* the watershed between the Nab and the *Röslau* is pierced by another long tunnel.

75 M. *Waldershof* (1805 ft.); 6 M. to the W. is the *Kösseine* (p. 81). 77 M. **Markt-Redwitz** (1742 ft.; *Weisses Ross; Anker*, at the station), a busy little town on the *Kössein*, with a Protestant church in the transitional style; junction of the line from Hof to Wiesau (p. 118). The line now turns to the N.E. and follows the Röslau, which it crosses twice, at an elevation of 70 ft. 81½ M. *Seussen;* 83½ *Arzberg;* 86 M. *Schirnding.* Before reaching (88½ M.) *Mühlbach* we enter Austrian territory. The train now follows the *Eger*, intersects the plateau to the S. of Eger at a depth of 56 ft., and, curving to the N., enters the station of (94 M.) **Eger** (p. 304).

22. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.

105 M. Railway in 4-6 hrs.

The train crosses the *Ludwigs-Canal* immediately after quitting Nuremberg, and beyond (5 M.) *Reichelsdorf* the *Rednitz*.

9 M. **Schwabach** *(Engel; Rose; Stern*, unpretending), an old town with 7500 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church of *St. John*, erected in 1469-95, contains a magnificent altar-piece with carvings by *Veit Stoss* and paintings by *Wohlgemut*, executed in 1508, and also other paintings by *Wohlgemut*, *Martin Schön* (Virgin in a garland of roses), *Burckmair*, etc.; the Gothic ciborium, 42 ft. in height, dates from 1505. The *Schöne Brunnen* in the market-place was erected in 1716 and restored in 1856.

Near (15½ M.) *Roth* is an old château of the 14th century. A little farther on, the *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite to form the *Rednitz*. From (21 M.) *Georgensmünd* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to *Spalt*, a small town prettily situated on the Swabian Rezat, the birthplace of G. Spalatin (d. 1545). On a wooded eminence to the left rises *Schloss Sandsee*, the property of Prince Wrede. 27 M. *Pleinfeld*, on the Rezat, the junction for the Nuremberg and Munich railway (viâ *Treuchtlingen*, p. 116). 33 M. *Langlau*.

37 M. *Gunzenhausen*, on the *Altmühl*, is the junction for the Würzburg and Munich line (see p. 116). Beyond (42 M.) *Cronheim* the line reaches the *Wörnitz*. To the right of (46 M.) *Wassertrüdingen* rises the long *Hesselberg*. 54 M. *Oettingen*, a small town with 2900 inhab., on the Wörnitz, is the residence of the Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. Beyond (57 M.) *Dürrenzimmern*, the *Ipf* (2237 ft.), a hill near Bopfingen (p. 25), the summit of which is said to have been levelled by the Romans, becomes conspicuous on the W. The village on the right near Nördlingen is *Wallerstein* (see p. 98), with a ruined castle.

62 M. **Nördlingen** *(*Krone; Deutsches Haus; Weisses Ross;* Beer at the *Sonne)*, formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 7800. The Gothic **St. George's Church*, erected 1428-1505, contains a fine late-Gothic ciborium (1511-25), paintings by *Schäufelein* (Entombment) and *Herlen*. Fine prospect from the

tower, extending over the Ries with its numerous villages, of which 99 are said to be visible. The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* contains a large mural painting by *Schäufelein* (1515), representing the history of Judith and Holofernes; on the upper floor a collection of old German pictures, and autographs chiefly of the period of the Thirty Years' War (always accessible).

During the Thirty Years' War the Imperial army, under Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infanta Don Fernando, gained a signal victory here over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, 27th Aug., 1634, a success of as great moment to the former as the victory of Lützen had been to the latter.

Remsthal Railway from Nördlingen to Stuttgart, see R. 7.

FROM NÖRDLINGEN TO DOMBÜHL, 33½ M., in 2½-3¼ hrs. 2½ M. *Wallerstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle. *Marktoffingen*, ½ M. to the E. of which lies *Maihingen*, formerly a convent, with the valuable library, armoury, and other collections of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein. Then *Fremdingen*, *Wilburgstetten*. 18½ M. **Dinkelsbühl** (**Goldne Rose*), an old imperial town on the *Wörnitz*, still surrounded with walls and towers (5286 inhab.), was the birthplace of *Chr. v. Schmid* (d. 1854), a popular writer for the young, to whom a statue has been erected in the market-place (comp. p. 101). The interior of the late-Gothic *Church of St. George* (built in 1444-99), with its handsome ciborium and carved altars, will repay inspection. — Stations *Schopfloch*, (27 M.) *Feuchtwangen* (Post) an old town with a Gothic abbey-church, *Dorfgütingen*. 33½ M. *Dombühl*, see p. 22.

67½ M. *Möttingen;* to the left, the *Lierheimer Schloss*. Beyond (70 M.) *Hoppingen* the line enters the *Ries*, a remarkably fertile tract, probably once the bed of a lake. 72 M. *Harburg*, a little town belonging to Prince Wallerstein, is commanded by the well-preserved castle of the same name, picturesquely perched on a rock. The fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz*, which the train frequently crosses, is now traversed.

79½ M. **Donauwörth** (**Krebs*, unpretending, R., L. & A. 1 m. 20 pf., B. 60 pf.; *Becher*), an old town on the *Danube*, with 3900 inhabitants. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the Holy Cross are now the property of Prince Wallerstein. A chapel adjoining the abbey-church contains the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of adultery. The fortress of *Mangoldstein*, where the execution took place, to the right near the station, was destroyed by Emp. Albert I. in 1308, and the ruins were removed in 1818. A cross now marks the site. The *Schellenberg*, which rises above the station, was stormed with severe loss by Lewis of Baden in 1704. Its capture formed a prelude to the disastrous battle of Höchstädt (see below).

FROM DONAUWÖRTH TO NEU-OFFINGEN, 27 M., railway in 1⅓ hr. (to Ulm in 3 hrs.). The line skirts the N. side of the town, turns to the S.W., and traverses the valley of the tortuous *Danube*. 5 M. *Tapfheim;* 9 M. *Blenheim*, or *Blindheim;* 12 M. *Höchstädt*. Each of the last two names recalls more than one fiercely contested battle. Here in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 the Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Villars gained a victory here over the Imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, almost on the same spot,

by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, 13th Aug., 1704. Nearly a century later, on 19th June, 1800, the Austrians under Kray here engaged the French under Moreau. — Stat. *Steinheim.* 17 M. **Dillingen** (*Bayrischer Hof; Sonne*), a thriving town of 5450 inhab., which has belonged to Bavaria since 1802, formerly the seat of a university, suppressed in 1804. The old château belonged at one time to the bishops of Augsburg. Between Dillingen and Lauingen is the *Carolinen-Canal*, 1¼ M. in length, constructed to avoid the bends of the Danube. — 19 M. **Lauingen**, a busy town of 3930 inhab., the residence during the middle ages of the Bavarian dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg, whose burial vault is below the Roman Catholic church. The early-Gothic *Hof-Thurm*, 180 ft. high, with sixteen stories, was erected in 1478. A bronze statue of the celebrated scholar *Albertus Magnus* (1193-1280), a native of Lauingen, was erected in the market-place in 1881. — 22½ M. *Gundelfingen*, a small town on the *Brenz*, with the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Gundelfingen*, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The line turns towards the S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Ulm and Augsburg line (p. 118) at (27 M.) *Neu-Offingen.*

From Donauwörth to *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 23.

The train crosses the Danube, and then the *Schmutter*. To the left, on the opposite bank of the *Lech*, the plain of which the line now traverses, rises the church of *Rain*, where Tilly in his 73rd year, whilst defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus, received the wound of which he died at Ingolstadt, 23rd April, 1632. The train now passes *Bäumenheim*, *Mertingen*, *Nordendorf* (right, the suppressed nunnery of *Holzen*, now a château of Count Fischler-Treuberg), *Meitingen* (right, on the height, the castle of *Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger), *Langweid*, *Gersthofen*, and *Oberhausen* (to *Ulm*, see p. 118), and crosses the *Wertach*, near its union with the Lech.

105 M. **Augsburg.** — **Hotels.** *Drei Mohren (Pl. a), R., L., and A. 3-3½ m., D. 3 m., B. 1 m., one of the oldest hostelries in Germany, lately, however, almost entirely rebuilt and sumptuously fitted up. *Goldne Traube (Pl. b), R. 1½ m., D. 2 m. 70 pf.; B. 70 pf.; Weisses Lamm (Pl. f), Ludwig-Str., good cuisine; *Drei Kronen (Pl. h.), with garden, *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. c), these two near the station; Mohrenkopf (Pl. d), Predigerberg; Eisenhut (Pl. g), Obstmarkt, R. 1-1½ m. — **Restaurants and Cafés.** **Kernstock*, Steingasse; *Café-Restaurant* in the Königs-Platz; **Restaurant* in the new Stadtpark; *Augusta* and *Stötter* in the Fugger-Str.; *Mussbeck*, *Bavaria*, and *Malsch*, in the Maximilians-Str.; *Bosch*, Obstmarkt; *Blaues Krügl*, near the Fugger house, with garden. Wine at **Metzler-Hofmann's* (*Grünes Haus*), in the St. Anna-Str., and at **Pfaff's*, Bei der Metzg (C. 182). — **Railway Restaurant.*

Baths. *Ott'sche Badeanstalt*, outside the Rothe Thor (cold, warm, and vapour baths); *Löhner*, Bäckergasse (A. 331).

Cabs. Per drive (¼ hr.), 1-2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m.; from the station 20 pf. additional. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) double fares. Each box 20 pf.

Tramways (comp. Plan): from the station to Perlachthurm; from Perlachthurm to St. Ulrich; from the Metzg-Platz to Lechhausen; from the Königs-Platz to Pfersee; from Göggingen by Perlachthurm to Oberhausen.

Augsburg (1340 ft.), with 65,500 inhab. (⅓ Prot.), the Roman *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, is one of the most prominent towns in S. Germany. Its abundant water-power, utilised by a system of canals traversing the town, has led to the development of various industries, of which the manufactures of linen, cotton, and cloth are the most important.

In the middle ages (from 1268) Augsburg was a free imperial city, and the great centre of the traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara v. Detten to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria (p. 165); and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; and they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. A separate quarter of Augsburg, founded by Joh. Jacob Fugger 'the Rich' in 1519, is still called the *Fuggerei* (Jacobi-Suhnrb, Pl. 9), closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent Roman Catholic citizens. — At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets; that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the estates the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon; that of 1548, at which the 'Interim' was issued; and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession took place in a hall of the episcopal palace, which is now a royal residence.

The present appearance of Augsburg still recalls its ancient magnificence. Most of the houses are in the Renaissance style of the 16th and 17th cent., and many of them are still adorned with well-preserved frescoes. The houses of greatest historical interest are indicated by tablets. The old fortifications have been removed, and handsome new streets have been erected on their site (comp. p. 95).

The principal street is the handsome, broad *Maximilians-Strasse* (between the Maximilians-Platz and the Ludwigs-Platz), with its continuation, the busy *Karolinen-Strasse*. At the N. end of the latter rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. 20), an irregular Gothic pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, begun in 995, consecrated in 1006, and altered 1321-1431. It now consists of a nave with low vaulting, borne by square pillars, and double aisles separated by slender round columns with foliage-capitals. The N. and S. portals of the higher E. choir, with sculptures of the 14th cent., are worthy of careful inspection. The W. choir contains a very ancient episcopal throne and an ancient Gothic altar of bronze. In the nave hangs a fine bronze candelabrum of the 14th century. The richly carved Gothic pulpit and high-altar in the E. choir are both modern. The bronze wings of the doors of the S. aisle, dating from about 1050, contain representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc., in thirty-five sections. Among the fine stained-glass windows, ancient and modern, the best are those in the nave, dating from the end of the 10th or the beginning of the 11th century. The altarpieces of the first four side altars are good works by *Holbein the Elder;* the other altar-pieces are by *Zeitblom*, *Amberger*, *Wohlgemuth*, *Burgkmair*, and other masters of the Upper German School. On the posterior wall of the N. aisle is a '*Catalogus Episcoporum Augustensium*',

comprising the portraits of the bishops from 596 down to the present day. The choir-chapels are separated from the choir by tasteful iron screens. The fine cloisters on the N. side (late-Gothic, 1474-1510) contain tombstones, some of which are of great antiquity.

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Frohnhof, which is adorned with a handsome *War Monument* by *Zumbusch*, is the *Royal Palace* (Pl. 39); to the E., in the Karolinen-Platz, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 4).

On the right, in the Karolinen-Str. stands the imposing *Riedinger House*, the handsome court of which is fitted up as a winter garden. At the S. end of the street is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, the busiest part of the town, in the centre of which rises the *Fountain of Augustus*, the founder of the city, whose statue was cast by the Dutch master Gerhardt in 1594. On the right is the *Exchange* (Pl. 5); on the left the *Perlach-Thurm* (Pl. 33), a clock-tower, erected in 1063 as a watch-tower, heightened in 1615, and surmounted by a vane consisting of a figure of *Cisa*, the ancient tutelary goddess of Augsburg. — The *Jacobi-Strasse* (turn to the left at the Perlach-Thurm through the Barfüsser-Gasse; Pl. C., D. 3) is still one of the most characteristic specimens of a mediæval street anywhere extant. In the neighbourhood is the *Fuggerei*, p. 100.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 38; bell in the vestibule to the right; in summer the keeper is usually to be found in the upper hall), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, was erected in 1616-20, by *Elias Holl*. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The lower vestibule contains an eagle, with gilded beak and claws, and busts of Roman emperors from Cæsar to Otho. The upper floor contains an antechamber borne by eight columns of red marble, with a fine Renaissance wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. v. Schmid (d. 1854; see p. 98), the educational writer. On the second floor is the '*Golden Hall*', 54 ft. in height, lighted by three rows of windows, one above another, with panelled ceiling supported by the beams and lattice-work above, and pictures by Kager. The four adjoining rooms (*Fürstenzimmer*) also contain fine wooden ceilings, artistic stoves, and a few mediocre pictures. The tower commands a good survey of the city and environs.

To the S.W., in the Ludwigs-Platz, is the termination of the Philippine-Welser-Strasse, in which a *Statue of Joh. Jac. Fugger* (d. 1575) was erected in 1858. To the E. of the monument is the handsome house (Pl. 34) in which Philippine Welser was born. To the W. is the **Maximilians-Museum** (Pl. 32), a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., containing the collections of the *Historical* and *Natural History Society* and the *Industrial Hall* (daily 10-1 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 3-4; tickets, 50 pf. each, at Oberdorfer's, opposite, D. 32). The contents include portraits by *Amberger*, an Adoration of the Magi by *Gumpolt Giltlinger*, a rare contemporary of Holbein, and other pictures; also coins, medals, wood-carvings, smith's work, and relics from lake-dwellings and tombs.

Returning a few paces to the left we regain the Maximilians-Strasse, where there are two fountains, the *Mercury*, and the *Hercules*, executed by *Adr. de Vries* in 1596-99. — On the right is the extensive **Fuggerhaus** (Pl. 8), the property of Prince Fugger, adorned with modern frescoes by *F. Wagner*, illustrative of the history of the town and the Fugger family.

Subjects of these scenes (from left to right): 1. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg confirms the municipal privileges of Augsburg (1273); 2. Emp. Lewis the Bavarian takes Augsburg under his protection (1315); 3. Jacob Fugger founds the Fuggerei (1519); 4. Emp. Maximilian I. holding his court at Augsburg (1500); 5. Anthony Fugger interceding for the town with Charles V. (1547). Friezes with allegorical groups of children form a kind of frame to these paintings. Between the windows of the first floor are the armorial bearings of distinguished families of Augsburg. Over the principal portal is a Madonna.

The office of the Chamberlain of the Fugger estates, at the back of the Fuggerhaus, contains the so-called **Fugger Bath Rooms*, two sumptuous apartments in the Italian style (1570-72), now used for the meetings and exhibitions of the Augsburg Art Union. — Opposite is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 44), an imposing edifice with a façade by Elias Holl. Above the portal, which bears the inscription '*pacis firmamento, belli instrumento*', is a bronze group, by Reichel, of *St. Michael overcoming the Ancient Enemy (1607).

At the S. end of the Maximilians-Strasse are the two churches of **St. Ulrich** (Pl. 26), one Protestant, the other, termed the **Church of St. Ulrich und St. Afra*, Roman Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467-99, and in 1500 the foundation-stone of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximilian I. Pictures of that period on the W. wall represent the ceremony and the procession of the Emperor with the estates and cardinals. The nave and aisles are shut off by a highly elaborate iron *Screen, of the 16th cent., which produces. The three handsome *Renaissance altars date from 1604. Below that to the right is a vault with a marble sarcophagus containing the remains of Bishop Ulrich (10th. cent.), patron of the see of Augsburg. The finely carved confessionals date from the beginning of the 17th cent. In the nave is a Crucifixion in bronze by Reichel and Neidhardt, cast at the beginning of the 17th century. In the chapel of St. Bartholomew (left aisle) is a Roman sarcophagus. The *Fugger Chapel*, enclosed by a beautiful iron screen, contains the *Tomb of Hans Fugger (1589), consisting of a marble sarcophagus and recumbent figure by A. Colin of Malines, which was transferred hither from the château of Kirchheim in 1877; also an altar with fine early-German carvings (14th cent.), recently erected. The beautiful N. portal was added in 1881.

The late-Gothic church of **St. Anna** (Pl. 17), erected in 1472-1510, with its nave restored in the Renaissance style, contains an altar-piece representing the Saviour blessing children, portraits of Luther and Elector John Fred. of Saxony by *Cranach*, the Wise and Foolish Virgins by *Amberger*, Feeding of the Four Thousand by *Rottenhammer*, Portrait of the Patrician v. Ostreicher, by *Van Dyck(?)*,

Christ in Purgatory by *Burckmair*, etc. To the left of the altar is a beautiful relief in stone of the Raising of Lazarus (16th cent.). The paintings on the large organ are by Burckmaier; those on the smaller organ are said to be by Holbein the Younger. At the W. extremity is the richly adorned mortuary chapel of the Fuggers, built by Jacob Fugger 'the Rich.' Ancient and modern tombstones in the cloisters. — The **Barfüsserkirche** (Pl. 19) contains a few pictures by German masters of the 17th and 18th centuries; and a splendid organ.

The ***Picture Gallery,** in the old monastery of St. Catharine (Pl. 10), is open daily from 9 to 1 (fee). The collection consists of over 700 paintings from the suppressed churches and convents of Augsburg, the convents of Kaisheim and Schönfeld, the Boisserée and Wallerstein cabinets, and the old galleries of Düsseldorf, Mannheim, and Zweibrücken. It is chiefly interesting for its examples of early German masters, containing in particular the best works of *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *H. Burgkmair*, whose names are identified with the most flourishing period of art in Augsburg (beginning of the 16th cent.). Catalogue, 2 m.

Vestibule: The four church fathers, on the four wings of an altar-piece, by an unknown early German master, influenced by Mantegna. Room I. In the centre, marble bust of the younger Holbein after his portrait of himself at Bâle, executed by *Lossow*. 16-27. Cycle of paintings belonging to the old convent of St. Catharine, bearing reference to the indulgence by which its inmates were exempted from visiting the seven principal churches of Rome: above, Scenes from the Passion. 16-18. *Holbein the Elder*. Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore (1499); 19. *Burgkmair*, Basilica of St. Peter (1501); 20-22. *Burgkmair*, S. Giovanni in Laterano; 23. *L. F.* (?), SS. Lorenzo and Sebastian; 24. *Burckmair*, S. Croce; 25-27. *Holbein the Elder*, S. Paolo. 42, 43. *Wohlgemut*, Ascension and Crucifixion; 47-49. *Altdorfer*, Christ on the Cross and the two malefactors; 50-51 (grisaille) Annunciation; 52, 53. *Burgkmair*, The Emperor Henry II. and St. George; 66-69. *Schaffner*, The Last Supper, Christ before Pilate, Denial of Peter, Christ washing his disciples' feet; 79-82. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; 84-86. *Holbein the Elder*, Triptych, Transfiguration, Feeding of the four thousand, Healing of the demoniac (1502); 87. *The same*, Passion. — Room II. Netherlands schools. 99. *Aart de Gelder*, Fruit; 109. *Schellincks*, Sea-piece; 118. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait of a marine painter; 97. *Snyders*, Bear-hunt; 121. *Cuyp*, Pastoral scene; 205, 206. *Van Dyck*, Sketches (grisaille) for engravings; 169. *Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria; 164. *School of Rubens*, Arabs fighting with crocodiles — Room III., chiefly Italian artists. 426. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a child; 424. *S. Bourdon*, Idyl; 372. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; 266. *Millet*, Classical landscape. Second division: 265. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the house of Mary and Martha. Third division: 382. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Still-life (1504); *388. *Parmigianino*, Madonna and Child, with a monk; *383. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Head of a girl; 287. *Marco d'Oggionno* (more probably *Gian Pietrino*), St. Mary Magdalene. Fourth division: 304. *J. A. Koch*, St. George and the dragon, in a heroic landscape. Last wall: 271. *Fr. Torbido*, Transfiguration. — In the five Cabinets are many excellent small pictures. I. 631. *Jan van Os*, Flowers. — II. 635. *B. Cuyp*, Circumcision of Christ; *120. *Jan Steen*, Merry party; 548. *I. van Ostade*, Peasant's hut. — III. 601. *Hobbema*, Sylvan path; 623. *Philip Wouwerman*, Hawking; 100, 569, 584, *566. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; 563. *Pynacker*, A wanderer; 628. *Poelenburg*, Waterfall. — IV. 13. *Cranach the Elder*, Pharaoh and his host overwhelmed in the Red Sea; *44-46. *Burckmair*, Christ on the Cross and the two malefactors (1519); *Altdorfer*, Angel-choirs in a church, with the Holy Family in front. — V. *Holbein the Elder*, 674. Legend of St. Ulrich; 676. Beheading of St. Catharine (1512); 683-685, Crucifixion, De-

scent from the Cross, Entombment; 6-8. *Burckmair*, Christ and Mary enthroned, with saints (1507); 673, 675. *Holbein the Elder*, Madonna, St. Anna, and the Infant Christ, Crucifixion of St. Peter; *Dürer*, 668, Virgin with the pink (1516), 669. The Virgin as mediatrix; 679. *Barthel Beham*, Portrait; 672. *Holbein* (? more probably an Italian master), Portrait, said to be of Petrarch.

The new streets between the town and the railway-station contain a number of handsome edifices. Thus in the Fugger-Strasse are the *Courts of Law* and the new *Theatre* (Pl. 43), and in the Halder-Strasse the *Gymnastic Hall* and the *Corn Market*.

On the E. side of the town extends the public *Park*, at the upper end of which are the large water-works in the Lech called the 'Ablass', for conveying water to the town (*Restaurant).

From Augsburg to *Munich*, see R. 26.

23. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon.

62 M. Railway in 2¼-5¾ hrs. — From Nuremberg to Ratisbon by *Schwandorf*, see R. 32 and p. 119; from Ratisbon to Linz, see R. 33; from Linz to Vienna, RR. 37 and 38.

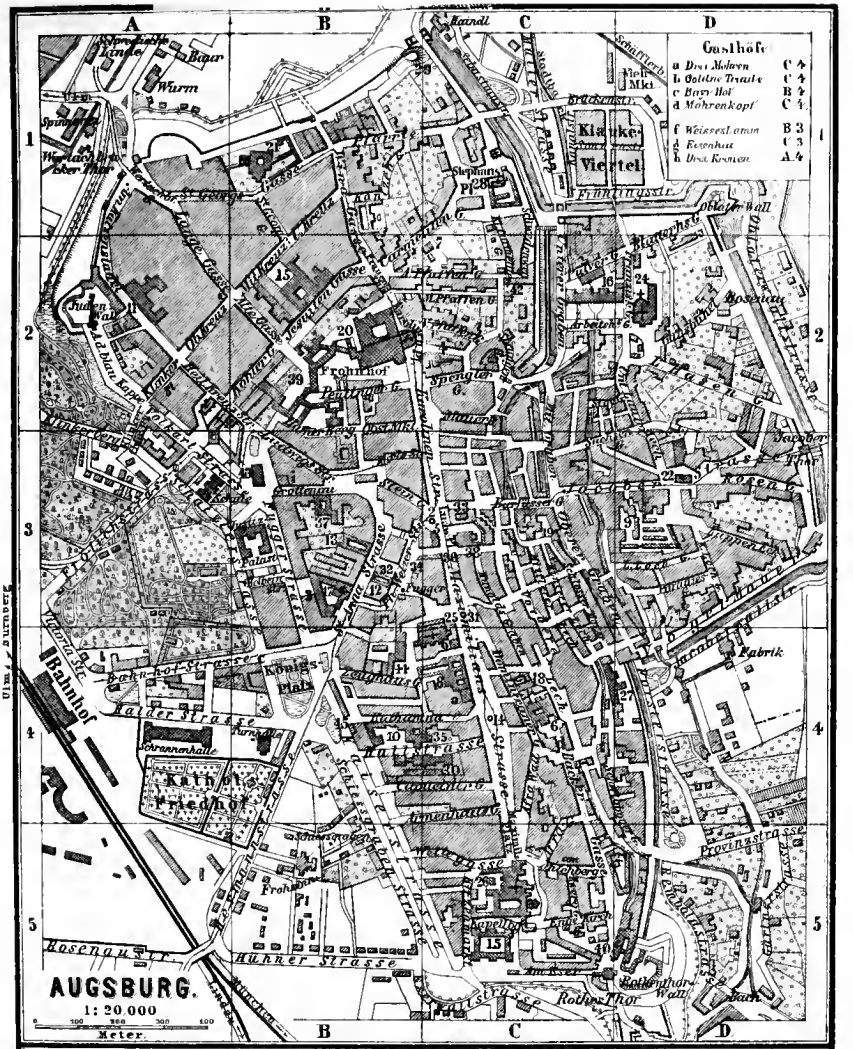
The line at first leads mainly through woods. 2 M. *Dutzendteich*, the first station, is a favourite resort of the Nurembergers (tramway to Nuremberg, see p. 84). At (7½ M.) *Feucht*, branch-lines diverge to the left to *Altdorf*, and to the right to *Wendelstein*. From (10 M.) *Ochenbruck*, a pleasant walk may be taken into the romantic *Schwarzach-Thal*, by *Schwarzenbruck*, 1½ M. to the W. 16½ M. *Postbauer*. The line now crosses the Ludwigs-Canal and reaches —

22½ M. **Neumarkt** *an der Sulz* (*Gans*; *Eyner*, near the station), a prettily-situated little town of 5000 inhab., with popular chalybeate and sulphureous springs. The Gothic *Church* and the 15th cent. *Rathhaus* repay inspection; the *Château* is now the seat of the district-authorities. About 3 M. to the E. are the ruins of *Wolfstein*, and the *Mariahilfberg*, a fine point of view.

The line traverses the broad *Sulzthal* and enters a wooded and hilly region. Beyond (29 M.) *Deining* it crosses the *Laber* near its source. 35 M. *Seubersdorf*; 39½ M. *Parsberg*, a large village picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, which is crowned by an old château, now used by the district-authorities. The church contains a late-Gothic font of the 15th century.

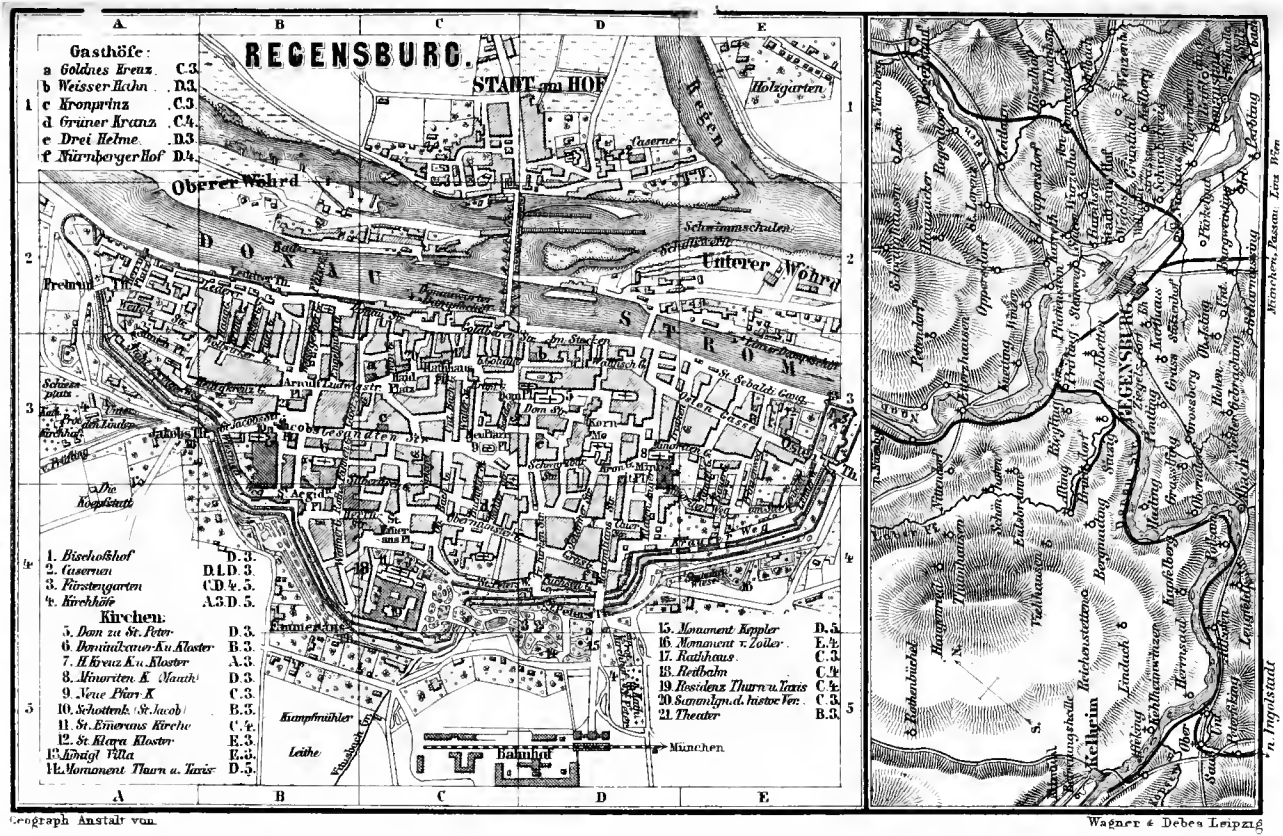
Near (46 M.) *Beratzhausen* the train enters the picturesque valley of the *Schwarze Laber*, which at places is of a wild and romantic character. 50 M. *Laber*; 54½ M. *Eichhofen*. The line then describes a wide circuit towards the E. and reaches the pleasant *Nabthal*. Near (56 M.) *Etterzhausen*, much frequented by the inhabitants of Ratisbon, is the '*Robbers' Cave*', a lofty dome-shaped cavern in the rock.

The line follows the slope on the right bank of the Nab, crosses the *Danube* near (60 M.) *Prüfening*, above the point where the Nab flows into it, and reaches —



2. Augustus Brunnen	C 3	15. Kasernen	B 2 C 5	29. Lueg ins Land	B C 1
3. Bibliothek (Antiquarium)	B 3	16. Krankenhaus	C 2	30. Mauthhalle	B C 4
4. Bischöfl. Pallast	C 2	17. St. Anna (Protest. K)	B 3	31. Merkurs Brunnen	C 3
5. Börse	C 3	18. St. Antoni	C 4	32. Museum	B 3
6. Dominikaner Kloster	C 4	19. Barfüsser K (Stern Kloster)	C 3	33. Perlachthurm	C 3
7. Frohnfeste	C 2	20. Dom	B 2	34. Philippine Welzer Haus	B 3
8. Fuggerhaus	C 4	21. St. Georg	B 1	35. Gewerbeschule	B C 4
9. Fuggerei	D 3	22. St. Jacob	D 3	36. Polizei	C 3
10. Gemälde Gallerie	B 4	23. St. Margareth	D 5	37. Post	B 3
11. Geschützgiesserei	A 2	24. St. Maximilian	D 2	38. Rathhaus	C 3
12. Gewerbehalle	B 3	25. St. Moritz	C 3	39. Residenz Schloss	B 2
13. Gymnasium	B 3	26. St. Ulrich	C 5	40. Spital	C D 5
14. Herculus Brunnen	C 4	27. St. Ursula	D 4	42. Sternwarte	C 2
		28. St. Stephan	C 1	43. Theater	B 3
				44. Zeughaus	B 3
				45. Reichsbank	B 4

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Geograph Anstalt von.

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

62 M. **Ratisbon.** — **Hotels.** Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. a), R., L., & A. 2-3 m., D. 2½ m., B. 80 pf.; *Grüner Kranz (Pl. d), R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2½ m.; *Kronprinz (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½ m.; Weisser Hahn (Pl. b), near the bridge; Hôtel National (Pl. f); Weidenhof; Karmelitenbräu; Hochstetter, the last four in the Maximilians-Str.; Post, Dom-Str., unpretending.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Neues Haus*, by the theatre; *Weisse Lilie*, near the station; *Guldengarten* (with garden); *Wurstküche*, with quaint rooms, below the bridge (open 6-11 a.m.).

Wine Rooms. *Diem zum Grünen Baum*, Ludwig-Str.; *Geiling*, Glockengasse B. 31. — **Beer.** *Bischofshof*, near the cathedral; *Weisses Bräuhaus*, Schwarze Bären-Str.; *Jesuitenbräu*, Obermünstergasse; *Bolland's Brewery*, Untere Bachgasse; *Pfaller's Brewery*, Ludwigs-Str.; *Katharinenspital*, in Stadt-am-Hof, immediately to the left of the bridge; etc. — Schillfisch and Scheidfisch, or Waller, are esteemed varieties of fish.

Post-Office: Dom-Strasse, opposite the S. side of the cathedral. — **Telegraph-Office**, in the Neupfarr-Platz.

Steamboat to *Donaustauf (Walhalla)* from the Untere Wöhrd near the lower bridge (Pl. D, 2) in summer 3 times daily in 40 min. (return 1 hr.); fare there and back 1st class 1 m. 40 pf., 2nd cl. 1 m. — **Carriages.** *One-horse* carr. (1-2 pers.) to Donaustauf 3 m., to the Walhalla 3½ m., there and back with stay of 1½ hr. 7 m. *Two-horse* carr. to Donaustauf for 1-2 pers. 4, for 3-4 pers. 5 m., to the Walhalla 5 or 6 m., there and back with stay of 1½ hr. 10 or 13 m. (The hirer should insist on being driven up to the Walhalla, as the drivers are apt to stop at the foot of the hill.)

Baths (20 pf.) at the Obere Wöhrd; *Swimming Baths* at the Untere Wöhrd.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg* (1010 ft.), beautifully situated at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 36,000 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Castra Regina* of the Romans, the Celtic *Ratisbona*, and since the 8th cent. the seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 15th cent. the most flourishing and populous city of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1806 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Luneville it was adjudged to the Primate Dalberg; and in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year, when a large part of the town had been reduced to ashes.

Some of the numerous mediæval houses still retain the armorial bearings of their ancient owners, especially those in the Scherer-Strasse (or 'Street of Ambassadors'), where the former residences of several ambassadors to the Diet are situated. Many houses also still possess their towers of defence, erected by the mediæval nobles, a reminiscence of early German civic life now peculiar to Ratisbon alone. Of these the *Goldene Thurm* in the Wallerstrasse is the most conspicuous, near which, in the Wadmarkt, is the *Hochapfel-Thurm*, bearing a relief said to be a portrait of Emp. Henry I. The *Goliath*, the ancestral residence of the powerful Tundorffer family, opposite the bridge, the so-called *Römer Thurm*, near the former ducal residence in the Kornmarkt, and that by the 'Golden Cross' hotel, may also be mentioned. Ratisbon ranks among the earliest homes of art in Germany, and even in the late Carlovingian and immediately succeeding periods possessed numerous interesting buildings.

The lower part of the semicircular tower on the N. side of the cathedral close still contains remains of Roman masonry. Several parts of the old Roman walls have been found during building operations, but they have all been again covered in. During the construction of the railway-station in 1870-74 a large Roman and Merovingian burial-ground was discovered; the objects found here were deposited in the Roman museum in the church of St. Ulrich.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 5) of *St. Peter* was begun by Bishop Leo Tundorffer on the site of an earlier edifice in 1275, and completed during the following centuries, with the exception of the towers. The symmetrical proportions of the interior resemble those of Strassburg Cathedral. Peculiarities of construction are that the transept does not project beyond the sides of the aisles, and that the choir is destitute of the ambulatory and radiating chapels usual in Gothic churches. The beautiful W. façade with the chief portal and a curious triangular *Portico, is of the 15th century. Many of the stained-glass windows are modern. A gallery, with perforated stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, whence a good survey of the town may be enjoyed. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsthurm*, or Asses' Tower, containing a winding inclined plane. The elegant open *Towers were completed in 1859-69 by *Denzinger*; a slender wooden spire, coated with zinc, has been raised above the cross. Length of interior 306 ft., breadth 125 ft.; nave 132 ft. high. — The sacristan lives in a small house in the garden at the back of the choir; enter by the railing on the S. side.

The nave contains a monument in bronze erected in 1598 to Bishop Philip William, Duke of Bavaria. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova, and executed in white marble. On the N. side of the choir the *Monument of Margaretha Tucher in bronze, by *P. Vischer* (1521; see p. 86), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. On the opposite wall of the choir is marble relief in memory of Bishop Herberstein (d. 1663), representing Christ feeding the five thousand. Adjacent, the altar-tomb of Bishop Wittmann (d. 1833). On the S. side of the choir are two other modern monuments to bishops, by Eberhard; near them a well 66 ft. in depth, with an elegant covering sculptured in stone, executed in 1501 by the cathedral-architect Wolfgang Roritzer, who was beheaded in 1514, for 'rebellion against the imperial authority'. The aisles contain five altars with handsome Gothic canopies and modern pictures. The finest of these is in the N. aisle, with statues of Emp. Frederick II. and the Empress Cunigunde. The high-altar, presented in 1785 by the Prince-Bishop Count Fugger, is entirely of silver; adjoining it is the elegant *Ciborium, 56 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, partly executed by Roritzer in 1493. Late-Gothic pulpit of 1482. An elegant open gallery runs round the interior of the church below the windows. The treasury contains old and costly crucifixes, reliquaries, and other valuables.

The **Cloisters* on the N. side of the cathedral are shown by the sacristan. The central hall contains beautifully-sculptured windows of the 16th cent.; the pavement is formed by the tombstones of canons and patricians of Ratisbon. Adjoining this hall on the E. is the Romanesque *All Saints' Chapel*, erected in 1164, with the remains of early frescoes and an interesting antique altar. On the N. side of the cloisters is the *Old Cathedral* (*St. Stephen's*), a very early building in the circular style, with four recesses in the sides. The altar in the apse, a block of stone partly hollowed out, with elegant little round-arched windows, in which relics are said once to have been kept, is evidently of great antiquity.

Just beyond the cathedral is the church of **St. Ulrich**, or the *Alte Pfarre*, a curious but elegant building in the transition-style of the first half of the 13th century. It is now used as a receptacle for the older collections of the *Historical Society* (see below), including prehistoric remains and the Roman Museum with several sarcophagi and over thirty inscriptions. The galleries contain the bronzes and other smaller antiquities (adm. daily 9-5, 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.).

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 17), a gloomy, irregular pile, was partly erected in the 14th cent.; the more modern portion was begun after 1660. The Imperial Diet held its sessions here from 1663 to 1806. Fine façade towards the Rathhaus-Platz, with elegant bow-window and handsome portal. Cards of admission are obtained at the police guard-room (50 pf. for each person).

The spacious *Imperial Hall* contains what is groundlessly alleged to be the imperial throne of 1671, covered with leather and studded with numerous brass nails. On the ceiling is a large imperial eagle. The stained-glass windows exhibit the armorial bearings of Emperors Charles V. and Matthias. In the *Electors' Room* is preserved tapestry of the 14-15th cent., representing the contest of the virtues and the vices, and pieces of the 15th-17th cent., with Biblical, mythological, and hunting scenes. The *Deputation Room* (entered from the gallery of the Imperial Hall) contains old flags, portraits, etc. In the *Model Room* are eighty-eight models of buildings in Ratisbon, antiquities, etc. The visitor is also conducted into subterranean chambers and dungeons, among which is a torture-chamber.

The *Dollinger House*, opposite the Rathhaus, contains an interesting hall, with reliefs of the 15th century (visitors admitted).

The *Collections of the Historical Society* (Pl. 20; see above) are exhibited on the second floor of a house adjoining the Rathhaus, Haidplatz D 93 and 94. They comprise archives and a library, ancient and other coins, drawings, wood-cuts, seals, weapons, pictures, etc. (For admission apply to the custodian in St. Ulrich's church.) On the third floor are the collections of the *Zoological and Mineralogical Society* (open on the first Sunday of each month), and the herbarium and library of the *Bavarian Botanical Society*, which is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1790. The same building accommodates the *New Gymnasium*, the *Jewish School*, and the *Commercial School*.

In the immediate neighbourhood is the hotel '*Zum Goldnen Kreuz*' (Pl. a), the massive tower on the E. side of which bears a medallion-portrait of Don John of Austria (modern). This celebrated general, a natural son of the Emp. Charles V. and the beautiful Barbara Blumberger, was born at Ratisbon on 25th Feb., 1547. The Emperor lodged at the 'Golden Cross' during the Diet of 1546, but the assertion that Don John was born in this house is without foundation. — The *Trinity Church* (Prot.) is situated on the Oelberg (Pl. B. 3). In the wall of the adjacent court are a number of curious rococo tombstones.

The celebrated Romanesque portal of the **Schottenkirche** (Pl. 10), or church of the *Benedictine Abbey of St. James* (till 1862 a

monastery of Irish monks) is adorned with singular sculptures in stone, consisting of figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism. The church, a basilica in the later Romanesque style of the 12th cent., containing columns with interesting old capitals, lately underwent a thorough restoration. The buildings of the monastery were considerably enlarged in 1862, and now serve as a seminary for priests.

In the immediate vicinity, outside the Jacobsthor, is a Gothic *Column* of 1459 with scriptural representations and statues of saints, restored in 1855. — The *Predigersäule*, or *Preacher's Column*, outside the Petersthor, with interesting reliefs of the 13th or 14th cent., was restored in 1858.

The Gothic *Church of the Minorites* (Pl. 8), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with an elegant and lofty choir, is now partly employed as a military storehouse, and the adjacent monastery as a barrack.

The old *Benedictine Abbey* of **St. Emmeram** (Pl. 11), one of the most ancient in Germany, was founded as early as 652, and extended and embellished by Charlemagne. The church, a Romanesque basilica, was restored at the beginning of last century in the degraded style of the period. — The sacristan's house is to the right of the church.

The entrance is from the Emmerams-Platz, through a double portal, above which is an almost obliterated fresco. Between the doors is a relief doors of Christ bearing the Cross (1511). On the wall to the right are blind arches resting upon columns; to the left in the garden is the isolated church tower, adorned with statues (16th cent.). The porch adjoining the church-door contains an ancient stone seat. On the wall to the right is the tombstone of the historian Aventin (d. 1534). The principal altar-piece is a painting by Sandrart, representing the martyrdom of St. Emmeram; in front of the altar inscribed stones denote the tombs of Emp. Arnulph and Emp. Lewis the Child. The aisles contain some interesting ancient sculptures; in the left aisle: monuments of Empress Uta, wife of Arnulph (erected in the 13th cent.); Count Warmund v. Wasserburg (d. 1010); Dukes Arnulph (d. 937) and Henry (d. 995) of Bavaria; and St. Aurelia, daughter of Hugh Capet (d. 1027), erected in 1335. This aisle also contains the altar of the martyred Maximanius, with his relics; and a cabinet (opened by the sacristan) with relics of SS. Emmeram and Wolfgang, reliquaries, ecclesiastical antiquities, etc. In the vaulted treasury are a handsome sarcophagus, hewn at Ratisbon in 1423 and containing the relics of St. Emmeram, and other curiosities. Below the W. choir is the crypt of St. Wolfgang, dating from the 11th and 12th cent. and restored in 1878.

The extensive abbey-buildings have been the residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis since 1809. On the S. side of the church are fine old cloisters of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the centre is the burial-place of the family, a modern mortuary chapel with stained-glass windows, containing a statue of Christ in the choir by Dannecker (p. 8). The interior of the *Riding School*, on the right of the palace, is adorned with sculptures by Schwanthaler.

The St. Emmerams-Platz, opposite the entrance to the church, is embellished with a *Statue of Bishop Sailer* (d. 1832), erected by Lewis I. in 1868.

The *Fürstengarten* at the back of the palace is no longer open to the public. In the *Anlagen*, or pleasure-grounds, which have been laid out on the site of the old ramparts, stands, outside the Peters-Thor, a small circular temple (Pl. 51), erected in 1808, with a bust of *Kepler* the astronomer, who died here in 1630 whilst on a journey; below is a relief in marble. Near it is an obelisk on a lofty pedestal, erected to the memory of the prince by whom the promenades were first planned (1806). The Anlagen also contain several other monuments.

The *Royal Villa* in the Gothic style, situated on an old bastion at the lower end of the town, near the Ostenthor, commands an extensive view.

An old stone bridge over the Danube, 380 yds. in length, constructed in the 12th cent., connects Ratisbon with **Stadt am Hof,** a suburb on the opposite bank, which was almost entirely burned down by the Austrians in 1809. Below Stadt am Hof the *Regen*, on which vast quantities of timber are floated down from the Bavarian Forest (p. 183), empties its turbid brown water into the Danube.

A pleasant walk may be taken through Stadt am Hof to the *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* and the (2¼ M.) *Seidenplantage* (Restaurant, with fine view, best by evening light).

On the left bank of the Danube, about 6 M. to the E. of Ratisbon (steamboat, see p. 105), lies the village of **Donaustauf** (Inn *Zur Walhalla*, at the E. end), with a park of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. On an abrupt limestone rock above the village rise the (¼ hr.) ruins of the castle of *Stauf*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1642, and embellished with pleasure-grounds (view preferable to that from the Walhalla).

Two routes ascend from Donaustauf to the Walhalla; one immediately to the left from the inn (at first a carriage-road, then by a footpath to the right through shrubberies and past the house of the custodian), approaching the Walhalla from the back, and preferable on account of the view which is suddenly disclosed. The other, a footpath, ascends direct to the grand flight of 250 steps by which the edifice is approached from the Danube.

The ***Walhalla** (i. e. 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame', stands very conspicuously on a hill 323 ft. in height. This magnificent edifice, founded by King Lewis in 1830, designed by *Klenze*, and completed in 1842, cost upwards of 14 million florins (about 1,200,000 *l.*). Admission daily 8-12 and 3-7, in winter 9-12 and 2-4 (free).

The EXTERIOR (246 ft. long, 115 ft. broad), surrounded by its fifty-two fluted columns, a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, is massively constructed of unpolished grey marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg; some of the blocks about fifteen tons in weight). The PEDIMENTS both in front and in the rear contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, a representation of Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipsic; N. the 'Hermannschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). The roof is constructed of iron and covered with plates of copper.

The INTERIOR, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 180 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and 56 ft. high, with richly decorated and gilded ceiling, and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by means of projecting buttresses, two on each side, and are lined with marble. The beams of the ceiling are supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior-virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. The busts are arranged chronologically (beginning on the left side by the entrance) in groups, separated by six admirable *VICTORIES by *Rauch* (the finest of which is that in the middle of the left side). At the farther extremity is the 'opisthodomos', separated from the principal hall by two Ionic columns. The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German celebrities may appear somewhat incongruous. — The *BUSTS, 101 in number, represent celebrated Germans who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Among them are the emperors Henry the Fowler, Fred. Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg; also Gutenberg, Dürer, Luther (not admitted till after the abdication of King Lewis), Wallenstein, Fred. the Great, Blücher, Schwarzenberg, and Radetzky; Lessing, Mozart, Kant, Schiller, Goethe, etc.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below the spectator flows the Danube, beyond it stretches the fertile plain of Straubing; right, Donaustauf and Ratisbon; left, in clear weather, the snow-capped Alps. The hill itself is surrounded by oak-plantations and pleasant promenades.

An excursion to the **Befreiungshalle*, or 'Hall of Liberation', at Kelheim is also recommended (see p. 111; there and back in 5 hrs., using the mid-day train.

24. From Ratisbon to Donauwörth *(and Augsburg).*

RAILWAY to (18 M.) *Kelheim* in 1-1½ hr.; to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt* in 2½-3 hrs.; to (78½ M.) *Donauwörth* in 5½-7 hrs.; to (87½ M.) *Augsburg* in 6 hrs.

The line passes under the Nuremberg and Ratisbon railway at *Prüfening* (p. 104), and crosses the *Danube*, which is here pressed by the spurs of the *Franconian Jura*, by a long iron bridge. 4 M. *Sinzing*, at the mouth of the *Schwarze Laber* (branch-line to *Alling*, with considerable paper-mills). The train now runs through a picturesque district on the left bank of the Danube. Opposite (9 M.) *Gundelshausen*, on the right bank of the Danube, is *Oberndorf*, where the Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the German King Philip (p. 68), was overtaken and slain in 1208. Farther on is *Abbach*, the birthplace of Emp. Henry the Saint (972), with sulphur-baths, a new church, and a ruined castle. We then cross the Danube and reach the station of (12 M.) *Abbach*, 2½ M. from the village. The train skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*, where numerous Roman coins were found during the construction of the railway in 1873. The Befreiungshalle is visible to the left. On the *Ringberg* are well-defined traces of an extensive Roman camp. — 15½ M. *Saal.*

To KELHEIM (3 M.), branch-line in 10 minutes. The station lies on the right bank of the Danube, which is crossed by a new and handsome bridge.

On the left bank are the *Local Government Offices*, formerly a château of the Dukes of Bavaria; in the garden are the remains of a Roman watch-tower.

Kelheim (**Deutscher Hof; *Ehrenthaller, *Obermeyer*, at the Donauthor; *Haberl, Lang*, restaurants with gardens and view; carr. with one horse to the Befreiungshalle and back to the station, 1½ hr., 3 m.) is a busy little town with partly preserved walls and gates, at the influx of the *Altmühl*, and through it of the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 65) into the Danube. The market is adorned with statues of Lewis I. and Maximilian II. by *Halbig*. The late-Gothic *Church* (1468), lately restored and adorned with polychrome painting, contains altars of white Kelheim limestone. The fine group (Coronation of the Virgin) on the high-altar is by Obermeyer; on the altar to the left is a Pietà by Veit Stoss, on that to the left a St. Anna by Knobl. The choir-frescoes are from drawings by Klein of Vienna.

The ***Befreiungshalle** ('Hall of Liberation'), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town, a magnificent classical edifice, designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by Lewis I. in 1842, and inaugurated on 18th Oct., 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. A rotunda, 191 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 23 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces; in front of, and below these, 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade, 18 trophies. The interior, which is entirely lined with coloured marble, contains *34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze shields made of the metal of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height, with bases and capitals of white marble. The richly-fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a cupola 19 ft. in diameter. Opposite the portal is a staircase ascending to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (fine echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed. — Admission daily 8-12 and 2-6 o'clock. The custodian (fee) lives in a house a short distance to the left.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Kelheim up the ***Altmühlthal** to (10½ M.) *Riedenburg* (carr., in 1¾ hr., 6 m., with two horses 9 m.). The road follows the left bank of the Altmühl, skirting a bare hillside with *Neu-Kelheim*, and the extensive Kelheim Quarries, and passes *Gronsdorf* and (2½ M.) *Oberau*. To the right, halfway up the hill, is the *Schullerloch*, a large cavern affording a fine view of the valleys of the Altmühl and the Danube (Restaurant). [Pedestrians should follow the road to the Befreiungshalle on the right bank of the Altmühl, as far as the first kilomètre-stone, and then take the footpath to the right, skirting the wood and leading towards the *Schottenhof*, above which, at the *Hesselberger* in the *Au*, is a ferry to the Schullerloch. Or they may continue to follow the right bank to *Schellneck*, Alt-Essing and Neu-Essing.] 4½ M. *Neu-Essing* (Graf's Brewery), commanded by the ruin of *Randeck*. 7½ M. *Nusshausen* (Brewery); to the right, on a precipitous and isolated rock, the château of *Prunn*. To the left diverges a footpath to the *Klamm*, a mass of rock towering amid the woods on the hillside to the right, and affording a good survey of the Altmühlthal (direct and shady footpath hence to Riedenburg). — 10½ M. **Riedenburg** *(Post; Riemhofer)* possesses three castles *(Rosenburg, Rabenstein*, and *Tachenstein)*, situated on projecting spurs, which appear to close up the valley. To the left opens the pretty *Schambachthal*.

The **Valley of the Danube** between Kelheim and (3 M.) *Weltenburg* is very picturesque. The barren and rugged rocks, the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise abruptly from the river to a height of 300-400 ft. Each of the more conspicuous rocks is named from some fanciful resemblance or from some legend, such as the *Three Brothers*, *Maiden*, *Peter and Paul*, *Pulpit*, *Napoleon*, etc. The Benedictine **Abbey of Weltenburg**, lounded by Duke Thassilo of Bavaria in 775 and rebuilt in the 18th cent., fies below a strongly-fortified Roman station. The present church is a

neat Rococo structure. The best plan is to take the train to stat. *Thaldorf*, walk thence to the (3 M.) village and (½ M.) abbey of Weltenburg or direct to the latter (3 M.), and then descend the river in a small boat (1-6 pers. to Traunthal 2, to Kelbeim 3 m.) to the monastery (*'Klösterl'*) of *Traunthal*, romantically situated on the left bank (pleasant garden-restaurant), whence a walk of 20 min. through wood brings us to the Befreiungshalle. A good forest-path leads in 1 hr. from the Befreiungshalle to the bank of the Danube opposite Weltenburg (ferry). Three so-called 'Roman Walls', probably of pre-Roman origin, cross the ridge between the valleys of the Danube and the Altmübl; one of them is upwards of 2 M. long.

The line now quits the Danube, and runs to the S.W. through the wooded and hilly valley of the *Hopfenbach*. 20 M. *Thaldorf*. The train then traverses the N. part of the *Holledau*, an extensive hop-growing district. 25 M. **Abensberg** *(Kuchelbauer)*, a small town on the *Abensfluss*, with an old castle (now a public office) and an interesting Carmelite church in the Gothic style. Napoleon defeated Archduke Charles here in 1809. To the S. are the pilgrimage-church of *Allersdorf* and the Romanesque abbey-church of *Biburg* (1125-50).

From Abensberg a road leads N.W. to (4½ M.) *Eining*, on the Danube, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman border-station of **Abusina**, the chief Roman military post in Bavaria. [Eining is 6 M. from Neustadt (see below), from which it may be reached by a footpath viâ *Gögging*, a village with a strong sulphureous spring and an old Romanesque church-portal.] The Romans recognized the importance of this spot as the junction of the military roads connecting the Danube territories with the Rhine and with Gaul, and as soon as they had conquered the district (B. C. 15) they established a station here, which they maintained, with three interruptions, down to the end of their sway (5th cent.). The remains, which have been brought to light since 1879, include a great part of the S. castrum, a bath, with a hypocaust in still usable condition under the floor, and the bath-keeper's house. A guide may be obtained at the parsonage, where some of the small objects found in the excavations are preserved; most of them are in the collection of the Historical Society at Landshut.

From Eining (Inn; better, Skipberger's Brewery, in *Hienheim*, opposite) we may ascend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) Weltenburg (1-6 pers. 5 m., each addit. pers. 60 pf.) and Kelheim. *Haderfleck* ('Locus Hadriani'), on the left bank, marks the end of the *Limes Romanus (Teufelsmauer, Pfahlrain)*, a frontier-rampart with towers, constructed by the Emp. Trajan and Hadrian in 99-138 to protect the Roman Empire against the incursions of the Germans. It extended from the Danube, past Weissenburg am Sand (p. 116), to Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. — A pleasant walk may be taken from Hienheim across the Teufelsmauer, through the *Hienheimer Forest*, with its mighty oaks, and past *Schlott* to the *Klamm* and (3½ hrs.) *Riedenburg* or (3 hrs.) *Neu-Essing* in the Altmühlthal (see p. 111).

Beyond (28½ M.) *Neustadt an der Donau* the district gradually becomes flatter. The train skirts the extensive forest of *Dürnbuch*. 33½ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. 37½ M. *Vohburg* (the town is on the Danube, 3 M. to the N.E.); 46 M. **Ingolstadt** (p. 117).

From Ingolstadt to Augsburg, 41 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares). The scenery is monotonous, the line running at first along the E. margin of the *Donaumoos* (see below). 3½ M. *Zuchering;* 15½ M. *Schrobenhausen*, a town on the *Paar*, with a late-Gothic brick church of the 15th century. 22 M. *Radersdorf;* 25½ M. *Aichach;* near the latter, to the N.E., is the ruined castle of *Wittelsbach*, ancestral seat of the reigning house

of Bavaria, destroyed in 1209, with an obelisk erected in 1832. 32 M. *Dasing;* 37 M. *Friedberg*, an ancient little town on the *Ach*, with a modern church, decorated with frescoes by F. Wagner; 38½ M. *Hochzoll* (p. 118) The train then crosses the *Lech* and reaches *Augsburg* (p. 99).

The railway to Donauwörth traverses the *Donaumoos*, an extensive marshy district, which has during the last century been gradually drained and brought under cultivation. 51½ M. *Weichering;* 54½ M. *Rohrenfeld*, with a royal stud. 58 M. **Neuburg** *(Post)*, a pleasant town with 7796 inhab., on the slope of a hill rising from the Danube. The older part of the imposing *Château* of the Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg is now a barrack. The W. wing, in the Renaissance style, added by Elector Otho Henry in 1538, contains the district archives. The fine vaulted gateway and two rooms with rich wooden ceilings deserve inspection. The *Historical Society* possesses four large pieces of tapestry executed in the 16th century. The *Hofkirche*, adjoining the château, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vestments of the 18th century. Herr Grasegger possesses a collection of antiquities found in the duchy of Neuburg. The town library and the old throne room in the town-hall are also interesting.

The line now traverses a somewhat uninteresting district, keeping at a distance of 1-3 M. from the right bank of the Danube. At (62 M.) *Unterhausen*, the château of *Stepperg*, the property of Count Arco-Stepperg, is seen in the distance to the right, amid the woods on the other side of the river. Farther on is *Bertholdsheim*, a large château belonging to Count Dumoulin. 66 M. *Burgheim;* 71 M. *Rain* (p. 99). The line crosses the *Lech* to stat. *Genderkingen*, beyond which it unites with the Augsburg Railway, crosses the Danube, and reaches —

78½ M. **Donauwörth** (p. 98).

25. From Frankfort to Munich by Ansbach and Ingolstadt.

252 M. Railway in 10-13½ hrs. See also p. 51. The Munich express at 11.17 a.m. starts from the E. Station.

As far as *Würzburg*, see R. 14. The Ansbach line here turns to the S.; to the right a glimpse of the Marienberg is obtained. Near (85 M.) *Heidingsfeld*, once a fortified town, of which the church-tower alone is visible, it crosses the *Main* and traverses its vine-clad bank (the Heidelberg line diverges to the right, see p. 60). 89 M. *Winterhausen;* 91 M. *Gossmannsdorf;* 94 M. *Ochsenfurt* (old Romanesque church and fine portal of St. Michael's); 97 M. *Marktbreit* (where the Main is quitted, and the W. slopes of the *Steiger Wald* approached); 104 M. *Herrnbergtheim;* 108½ M. *Uffenheim;* 112 M. *Ermetzhofen;* 116½ M. *Steinach.*

Branch Railway from Steinach viâ *Hartershofen* in ½ hr. to (7 M.) **Rothenburg** *on the Tauber* (*Hirsch*, Schmiedegasse, with fine view, R. 1 m. 40, B. 60 pf.; *Bär*, R. 1, D. 1 m.; *Lamm.* — Beer at *Dickhaut's*, *Hachtel's*, and *Beck's.* — Photographs at *Herbert's*, Herrengasse 19), a small town

with 6500 inhab., which presents with its red-tiled houses and well-preserved fortifications, even more strikingly than Nuremberg, the picturesque aspect of a German mediæval fortified town. As in Nuremberg the churches are built in the Gothic, the secular buildings in the Renaissance style. Rothenburg is already spoken of as a town in a document of 942, and from 1274 to 1803 it was a free city of the Empire. In the 14th and 15th cent. it was an energetic member of the Franconian League, and in 1525 it formed an alliance with the insurgent peasantry. The inhabitants embraced the tenets of the Reformation in 1543. During the Thirty Years' War the town was repeatedly besieged and taken.

A visit of 3-4 hrs. suffices for a rapid inspection of the points of interest. From the railway-station we walk to (5 min), the *Röder-Thor*, the E. entrance of the town, and thence to (5 min.) the MARKET. In front of us is the wide Herrengasse; to the left diverges the Obere Schmiedegasse, containing the so-called *Haus des Baumeisters* (No. 343), with its handsome façade adorned with Caryatides and its ancient court. At the beginning of the Herrengasse (see below), to the left, is the *Fountain of St. George*, erected in 1608, and to the right rises the imposing **Rathhaus*, the older part of which is in the Gothic style, with a tower 230 ft. high, while the later is a beautiful Renaissance structure of 1578, with a projecting rustica portico and balcony, an oriel, and an elaborate spiral staircase. The staircase in the interior of the older building ascends to a vestibule with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns. Beyond this is the spacious Court-room ('Kaisersaal'), in which an annual festival celebrates the capture of the town by Tilly in 1631. (A picture by Schuch in the Council Room, on the upper floor of the new Rathhaus, refers to the same event). In the cellars are torture-chambers and prison-cells. In the court is an antique Renaissance portal. The tower (193 steps) commands a splendid view of the town and the Tauberthal.

The neighbouring church of **St. James (Jacobskirche)*, with its two towers, was built in 1373-1471 and is remarkable for the beauty of its proportions and the purity of its style (restored in 1851). There is a choir both at the E. and W. end, but no transept. The church contains three fine carved wooden altars: the altar of the Holy Blood, dating from 1478; the Virgin's Altar, of 1300 (?); and the high-altar of 1388, with wings painted by Fritz Herlen (1466). The beautiful stained-glass windows of the choir date from the end of the 14th cent. and were restored in 1856. The sacristan lives opposite the E. choir (fee 50 pf.). Adjoining the W. choir, below which a street passes, is a handsome Renaissance house with an oriel, now used as a parsonage. The *Gymnasium*, also near the church, was built in 1589-91.

Passing below the W. choir of the Jacobskirche and proceeding towards the N. we soon reach the *Klingen-Thor* and the small *Church of St. Wolfgang*, a Gothic structure of 1473-83, the N. side of which forms part of the town-wall. — A pleasant promenade outside the wall leads to the left to (6-8 min.) the gate of the grounds laid out on a hill once occupied by a *Castle* of the Hohenstaufen (fine view of the town and of the deep Tauberthal). The gate stands at the end of the *Herrengasse*, which leads hence to the market (see above). In the Herrengasse are the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church* (keys kept by the sacristan) and several houses of ancient patricians of Rothenburg, among the most noteworthy of which are the ancient *Bermeter'sche Haus* (No. 44, on the right) and the *Staudt'sche Haus* (No. 19, on the left) with a curious old court. The house No. 48 also has a fine court.

The above-mentioned Schmiedegasse and its prolongation the Spitalgasse lead past the Gothic *Church of St. John*, with the *Johaniterhof* (now district offices), and the *Spital* (1570-76) to the *Spitalthor*, a fortified gateway with a circular bastion (1542). Turning to the right outside the gate, and after 200 paces following the narrow footpath which leads in a straight direction from the tower by the edge of the meadow we reach the *Essigkrug*, a hill commanding a good view of the town from the S. side. Below, in the Tauberthal, are the late-Gothic *Cobolzeller Kirchlein* and the old bridge over the Tauber (1330), with its double row of arches.

Farther up isthe *Wildbad* (Hotel; garden-restaurant), where there is a cold sulphur-spring. To the N. of town, about 1½ M. off, is the old village of *Detwang* (Inn, wine), with a very fine carved *Altar.

A DILIGENCE plies daily in 2½ hrs. from Rothenburg to (11 M.) *Creglingen* (*Lamm). The adjacent *Hergottkapelle* (¼ hr.) contains a celebrated carved *Altar (uncoloured) by Tilman Riemenschneider. (The old road to Creglingen commands, before *Schwarzenbronn*, a pretty *Glimpse of Rothenburg.) From Creglingen a diligence runs thrice daily in 2½ hrs. to (11 M.) *Weikersheim* (p. 22). — A diligence also plies from Rothenburg daily in 3 hrs. to *Roth am See* (p. 22), and in 3 hrs. viâ *Schillingsfürst* (Bremer) to *Dombühl* (p. 22). — Carriage from Rothenburg to *Schrozberg* (p. 22) in 2 hrs., 6-7 m. and fee.

118¼ M. *Burgbernheim*, with an old castle (1½ M. to the S.W. lies *Wildbad*, an unpretending watering-place). At (124 M.) *Oberdachstetten* the valley of the *Franconian Rezat* is entered. 128 M. *Rosenbach;* 131 M. *Lehrberg*.

136 M. **Ansbach** *(*Stern; Zirkel; Schwarzer Bär*, unpretending; *Benkher's Wine Rooms)*, with 14,057 inhab. (2100 Rom. Cath.), on the *Rezat*, is the capital of middle Franconia. The Schloss, built in 1713, was once the residence of the Margraves of Ansbach, who inherited the principality of Baireuth in 1769, and is now occupied by the district-authorities; the 'Fürstenzimmer' or royal apartments, however, have been maintained in their original condition. In front stands Halbig's bronze statue of the poet *A. v. Platen* (d. 1835). The house in which he was born, in the Platen-Strasse, is indicated by a tablet with an inscription composed by King Lewis I; above the inscription is the old sign of the house, an eagle flying towards the sun, with the motto, *'Phœbo auspice surgit'*. The *Hofgarten* near the Palace, a large park with fine old trees, contains a pavilion with modern frescoes and an extensive orangery. In the park are a monument to the poet *Uz* (d. 1796), and another marking the spot where *Caspar Hauser* was assassinated, with the inscription: *'Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833'*. Caspar Hauser's tombstone in the churchyard is inscribed, *'Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mors 1833.'* It is generally believed that this ill-fated youth, whose dark and mysterious fate is so well known, was a victim throughout his life, as well as in his death, to the unscrupulous ambition of some noble family, to whose dignities he was the lawful heir.

The finest church is the late-Gothic **Johanniskirche* of 1441, thoroughly restored in 1872; below the choir is the burial-vault of the Margraves of Ansbach, a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The * *Gumbertuskirche*, with three Gothic W. towers (1483-93 and 1597) and a late-Gothic choir (1523), contains the fine chapel of St. George, or Ritterkapelle, which was presented in 1459 to the Order of the Swan, founded by Elector Frederick II. in 1440. Twelve stone monuments of knights of the order, afterwards placed in the chapel, are now in the choir. The high-altar in the choir, with carving and fine paintings by Michael Wohlgemuth, also belonged originally to the Ritterkapelle. The Gothic choir-stalls, the scutcheons of

knights of the Swan, and the old banners, taken by the citizens of Ansbach from the Nurembergers, are all worthy of notice. — On the N. side of the church are the *Courts of Justice*, a handsome gabled edifice of 1563. — The collections of the *Historical Society* are interesting. A good view of the town and environs is obtained from *Drechsel's Garten* (Café).

142 M. *Winterschneidbach;* 146 M. *Triesdorf* (3 M. to the E. is *Eschenbach*, birthplace of the poet Wolfram v. Eschenbach, d. 1228); 149½ M. *Altenmuhr*, on the *Altmühl*. 152½ M. **Gunzenhausen**, junction for Augsburg and Nuremberg (R. 22). The line now crosses the Altmühl, the valley of which it follows to Eichstädt. 158 M. *Windsfeld;* 162½ M. *Berolzheim;* 165 M. *Wettelsheim;* 167½ M. *Treuchtlingen*, junction of the line from Munich to Nuremberg, (p. 176), which runs hence viâ *Grönhard*, *Weissenburg am Sand*, and *Ellingen* to Pleinfeld, where it joins the Augsburg and Nuremberg line (p. 97).

The Altmühl is crossed twice. 171 M. **Pappenheim** *(*Railway Hotel; Krone)*, charmingly situated, is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the counts of that name. The Roman Tower, a massive stone structure 100 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim, one of them a fine modern building by Klenze. To the S. of (175 M.) *Solnhofen*, which is pleasantly situated on both banks of the stream, are extensive slate-quarries, once worked by the Romans, where upwards of 3000 workmen are employed. The slate, used for lithographing purposes, table-slabs, etc., is largely exported. Numerous fossils.

The train passes through a long tunnel, and reaches (179 M.) *Dollnstein*, an old town, still surrounded by walls. Below it, on the left bank of the Altmühl, rises the conspicuous, serrated *Burgstein*. Farther on is the prettily-situated village of *Ober-Eichstädt*. The line now quits the valley of the Altmühl and reaches the (185½ M.) station of *Eichstädt*, situated in a cutting, whence a narrow-gauge branch-line runs in 25 min. to (3½ M.) —

Eichstädt *(Schwarzer Adler)*, an old town with 7500 inhab., which is the seat of a very ancient episcopal see, founded in 740 by St. Wilibald, a companion of St. Boniface. The *Cathedral* in the transition-style, begun in 1042, with Gothic nave of 1365 and late-Gothic choir of 1496, has recently been tastefully adorned with painting. It contains the monument of St. Wilibald with his statue, and the tombstones of several bishops. Good relief (1396) on the N. Portal, and fine stained-glass in the choir. Fine cloisters with Romanesque columns. The *Walpurgiskirche*, containing the tomb of St. Walpurgis, from which a 'miraculous oil' exudes, is visited by numerous pilgrims on 1st May (St. Walpurgis' Day). Above the town rises the dilapidated *Wilibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1730; the tower commands a charming view, best in the evening (apply to the castellan). The

well is 295 ft. deep. On the *Blumenberg*, to the N.W., numerous rare fossils (pterodactyl, archæopterix) have been found.

The line traverses a wooded, undulating district by means of numerous cuttings. Stations *Adelschlag*, *Tauberfeld*, *Gaimersheim*.

200 M. *Local Station* of **Ingolstadt** *(Adler; *Bär)*, with 16,390 inhab., a strongly fortified town on the *Danube*, which once possessed a celebrated college, founded in 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, subsequently transferred to Munich (p. 133). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The *Jesuit College*, founded in 1555, was the first established in Germany. The town was besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, while his antagonist Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls (see p. 99). The French General Moreau took the place in 1800 after a siege of three months, and caused the fortifications to be dismantled, but the works have been reconstructed since 1827. On the right bank of the Danube are strong têtes-de-pont with round towers of solid masonry and the Reduit Tilly. Over the Kreuzthor and Feldkirchenthor are statues of the constructors of the old and new fortifications respectively.

The Gothic *Frauenkirche* of 1439, with two massive towers in front, contains the tomb of Dr. Eck (d. 1543), the opponent of Luther, and a monument to Tilly, who was buried at Alt-Oetting (p. 173).

The line skirts the glacis, and crosses the Danube by means of an iron bridge (to the right is the tête-de-pont), and reaches the (202½ M.) *Central Station of Ingolstadt* (Dintler's Inn), 2 M. from the town, with which it is connected by tramway.

Railway to *Donauwörth*, *Augsburg*, and *Ratisbon*, see R. 24.

Stations *Oberstimm*, *Reichertshofen*, *Wolnzach* (two thriving villages), and *Pfaffenhofen* (a busy place with 3000 inhab., on the *Ilm*). The line ascends the valley of the Ilm as far as stat. *Reichertshausen*, beyond which it approaches the *Glon*, an affluent of the Amper. Stations *Petershausen*, *Röhrmoos*. Then down the *Amper-Thal* to stat. *Dachau*. The railway intersects the extensive *Dachauer Moos*, crosses the *Würm*, the outflow of the Starnberger See, at stat. *Allach*, skirts the extensive *Park of Nymphenburg*, and reaches —

252 M. **Munich** (p. 121).

26. From Stuttgart to Munich.

149½ M. Railway in 5¼-9 hrs.

From Stuttgart to *Ulm*, see R. 8. The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which *Neu-Ulm* belongs. 64½ *Burlafingen*. Near (67 M.) *Nersingen* the town and abbey of *Elchingen* are seen rising on the opposite bank of the Danube, the heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, 14th Oct., 1805, but were stormed by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Elchingen (comp. p. 24). 69½ M. *Leipheim*.

74 M. **Günzburg** *(Bär)*, the Rom. *Guntia*, a town with numerous towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. Pop. 4000. The Schloss was erected by Margrave Charles, son of Ferdinand of the Tyrol and Philippina Welser (p. 100). As the train proceeds, a range of wooded hills is seen to the right, crowned by the castles of *Reisensburg* and *Landestrost* (the latter almost entirely removed). 79 M. *Neu-Offingen* is the junction for Donauwörth (p. 98) and Ratisbon (p. 105).

The Danube is now quitted. Near *Offingen* the train crosses the *Mindel*. 83 M. *Burgau*, an industrial town on the Mindel, with 2200 inhab. and an old château. 85 M. *Jettingen;* 89 M. *Gabelbachgereut*. The country becomes flatter. On a hill to the left is the small château of *Zusameck*. Stations *Dinkelscherben* (bridge across the *Zusam*), *Mödishofen* (then across the *Schmutter*), *Gessertshausen*, *Diedorf*, *Westheim*. 109 M. *Oberhausen* is the junction of the Nuremberg line (p. 99). The train then crosses the *Wertach* and reaches (110½ M.) **Augsburg** (p. 99).

Beyond Augsburg the *Lech* is crossed. The line traverses a sterile plain, consisting chiefly of moor and bog. 113½ M. *Hochzoll*, junction of the line to Ingolstadt (p. 113). To the left lies the small town of *Friedberg* (p. 113). The Lech is now quitted. Stations *Mering*, *Althegnenberg* (with château), *Haspelmoor* (with large peat-stores), *Nannhofen*, *Maisach*, *Olching* (where the *Amper*, the discharge of the Ammersee, is crossed), *Lochhausen*. The *Dachauer Moos* is now traversed. At stat. *Pasing* the train crosses the *Würm*, by which the lake of that name is drained. Near Munich the park and palace of *Nymphenburg* (p. 167) are seen on the left; then the *Marsfeld*, or military drilling-ground.

149½ M. **Munich**, see R. 28.

27. From Leipsic to Munich viâ Hof and Ratisbon.

298 M. Railway to Ratisbon in 10-12½ hrs.; to Munich in 14-17¾ hrs. This is the most direct route from Leipsic (and Berlin) to Munich.

From Leipsic to (103 M.) *Hof*, see R. 16. Beyond Hof the line traverses a hilly district. 108 M. *Oberkotzau*, the junction of the line to Lichtenfels and Bamberg (p. 63). 110½ M. *Martinlamitz*. 115 M. *Kirchenlamitz*, 2 M. to the W. of which rises the *Epprechtstein* (p. 80). Beyond (118 M.) *Marktleuthen* the train crosses the *Eger*. From (122½ M.) *Röslau* a diligence runs daily in 1¼ hr. to *Weissenstadt* (p. 80). At (125 M.) *Holenbrunn* a branch-line diverges to (2½ M.) *Wunsiedel* (p. 80). The line now crosses the valley of the *Röslau* by a viaduct 115 ft. high, and turns towards the S.E.

130 M. **Markt-Redwitz**, a busy little town on the *Kössein*, and the junction of lines to Nuremberg (see p. 97) and to *Schirnding* (17 M.). Protestant church in the transitional style. 136 M.

Groschlattengrün. 140 M. **Wiesau,** with a chalybeate spring (junction for *Eger*, p. 63, and of a branch-line to *Tirschenreuth*). 147 M. *Reuth.* Then through the valley of the *Waldnab* to (151 M.) *Windisch-Eschenbach* and (157 M.) *Neustadt an der Waldnab.*

161 M. **Weiden** *(*Post)*, a pleasant little town (3000 inhab.), the junction for *Baireuth* (p. 77) and *Neukirchen* (p. 174). 164 M. *Rothenstadt.* At (166 M.) *Luhe* the *Heidenab* and Waldnab unite to form the *Nab.* 171 M. *Wernberg;* 175½ M. *Pfreimt;* 178½ M. *Nabburg;* 185 M. *Irrenlohe* (junction for Nuremberg, see p. 175). The train now crosses the Nab, and reaches (188 M.) **Schwandorf** *(Post)*, junction for Pilsen and Prague (R. 32).

192 M. *Klardorf.* From (198 M.) *Haidhof* a branch-line runs to the rail-manufactory of *Maximilianshütte*, 1¼ M. to the W.; 1½ M. to the N.W. is *Burglengenfeld*, with a picturesque ruined castle. To the right beyond (199½ M.) *Ponholz* rises *Schloss Birkensee.* Before (205 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. On the right Ratisbon with its cathedral, and then on the left Donaustauf and the Walhalla come in sight. Beyond (212 M.) *Walhallastrasse* the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge, 700 yds. in length.

215 M. **Ratisbon,** see p. 105.

The line from Ratisbon to Munich traverses an uninteresting district. Stations *Obertraubling* (to Passau, see R. 33), *Köfering, Hagelstadt*, and *Eggmühl*, near which the French under Davoust defeated the Austrians, 22nd April, 1809, from which victory the marshal derived his title of Prince d'Eckmühl. The *Grosse Laber* is now crossed. Then stations *Steinrain*, (239 M.) *Neufahrn*, on the *Kleine Laber* (branch by *Geiselhöring* to *Straubing*, see p. 175), *Ergoldsbach*, and *Mirschkofen.*

254 M. **Landshut** (**Kronprinz*, R., L., & A. 1½-2 m., B. 80 pf., D. 2 m.; *Dräxlmair; Drei Mohren; *Rail. Restaurant*; omn. from the station to town, 1½ M., 20 pf.), with 17,609 inhab., an old-fashioned town with wide streets and gabled houses, is picturesquely situated on the *Isar.* The three principal churches, *St. Martin's*, built about 1450, *St. Jodocus*, begun in 1338, and the *Holy Ghost*, or *Hospital Church*, begun in 1407, are all admirable structures in brick in the Gothic style, with nave and aisles of equal height, and are adorned with well-executed sculpturing in stone. The lofty tower of St. Martin's is 462 ft. in height (surpassed only by those of Strassburg Cathedral, Cologne Cathedral, and the Church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg). On the outside of it is the tombstone of *Stetthammer* (Hans der Steinmetz, d. 1432), the builder of the church, with his bust and a half-length figure of the Saviour. The late-Gothic pulpit, of limestone, dates from 1422. The beautiful late-Gothic high-altar (1424) has lately suffered from a tasteless attempt at restoration. The windows contain modern stained glass by Scheerer. —The *Post Office* (formerly *House of the Estates*) is decorated with old frescoes lately restored, representing the sovereigns of Bavaria

from Otho I. to Maximilian I. — The *New Palace* (1536-43), begun by German, and completed by Italian architects, exhibits features both of the German and Italian Renaissance. Its columned court and fine upper rooms, with beautiful friezes, are among the best Renaissance works in Germany. Some of the rooms contain an instructive collection of industrial models, established by Dr. Gehring. — The *Rathhaus*, originally erected in 1446, was provided with a new façade in 1860-61. The late-Gothic council-chamber (restored) is adorned with a huge mural painting in tempera by Seitz, Spiess, and other artists, representing the marriage of George the Rich. In front of the Rathhaus stands a bronze *Statue of Maximilian II.*, by Bernhard. The college of Ingolstadt was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. A statue of the founder. *Duke Lewis the Rich* (d. 1479), has been erected in front of the government-buildings.

Burg Landshut or **Trausnitz**, an old castle rising above the town, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria, begun by Duke Ludwig of Kelheim in 1204, was frequently altered, and has suffered greatly from the ravages of time. The *Chapel* (1304-31), which lately underwent a thorough renovation, is the only portion remaining of the original structure The balustrades, decorated with stone figures, the large relief of the Annunciation, the mural paintings of the altar-recess, and the ciborium (1471) are worthy of notice. Some of the apartments are finely painted in the Renaissance style (1576-80), and others contain handsome wooden ceilings and panelling. The mural paintings on the '*Fools*' *Staircase*', representing scenes from Italian comedies, deserve inspection. The upper floor has been sumptuously fitted up for the reception of the King of Bavaria. In the court is a well, surmounted by a fine wrought-iron framework, and with pails in bronze (executed, according to the inscription, in 1558). Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252 and spent a great part of his childhood at the Trausnitz. — Beyond the Trausnitz lies the village of *Berg*, separated from (1¼ M.) Landshut by the *Hofgarten*, a public park with beautiful walks. — From the garden-restaurant on the (1½ M.) *Klausenberg*, a fine view is obtained of the town, the castle, and the valley. At the foot of the hill are a viaduct and railway-bridge, carrying the new Rotthal railway over the Isar and the part of the valley liable to inundation.

From Landshut to Landau, 28 M., railway in 2 hrs. This railway is the shortest route from Munich to Eisenstein, Pilsen, and Prague. The train follows the left bank of the *Isar*. Stations *Altheim*, *Ahrein*, *Wörth*, *Loiching*, (18 M.) *Dingolfing*, an old town on the right bank of the Isar. The line then crosses a tract of moorland. Stations *Gottfrieding*, *Schwaigen*, *Pilsting*. *Landau*, see p. 182.

A railway also runs from Landshut, viâ (8 M.) *Geisenhausen*, to (24½ M.) *Neumarkt-an-der-Rott* (p. 245).

The railway ascends the valley of the *Isar*. 260 M. *Gündlkofen*; to the left, *Schloss Kronwinkel*. 262 M. *Bruckberg*, with a small château to the right of the line; then on the right *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed. 266½ M. *Moosburg*, a very ancient town on the Isar. The Romanesque church contains a fine old carved altar. In clear weather the Alps soon become visible. 271 M. *Langenbach*.

278 M. **Freising** (**Ettenhofer*; *Zur Eisenbahn*, unpretending; omn. into the town 20 pf.), a town with 8900 inhab. on the Isar, on a height to the right, has been the seat of an episcopal see (now

aph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Munich-Freising) from the 8th cent. down to the present day. The Romanesque *Cathedral* (1161-1205) was disfigured by alterations in the 17th century. The curious quadruple crypt, the vaulting of which rests on short round and polygonal columns, with rich capitals, is worthy of notice. In the raised vestibule, to the left on entering, are statuettes of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife Beatrix (?), dating from 1161. The cloisters contain some fine grave-stones. The *Church of St. Benedict*, connected with the cathedral by the cloisters, contains a fine stained-glass window. The archiepiscopal *Clerical Seminary* possesses an interesting old picture of the Madonna ('Lukasbild'). — To the W. lies the loftily-situated *Weihenstephan*, formerly an abbey, now an agricultural college and brewery.

Next stations *Neufahrn*, *Lohhof*, (290 M.) *Schleissheim* (p. 167), *Feldmoching*, (295½ M.) *Schwimmschule*, and (298 M.) **Munich.**

28. Munich.

Arrival. The hotel-omnibuses (¾-1 m.) meet the trains arriving at the *Central Station*. Porter from the station to a cab, 20 pf. up to 110 lbs., 40 pf. up to 220 lbs.; into the town, small articles 20 pf., trunk under 110 lbs. 40 pf., under 220 lbs. 80 pf. — Cab from the station to the town with one horse, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60 pf.; with 2 horses, 1-4 pers., 1 m.; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare and 20 pf. extra for waiting. Small articles of luggage free, trunks under 110 lbs. 20 pf., above 110 lbs. 40 pf.

Hotels (often full in the season). *Four Seasons (Pl. a; F, 4, 5), Maximilians-Strasse, near the Hof-Theater, R., L., & A. from 5-6 m., B. 1 m. 20, D. at 1 o'cl. 3 m. 60, at 5 o'cl. 4 m. 50, omnibus 90 pf.; *Bavarian Hotel (Pl. b; E, 4), Promenaden-Platz, R., L., & A. from 4½-5 m., B. 1 m. 20, D. at 1 o'cl. 3 m. 50, at 5 o'cl. 4 m. 50; *Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. c; C, 4), Karls-Platz, R., L., & A. from 3 m. 70 pf., D. 3½ m., B. 1 m.; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. d; C, 4, 5), Bayer-Str., near the station, R. & A. from 2½ m., B. 1, D. 3-4 m.; *Hôt. Hörl (Pl. v; C, 4), Bahnhofs-Platz; *Hotel Detzer (Pl. e; E, 5), Kaufinger-Str. 23; *Englischer Hof (Pl. f; E, 5), Diener-Str. 11, R., L., & A. from 3 m., B. 1, D. 3½ m.; Hôtel Leinfelder (Pl. g; D, 4), Karls-Platz; *Marienbad (Pl. h; D, 3), Barer-Str. 11, with a large garden and baths, R., L. & A. from 4 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3, pension in winter 7 m.; *Hôtel Maximilian (Pl. i; F, 5), Maximil.-Str., with café (see below); Max Emanuel (Pl. k; E, 4), Promenaden-Platz; *Augsburger Hof, (Pl. p.; A. 4), Schützen-Str.; *Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. r; C, 4), opposite the W. entrance to the station, R. from 1½ m.; *Grand Hôt. Grünwald (Pl. w; C, 4), Dachauer-Str.; near the Central Station; Europäischer Hof (Pl. l; C, 5), *Victoria, both Senefelder-Str., near the station; Kil's Hotel Stachus (Pl. m; C, 5), Karls-Platz 24, R., L., & A. 2 m 25 pf.; Oberpollinger (Pl. n; D, 5), near the Karlsthor (restaurant below); Bamberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 5), opposite the last; *Achatz (Pl. u; E, 3, 4), Maximilians-Platz; Grüner Hof, Bayer-Str., Schweizerhof (Pl. x; C, 4), Louisen-Str., Kronprinz (Pl. z; C, 5), all three near the station. — *Hôtels Garnis:* *Simmen (also 'pens'); *Wolff, at the Central Station (N. side); Gassner, Bayer-Str., at the station (S. side); *Roth (Pl. s; F, 5), Neuthurm-Str., near the Maximilians-Str., R. from 1½ m.; Zum Kappler (Pl. y; E, 4), Promenaden-Str. 13; Zum Abenthum, Maximilians-Platz 21 (Pl. D. 4), R., L., & A. from 1½ m. — *Pensions:* Fischer, Brienner-Str. 8 c. (6-8 m. per day); Washeim, Karls-Str. 10; Neu, Maximilians-Str. 32; Fräulein Schmidt, Jäger-Str. 3a; Seiler, Brienner-Str. 46; Waltenberg, Brienner-Str. 47; Hache, Louisen-Str. 23; Hoffmann, Louisen-Str. 42 C; Bürger, Louisen-Str. 42 F.; Roth, Sonnenstr. 5; Scheinemann, Fürstenstr. 22; Frau Baer, Schelling-Str. 10; Fuchs, Max-Joseph-Str. 6; Roth, Sonnen-Str. 5.

Cafés. *Maximilian*, *de l'Opéra*, *Victoria* (with garden), all in the Maxi-

milians-Str.,and also restaurants; *Roth*, Neuthurm-Str.; *Dengler*, *Lütz*, below the arcades of the Hof-Garten; *Odeon*, Odeons-Platz 2; *Luitpold*, *Central*, both Brienner-Str.; *Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str.; *Bavaria*, Wein-Str.; *Danner*, *Probst*, and *Karlsthor*, all near the Karlsthor (closed in the evening); *Wittelsbach*, Glockner-Str., to the S. of the Karlsthor; *Union*, Herzogspital-Str.12; *Impérial*, Schützen-Str., outside the Karlsthor; *Métropole*, *dall'Armi*, Frauen-Platz; *Englisches Café*, with garden (see below); *Orient*, Sonnen-Str.; *Fritsch*, Kaufinger-Str. 27; *Perzel*, *Greif*, Marien-Platz; *Ungerer*, Brienner-Str. 1; *Paul*, Reichenbach-Str., near the Gärtner-Platz — **Confectioners.** *Rottenhöfer*, Residenz-Str. 26; *Hof*, Promenaden-Platz 6; *Bernhard*, Schiller-Str. 40. — *English Newspapers* at Cafés Maximilian, Dengler, Probst, Impérial, Union, and Wittelsbach.

Restaurants. Most of the hotels and cafés are also restaurants. — **Wine** at the following: **Danner*, near the Karlsthor; *Rathskeller* (p. 163); **Grodemange*, Residenz-Str. 19; **Schleich*, Brienner-Str. 8, corner of the Maximilians-Platz, D. 12-3 p. m. 1¾-3 m.; **Eberspacher*, in the Kunstgewerbehaus (p. 154), Pfandhaus-Str.; **Schimon*, Kaufinger-Str. 15; **Inneman*, Burg-Str. 16, Landwehr-Str. 2, and Salvator-Str. 19; *D'Orville*, Marien-Platz; *Neuner*, Herzogspitalgasse 20; **Funk*, Promenaden-Platz 15; *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1; *Mittnacht*, Fürsten-Str. 2, and Maximilian-Str. 32; *Michel*, Rosen-Str. 11, Hungarian wines; *Veltliner Weinhalle*, Schiller-Str. 41; *Greek Wine Saloon*, Otto-Str. 3a; *Bodega* (Spanish wines), Neuhauser-Str. 12. The following are also restaurants: *Heck*, below the arcades of the Hof-Garten; *Max Emanuel* (see above); *Abenthum* (old German drinking-room), Maximilians-Platz 21; *Stadt London*, Frauen-Platz; *Perzel*, Marien-Platz.

Beer, one of the great specialties of Munich, generally good and remarkably cheap, may be procured almost everywhere (best in winter and spring). The **Hofbräuhaus*, in the Platzl (Pl. F, 5), where the best beer is said to be brewed, is one of the sights of Munich, and is always crowded by persons of all classes. Opposite, *Platzl*, *Orlando di Lasso*, *Regensburger Wurstküche*, *Nürnberger Wurstküche*; *Zur Scholastica*, near the Hofbrauhaus; *Oberpollinger* (see above), near the Karlsthor; *Monachia*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str., near the Karlsthor.; *Hirschbräu*, Färber-Graben; *Franziskaner*, opposite the post-office; *Pschorr*, *Spatenbräu*, *Augustiner*, all three in the Neuhauser-Str.; *Mathäser Bräu*, next Stachus; *Europäischer Hof*, Senefelder-Str.; *Kappler*, Promenaden-Str.; *Achatz*, Maximilians-Platz 8; *Sternecker*, in the Thal; *Hacker*, Sendlinger-Str.; *Café Bock*, with garden, outside the Isarthor, etc., etc. — The 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer. Among there are: **Hofbräukeller* (Pl. A, 6), Wiener-Str.; *Löwenbräukeller* (Pl. B, 2), Stiglmayer-Platz; **Arzberger Keller*, Spatenbräu (Pl. B, 2); *Franziskanerkeller*, on the right bank of the Isar (p. 166); *Hirschbräukeller*, Herbst-Str.; *Hackerbräu*, Bayer-Str.; *Knorrkeller* (Pl. H, B, 3); *Bavariakeller*, Theresienhöhe. The following varieties of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator*, or *Zacherlöl* (strong), in the first half of April; *Bock*, or Eimbeck beer (first introduced at Munich in the 16th cent. from Eimbeck), in which the malt preponderates considerably over the hops, usually in May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June. In 1879 upwards of 28 million gallons of beer were brewed in Munich, about four-fifths of which were consumed in the town alone.

Baths. *Maximiliansbad*, Kanal-Str. 19, with swimming-bath; *Centralbad*, Lämmer-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Marienbad* (see p. 121); *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 29; *Wöstermayr*, Müller-Str. 45, *Volksbad*, Baader-Str., swimming-baths at these two; **Ungerer*, in Schwabing, with electric railway.

Cabs. (*Droschke*, a one-horse vehicle, for 2-3 pers. only; *Fiaker*, with two horses.) One-horse: ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60 pf.; ½ hr. 1 m. or 1 m. 20 pf.; ¾ hr. 1 m. 50 or 1 m. 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 m. or 2 m. 40 pf.; 1¼ hr. 2½ or 3 m.; 1½ hr. 3 m. or 3 m. 60 pf.; 2 hrs. 4 m. or 4 m. 80 pf.; 3 hrs. 5 m. 60 or 6 m. 80 pf.; each additional ¼ hr. 40 or 50 pf. — Two-horse: ¼ hr., 1-4 pers. 1 m., 5-6 pers. 1 m. 10 pf.; ½ hr. 2 m. or 2 m. 20 pf.; ¾ hr. 2 m. 50 or 2 m. 80 pf.; 1 hr. 3 m. or 3 m. 40 pf.; 1¼ hr. 3 m. 70 or 4 m. 20 pf.; 1½ hr. 4 m. 40 pf. or 5 m.; 2 hrs. 5 m. 80 or 6 m. 80 pf.; 3 hrs. 8 m. 60 or 9 m. 80 pf.; each ¼ hr. additional 70 or 80 pf. — Tariff for drives to the following places, for one-horse carriages with 1-2 pers. and

Key to the Plan of Munich.

Academy of Art. . F. 1.
„ of Science D. 1.
Alte Hof . . . . . E. 5.
Anatom. Instit. . . C. 6.
Archiepis. Palace . E. 4.
Art Union . . . . . F. 3.
Bank, Bav. . . . . E. 4.

Barracks.

Artillery . . . F G. 4.
Cuirassiers . . . F. 6 7.
Hofgarten . . . . F. 4.
Infantry . . . D E. 2.
Isar, Old . . . F G. 7.
—, New . . . F. 6, 7.
Bavaria . . . . . A. 7.
Blind Asylum . . . F. 2.
Botan. Garden . . C. 3. 4.
Bronze Foundry . . B. 1.
Cemetery,
Southern . . C D. 7. 8.
—, new . . . . . C. 8.
—, Northern . . . . D. 1.

Churches.

Allerheiligen (Court-) Chapel F. 4.
St. Anna . . . . . G. 4.
Auer (Mariahilf) Kirche . . F. 8.
Basilica . . . . . C. 3.
Carmelites . . . . D. 4.
Frauenkirche . . E. 5.
Heiliggeist . . . . E. 6.
St. John (Haidhausen) . . . . H. 6.
Ludwigskirche . F. 2.
St. Michael's . . . D. 5.
St. Peter's . . . . E. 5.
Protestant . . . . C. 5.
Theatine Ch. . . E. 4.
Civic Arsenal . . . E. 6.
Commandant's Residence . . . F. 3.
Corn Hall . . . D E. 6.
Crystal Palace . . . C. 4.
Deaconess Institute D. 1.
Exchange . . . . . E. 4.
Exhibition Building C. 3.
Feldherrnhalle . . E. 4.
General Hospital . C. 6.
Georgianum . . . . F. 1.
Glyptothek . . C D. 2. 3.
Government Buildings. . . . G. 5.
Herzog Max Burg . D. 4.
Hofbräuhaus . . . . F. 5.
Hospital of St. Elizabeth. . . . C. 6.
Industrial Art School . . . . . C. 2.
Industrial Exhibition . . . . D. 4.
Isarthor . . . . . F. 6.
Karlsthor . . . . . D. 5.
Library . . . . . F. 2.
Lunatic Asylum . . H. 8.
Marian Column . . E. 5.
Maternity Hospital C. 6.
Maximilianeum . . H. 5.
Maximiliansbad . . F. 5.
Military Hospital . A. 1.
„ School . . C. 4.
Ministry of Finances F. 3.
„ of Foreign Affairs E. 4.
„ of the Interior . . . E. 4.
Mint . . . . . F. 5.

Monuments.

Deroy, Schelling, Rumford, Fraunhofer. F G. 5.
Elector Maximilian I. . . . . E. 3.
— Max Emanuel E. 4.
Gaertner, Klenze E. 6.
Goethe . . . . . D. 4.
King Lewis I. . . E. 3.
„ Max I. . . . E. 4.
„ Max II. . . G. 5.
Liebig . . . . . D. 4.
Schiller. . . . . E. 3.
Senefelder . . . . D. 6.
Westenrieder, Gluck, Kreitmayr, Orlando E. 4.
National Museum F G. 5.
Obelisk . . . . . D. 3.
Odeon . . . . . E. 3.
Royal Stables . . . F. 4.
War Office. . . . F. 2. 3.

Palaces.

Duke Max . . . . E. 3.
Prince Charles of Bavaria . . . F. 3.
Prince Luitpold . E. 3.
Prince Ludwig Ferdinand . . . E. 3.
Prince Ludwig G. H. 6.
Wittelsbach . . . E. 3.
Panoramas D. 1, 2. B, C. 6.
Pathological Institute . . . . . C. 6.
Pinakothek, Old . D. 2.
—, New . . . . . D. 2.
Police Office . . . . E. 5.
Polytechnic School D. 2.
Post Office. . . . E. 4. 5.
Priests' Seminary . F. 2.
Propylæa . . . . . C. 3.
Railway Station, Central. . . . . C. 4.
Rathhaus, Old . . . E. 5.
—, New . . . . . E. 5.
Reichsbank . . . . F. 3.
Riding School. . . . F. 4.
Royal Palace . . E F. 4.
Schack's Picture Gallery . . . . C. 3.
Schwanthaler Museum . . . . C. 5.
Siegesthor. . . . . F. 1.
Slaughter House. . B. 8.
Ständehaus . . . . . E. 4.
Synagogue . . . . . E. 6.
—, New . . . . . D. 4.
Telegraph Office . C. 4.

Theatres.

Hof-Theater . . . F. 4.
Residenz-Theat. . F. 4.
Gärtner-Platz-Theater . . . . E. 7.
Turnhalle . . B. 1. D. 7.
University . . . . . F. 1.
Veterinary School . G. 1.

Hotels.

a Four Seasons . F. 4. 5.
b Bavarian Hotel E. 4.
c Bellevue . . . . . C. 4.
d Rheinischer Hof C. 4. 5.
e Detzer . . . . . E. 5.
f Englischer Hof . E. 5.
g Leinfelder . . . . D. 4.
h Marienbad . . . D. 3.
i Maximilian . . . F. 5.
k Max-Emanuel . . E. 4.
l Europäischer Hof . . . . . C. 5.
m Stephan . . . . . C. 5.
n Oberpollinger . . D. 5.
o Bamberger Hof D. 5.
p Augsburger Hof E. 4.
q Victoria . . . . . D. 4.
r Deutscher Kaiser C. 4.
s Roth . . . . . F. 5.
t Franziskaner . . E. 4.
u Achatz. . . . . D. 4.
v Hörl . . . . . C. 4.
w Grünwald . . . . C. 4.
x Schweizer Hof . C. 4.
y Kappler . . . . . E. 4.
z Kronprinz . . . . C. 5.
a Simmen . . . . . B. 4.
b Wolff . . . . . C. 4.
c Gassner . . . . . C. 5.
d Grüner Hof . . . B. 5.

two-horse with 1-4 pers. respectively: the Bavaria 1 m. or 1 m. 80 pf.; Chinese Tower 70 pf. or 1½ m.; Brunnthal 80 pf. or 1 m. 80; Bogenhausen 1 or 2 m.; Kleinhesselohe 1 m. or 2 m. 20 pf.; Nymphenburg 2 m. or 3 m. 60 pf. If the carriage is used in returning, the return-drive is paid for by time. — The fare for the first ¼ hr. must be paid in full, however short the drive; for less than 5 min. of an additional ¼ hr., 10 or 20 pf. only is paid. From dusk till 10 p.m., 10 pf. per ¼ hr. is charged for the lamps. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares, also from the station after 9 p.m. double fares and 20 pf. extra as waiting-money. Luggage up to 55 lbs., 20 pf., above 55 lbs., 40 pf.; small articles free.

Steam Tramway from the Stiglmayer-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2) to Nymphenburg, every hr. in the morning, every ½ hr. in the afternoon, 20 pf. — **Tramways** (comp. Plan): from the Promenaden-Platz, across the Bahnhofs-Platz and the Stieglmayer-Platz to Nymphenburger-Str. (white name-boards), 15 pf.; from the Ludwig's Brücke by the Reichenbach-Str. and across the Sendlingerthor-Platz and the Bahnhofs-Platz to Ludwig-Str. (red boards), 25 pf.; from the Hof-Theater by the Quai-Str., and across the Johannes-Platz to the East Railway Station (white boards), 15 pf.; from the Frauen-Str. across the Mariahilf-Platz to Freidbad-Str. (green boards), 10 pf.; from Stachus across the Sendlingerthor-Platz to the Sendlingerburg (blue boards), 15 pf.; from the Promenaden-Platz across the Carolinen-Platz to Schelling-Str. (yellow boards), 10 pf.; from the Ludwigs-Brücke by the Stein-Str. to the East Railway Station (red boards), 10 pf.

Post Office (Pl. E, 4, 5) in the Max-Josephs-Platz (p. 123). — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 4) at Bahnhof-Str. 1; also at the post-office, and at the Exchange (Maffei-Str.). — **Telephone Office** at the telegraph office, at the Central Station, and at the post-office.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. C, 4), principal station for all the lines (fine new building, with four platforms). — *South Station* (formerly Thalkirchen, p. 171) and *East Station* (formerly Haidhausen, p. 171), both on the Rosenheim and Simbach line.

Porters. For an errand of ½ M. within the city with 30 lbs. of luggage 20 pf.; each addit. ½ M. 10 pf.

Theatres. *Hof- und Nationaltheater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 129), performances generally on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (closed in July). Prices for operas: balcony seats 4-7 m., parquet (i.e. reserved seats in the pit) 4-5 m., parquet standing-place 3-4 m., pit 1 m. 40 pf.-1 m. 60 pf. Prices for plays: parquet 2-3 m.; dress-circle 3½-4 m.; pit 2 m. Performances usually begin at 7 p.m. Tickets sold during the day, 9-1 and 5-5.30 o'clock; entrance in the Maximilians-Str.; booking-fee for next day 30 pf. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 130), where plays are performed on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays: parquet and pit-boxes 3 m., upper circle 3 m., 2nd circle 2 m. Performances begin at 7 p.m. — *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (Pl. E, 7; p. 166), for comedies, operettas, and hallet; boxes 4 m., pit-boxes 3 m., first row of upper circle 3 m., second row 2½, second circle and reserved seat in the pit 1½ m. — *Volkstheater*, Senefelder-Str. 11½. — *Marionette Theatre* Klenze-Str. 36, good.

Concert Rooms. *Central-Säle*, Neuthurm-Str.; *Kil's Colosseum*, Colosseum-Str. 2; *Englisches Café*, Maximilians-Platz, with garden.

Military Parade daily at the guard-house at 12 (Pl. G, 5; p. 153) and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays in front of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 131) at the same hour, with music. In summer a military band also plays every Wednesday evening, 5-6, in the Hofgarten, and on Saturday evenings near the Chinese tower in the English Garden at the same hour (p. 167).

English Church Service in the Odeon (p. 131) at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (in winter 3 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. C. D. Blomefield, B. A.*, Türken-Str. 32.

English Chargé d'Affaires: *V. A. W. Drummond, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 15, 11-2; Consul, *J. Smith, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 14, 10-1. — **American Consul**: *E. W. Mealey, Esq.*, Brienner-Str. 46, 9-3.

Collections, etc.

Academy of Science (p. 164), palæontological, mineralogical, and zoological collections, in summer, Sun. 10-12, Wed. and Sat. 2-4; strangers admitted daily, 10-11, on application.

Anatomical and *Pathological Collections* (p. 165), daily, 8-12 and 2-4, on application to the custodian (fee).

Antiquarium (smaller antiquities, in the New Pinakothek, p. 157), in summer on Tues. and Sat., 8-12, in winter on Tues., 10-12.

Arco-Zinneberg Collection of Antlers (p. 131), daily on application (fee).

Arsenal and *Military Museum* (p. 162), in summer, Tues. and Frid. 9-12; Wed. 3-5.

Art Exhibition at the Exhibition building (p. 160) daily from March to Oct., 9-5, Nov. to Feb. 9-4, adm. 50 pf. — Other exhibitions: **Wimmer & Co.*, Brienner-Str. 3; *Fleischmann*, Maximilians-Str. 2; *Van Gelder*, Karolinen-Platz 1; *Meillinger*, Karls-Str. 21; *Neumann*, Maximilians-Str. 38.

Art Union or *Kunstverein* (p. 130) daily (except Sat.), 10-6. Strangers are admitted gratis once on application to the secretary (first floor), or if introduced by a member (ticket for four weeks 2 m.).

**Bavaria* and *Ruhmeshalle* (p. 166), in summer 9-12 and 2-7, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; fee 40 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 162), Karls-Str., Tues. and Thurs. 2-5 adm. free, other days from 9 a.m. with guide; closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Bronze Foundry (p. 161), daily 1-6, Sun. 12-2, adm. 40 pf.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 164), by special permission.

Cabinet of Drawings (Old Pinakothek, p. 153), Tues., Frid., 9-1.

Cabinet of Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 153), in summer, Mon. & Thurs. 9-12, Tues. & Frid. 9-1; in winter, Tues. & Frid. 9-1.

Cabinet of Natural History (p. 164), see Academy of Science.

Cabinet of Vases (p. 153), in the Old Pinakothek, 9-1, daily except Sat. (in winter, Sun., Tues., and Thurs.).

**Collection of Fossils* (p. 164), see Academy of Science.

Ecclesiastical Art-Objects, Mayer's Collection, Stiglmayer-Platz 1, daily.

**Festsaalbau*, see *Palace*.

Frauen-Kirche, ascent of the N. tower (p. 163), daily, tickets from the sacristan 40 pf.

Glass-Painting, Brienner-Str. 23, Exhibition daily, 9-12 & 3-5.

**Glyptothek* (p. 157), free Mon. and Frid. 8-12 and 2-4, Wed. 8-12 (in winter Mon. and Frid. 9-2, Wed. 9-1). On other days at the same hrs. 1 m. Closed during the 'October Festival' (first week of October).

**Hof-Theater* (p. 129), arrangements of the interior, Mon., Wed., Sat. at 2 p.m. precisely, on application to the porter; fee 40 pf.

Kunstgewerbeverein (p. 164), Pfandhaus-Str. 7, exhibition of art-industrial objects, daily 8-6, free.

Kunstverein, see Art Union.

**Library* (p. 131), daily (except Sun.) 9-12 (from 15th Aug. to 30th Sept., Mon., Wed. & Frid., 10-12); fee 1/2-1 m.

Maillinger Collection (p. 165), Sun., Wed., & Frid., 10-2.

Maximilianeum (collection of modern historical paintings, p. 126), in summer, Wed. and Sat. 10-12 (open to strangers on other days and in winter by the special permission of the Director).

Military Museum, see Arsenal.

Museum, Ethnographical (p. 130), Wed. and Sun., 9-1.

**Museum, Bavarian National* (p. 134), May to Sept. 9-2, Oct. to April 10-2, closed on Mon.; adm. gratis on Sun. and Thurs.; on other days 1 m.

Museum of Plaster Casts (p. 130), Wed. and Sat., 3-5, in winter 2-4.

Museum of the Smaller Objects of Art, or Antiquarium, see above.

**Nibelungen Rooms* (p. 129), in the Palace, see below.

Observatory (p. 167), on application to the director.

**Palace* (p. 127): *Kaiserzimmer* (p. 128), **Festsaalbau* (p. 128) and **Nibelungen Saloons* (p. 129) daily at 11 a.m., except Sun.; tickets 50 pf., including the Trierzimmer and Papstzimmer 1 m. The *Odyssey Saloons* are at present closed. The **Treasury* (p. 128, June to Sept., Tues. and Frid., 9.30 to 11 a.m.) and the **Reiche-Capelle* (p. 128; Mon. & Thurs., 9.30 to 11 a.m.) are shown by tickets, which are issued at 9 a.m. at the office of the majordomo of the palace (each 1 m.).

Panoramas: p. 157, 165, 166, daily, 9 till dusk, 1 m.

**Picture Gallery, v. Schack's* (p. 160), daily 2-5, in winter 2-4 (fee 1/2-1 m.).

**Pinakothek, Old* (p. 138), daily (except Sat.) 9-3 (in winter 9-2).
**Pinakothek, New* (p. 154), Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 8-12 and 2-4 (in winter 10-2); porcelain-paintings, same days and hours.
**Porcelain Paintings* (New Pinakothek, p. 154), see above.
Rathhaus, New (p. 162), visitors admitted to the council-rooms between 2 and 3 (Sun. 10-12) on application to the castellan (fee).
**Reiche Capelle* (p. 128), in the Palace (see p. 125).
**Schwanthaler Museum* (p. 165), Mon., Wed., Frid., 9-2; daily by payment of a fee (35 pf.) at any hour.
Slaughter Houses and *Cattle Market* (p. 165), week-days 7-5, Sun. 10-2; tickets of admission at the restaurant (20 pf.).
Stables, Royal (Pl. F, 4), Sun. 9-12 (50 pf.), week-days 9-12 (1 m.) and 2-4 (50 pf.), Wed. 2-4 free, closed on Mon.
St. Peter's Church, tower (p. 163), daily, tickets from attendant, 40 pf.
Treasury (p. 128), in the Festsaalbau, see Palace.

Diary. DAILY: Old Pinakothek 9-3, exc. Sat.; Cabinet of Vases 9-1, exc. Sat.; Library 9-12, exc. Sun.; Pictures of the Kunstverein 10-6, exc. Sat.; Bronze Foundry 1-6, Sun. 12-2; Palace at 11, exc. Sun.; National Museum, May to Sept. 9-2, Oct. to Apr. 10-2, exc. Mon.; New Rathhaus 2-3, Sun. 10-12; Schack's Gallery 2-5; Anatomical collections 9-12 and 2-4; Panoramas, from 9 a.m.; Botanical Garden from 9 a.m. exc. Sat. — *Churches.* Frauen, Theatine, Basilica, and Auer open the whole day; Allerheiligen, Ludwigs, and St. Michael's till noon only (Allerheiligen also 2-4 p.m., by payment of 20 pf.). — Military music, see p. 124.

SUNDAYS: Music at the *Court Church of St. Michael* at high mass, 9 a.m.; on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal compositions only; on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p.m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri, etc.), when the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; military mass with military music in the same church at 11.15 (only when the court is present). — Church-music in the *Frauenkirche* at 9, in the *Allerheiligenkirche* at 11.30. Military parade with music at 12. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Ethnographical Museum 9-1. Cabinet of Natural History and Collection of Fossils 10-12. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Royal Stables 9-12. — MONDAYS: Glyptothek 8-12 and 2-4. Reiche Capelle 9.30 to 11. Cabinet of Engravings 9-12. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2 (see above). Hof-Theater (interior) 2. — TUESDAYS: Treasury 9.30 to 11. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinets of Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Antiquarium 8-12. Arsenal 9-12. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — WEDNESDAYS: Glyptothek 8-12. Maximilianeum 10-12. Museum of Plaster Casts 3-5. Arsenal 3-5. Cabinet of natural history and fossils 2-4. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Ethnograph. Museum 9-1. Military music in the Hofgarten 5-6. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — THURSDAYS: New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinet of Engravings 9-1. Reiche Capelle 9.30 to 11. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — FRIDAYS: Treasury 9½-11. Glyptothek 8-12, 2-4. Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Arsenal 9-12. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — SATURDAYS: Old Pinakothek closed. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Maximilianeum 10-12. Museum of Plaster Casts 3-5. Cabinet of natural history 2-4. Antiquarium 8-12. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Military music, at the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 5-6. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. A *Drive (fiacres see p. 122) in the English Garden (p. 167) is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing.

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS: *Old Pinakothek (p. 138), *National Museum (p. 134), *Basilica (p. 162), *Palace (p. 127), *Glyptothek (p. 157).

Munich (1703 ft.), the capital of Bavaria, with 275,000 inhab. is situated on the rapid *Isar*, on the S. side of a sterile plain, 50 sq. M. in area. The lofty situation of the city and its proximity to the Alps render it liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening.

History. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, who constructed a bridge over the Isar, a custom-house, a mint, and a salt-depôt on the site of the present city in 1158. The land is said to have belonged to the monks of Schäftlarn, whence the name of Forum ad Monachos, or Munich. Under the Wittelsbach princes the town prospered. Otho the Illustrious (d. 1253) transferred his residence to Munich, and his son Lewis the Severe built the Alte Hof (p. 133). Emp. Lewis the Bavarian almost entirely re-erected the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb in the Frauenkirche, see p. 163). Duke Albert V. founded the Library, and the Kunstkammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651) erected the Arsenal, the Old Palace, and the Mariensäule (p. 162). In 1632 Gustavus Adolphus paid a lengthened visit to the city. Elector Maximilian III. Joseph founded the Academy in 1757, and his successor Charles Theodore of the Palatinate removed the old fortifications. King Maximilian I. Joseph (d. 1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings, but for its modern magnificence Munich is chiefly indebted to his son Lewis I. (d. 1868). That monarch, who even before his accession had purchased several valuable works of art (*e.g.* the Æginetes, the so-called Ilioneus) and attracted Cornelius and other artists to Munich, raised the city during his reign of 23 years to the foremost rank as a school of German art. *Klenze* (d. 1864) was chiefly instrumental in carrying out the architectural plans of the monarch, and he was ably seconded by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. The indefatigable *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848) provided the plastic embellishment, and *Cornelius* (d. 1867) and his pupils enlivened the walls with paintings of a monumental character. The harmony of this period, however, was soon disturbed by a difference between Cornelius and Klenze, and when the king showed that his sympathies were with the latter, Cornelius removed to Berlin. As *Kaulbach* (d. 1874) also for the last ten years of his life worked chiefly at Berlin, and *Schwind* (d. 1874) at the Wartburg, the glory of Munich as an art-centre began gradually to pale. The decline, however, was but transient; for while Munich has lately produced nothing of the first rank in architecture or sculpture, it has maintained its position as a leading school of painting, though under completely altered circumstances. The elder Munich artists were distinguished for their accuracy of drawing and composition, and plumed themselves on having revived the romantic style of art; the latest generation, under the lead of *Karl Piloty* (1826-1886), on the contrary, has fixed its attention chiefly on the study of colouring, and bestows the utmost care upon technical perfection of finish.

Since the beginning of the present century, the population of the city has been quadrupled. In treasures of art Munich is one of the richest cities in Germany. Living is cheaper here than in any other European capital.

The Max-Josephs-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the centre of the traffic of the city, and situated near the line which divides the old quarters from the new, is adorned with the ***Monument of King Max Joseph** (d. 1825), erected by the city on the 25th anniversary of that monarch's accession, modelled by the eminent *Rauch* of Berlin, and cast in bronze by *Stiglmayer*. The colossal statue in a sitting posture rests on a pedestal adorned with reliefs emblematical of Agriculture, Art, Constitution, and Religious Toleration.

The N. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is occupied by the royal **Palace** (Pl. E, F, 4), which consists of three parts: on the S. side towards the Platz the *Königsbau*, N. towards the Hofgarten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace.

The **Alte Residenz**, designed by Peter Candid, and erected by Elector Maximilian I. in 1600-1616, comprises four courts, the Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Brunnenhof, and Capellenhof (i. e. courts of the emperor, kitchen, fountain, and chapel). The entrance is by the *Capellenhof* (through the middle portal in the Residenz-Str.). The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (an inscription on the wall). A staircase to the left ascends to the *Hercules Saloon*, where intending visitors to the palace assemble at 11 o'clock (comp. p. 125). To the right of the Capellenhof is the *Grottenhof*, with a fantastic shell-grotto; in the centre Perseus, after B. Cellini. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to a larger court, with fountain-figures of Neptune, etc., from which the Nibelungen Saloons are entered (p. 129). The octagonal *Brunnenhof* is embellished with a statue of Otho of Wittelsbach and other figures in bronze by Peter Candid. The Allerheiligenkirche (p. 130) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hoftheater (p. 129).

The apartments of the Alte Residenz are magnificently fitted up in the style of the 17th century. Visitors are conducted to the *Kaiserzimmer;* the *Grüne Gallerie*, containing Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; the *Bed Chamber*, containing a richly-gilded bed; the *Mirror Cabinet*, with a collection of valuable crystal, etc.; the *Miniature Cabinet*, with miniatures, among them a *St. Jerome by A. Dürer. — The *Trierzimmer* and *Papstzimmer* (adm., see p. 125) contain furniture, tapestry, etc., of the 17th and 18th cent.

The ***Treasury** (admission, see p. 125) contains jewels and precious trinkets, including the Bavarian 'Hausdiamant', a magnificent blue diamond, and the 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black; goblets, orders, regalia, including the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate, captured at Prague in 1620, and the crowns of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint') and his wife Cunigunde, of the year 1010; group of St. George and the Dragon, with the knight in chased gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier 1763-83.

The ***Reiche Capelle** (adm., see p. 125) contains costly objects in gold and silver, many of them of high artistic worth; two miniature altars by Benv. Cellini (?), the enamelled pocket altar of Mary Queen of Scots, about 6 in. in length, and a Descent from the Cross in wax by Michael Angelo.

The ***Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hofgarten, 286 yds. long), a 'building of festive halls', erected in 1832-42 by *Klenze* in the later Italian Renaissance style, possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different provinces of the kingdom. The six saloons of the ground-floor are decorated with encaustic *Mural Paintings from the Odyssey, by *Hiltensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (at present closed).

A broad marble staircase ascends to the first floor from the passage on the E. side of the Küchenhof. Visitors, however, are usually conducted from the Hercules Saloon to the antechambers by a long corridor.

Ante-Chamber: adjoining it, a staircase with six handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg; 2nd ante-chamber with reliefs by *Schwanthaler;* 3rd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hiltensperger.* — Magnificent Ball Room, tribunes supported by marble columns and bearing Caryatides of papier-maché, coloured reliefs (dancing genii) by *Schwanthaler.* Two Card Rooms with thirty-six **Portraits of Beautiful Women* by *Stieler*, whose names the custodian enumerates. — Battle Saloon: Twelve large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805-15. — *Hall of Charlemagne: encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by *Schnorr.* Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius at Pavia victory over the Saxons, felling of the sacred oak and erection of the cross; synod at Frankfurt; coronation; also twelve smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — *Barbarossa Hall, by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, banishment of Henry the Lion, installation of Otho of Wittelsbach, reconciliation with Pope Alex. III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by *Schwanthaler.* — *Hapsburg Saloon, chiefly by *Schnorr:* Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial sceptre; victory over Ottokar of Bohemia; Rhenish robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. Frieze by *Schwind*, representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — *Throne Saloon. Twelve magnificent gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to Charles XII. of Sweden, here form a very imposing and appropriate termination to the suite.

The **Königsbau** (façade towards the Max-Josephs-Platz, 154 yds. long), erected in 1826-33 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence, but of inferior effect owing to some necessary deviations from the original plan, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art (not accessible).

The S.W. apartments on the ground-floor (entered from the Grottenhof, p. 128) are adorned with the maguificent *Nibelungen Frescoes by *Schnorr*, begun in 1846. The last room was painted by his pupils in 1867. In the lunettes, numerous smaller paintings.

Entrance Hall: the principal persons of the poem, right, Sigfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; left, Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Sigmund and Sigelinde, Sigfried's parents; next, King Atila and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. Marriage Hall: Sigfried's return from the war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Sigfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opposite, by the window, the delivery of the girdle. Hall of Treachery: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Sigfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Sigfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen proved to be the murderer by the corpse beginning to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. Hall of Revenge: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild expostulates with Volker and Hagen; combat on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. Over the doors: the last combat of the heroes; Hagen brought before Chriemhild by Dietrich; Atila's lament. Hall of Mourning: Burial of the fallen heroes; the sad tidings conveyed to Burgundy; Bishop Pilgram causes mass to be sung for the repose of the dead.

The **Hof- und -National-Theater** (Pl. F, 4), on the E. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz (performances, see p. 124), the largest in Germany, accommodating 2400 spectators, was originally erected by

Fischer (d. 1822), but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by *Klenze* within eleven months. It is 145 ft. high, 190 ft. broad, and 225 ft. deep; the stage measures 95 ft. in breadth by 115 ft. in depth. The pediment of the Corinthian colonnade is adorned with frescoes designed by Schwanthaler (in the upper, Pegasus and the Horæ; in the lower, Apollo and the Muses). The arrangements of the interior merit inspection (adm. see p. 125). Visitors are conducted through the building, and to the roof (fine survey of the town and environs) in about $1^1/_2$ hr. — Between the Hof-Theater and the Allerheiligenkirche is situated the Residenz-Theater (Pl. 95), tastefully decorated in the rococo style (room for 800 spectators).

The ***Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (All Saints' Church), or *Court Chapel* (Pl. 41; adm. see p. 126; entrance on the E. side of the Palace, next door to the Residenz-Theater), erected in 1837 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine style, with Romanesque façade, is a perfect gem of taste and magnificence. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by *Hess* and his pupils, emblematical of the Trinity. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner. — During divine service the chapel can only be entered from the Brunnenhof (p. 128).

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the **Hofgarten** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), or palace-garden, planted with trees, and bounded on two sides by open **Arcades,** which are adorned with faded frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted in 1827-34. Opposite the middle of the W. side is a fountain with a nymph in bronze by *Schwanthaler*.

By the entrances next to the Palace are three frescoes by *Kaulbach*, representing Bavarian rivers (Danube and Rhine, Main and Isar) and Bavaria. The historical frescoes on the W. side represent events from the history of Bavaria, and were executed by pupils of Cornelius; beyond them are masterly landscapes from Italy and Sicily by *Karl Rottmann* (d. 1850). Each scene has its name annexed. The distichs over the pictures are by King Lewis I. On the N. side, at the top, are thirty-nine small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, from sketches by *P. Hess* (p. 156). — In the niches on the N. side, on the right of the egress towards the English Garden, are the labours of Hercules in colossal woodengroups, executed by *R. Boos* in the 17th cent., restored in 1852.

The ground-floor of the N. wing contains the **Museum of Plaster Casts** of classic sculptures (adm., see p. 125), a tolerably extensive collection, affording a survey of the development of the plastic art from the 6th cent. before Christ down to the present day (Conservator, Prof. Brunn). Catalogue 30 pf. — The **Ethnographical Museum** occupies seven rooms on the upper floor, to the left of the outlet towards the English Garden (adm. see p. 125; Conservator Prof. Wagner). Catalogue 50 pf. — Opposite, to the right of the entrance to the English Garden, is the entrance to the **Art Union,** or *Kunstverein* (Pl. F, 3: adm., see

p. 125), the oldest and largest in Germany (estab. 1823), containing paintings and sculptures by living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

At the back of the Alte Residenz (p. 128), in the Marstall-Platz, are the Royal **Coach Houses and Harness Rooms** (*Hofwagenburg;* adm., see p. 126), containing an extensive collection of vehicles belonging to rulers of Bavaria in the 17-19th cent., the most noteworthy of which are the *State Sledges and Carriages of King Lewis II.

Most of the buildings in the handsome **Ludwigs-Strasse** (Pl. F, E, 4-1), originated by King Lewis I., 50 yds. in width, and $^3/_4$ M. in length, are in various forms of the Renaissance style, constructed, like the Basilica, of brick and stone skilfully combined.

The **Feldherrnhalle** (Pl. E, 4), or *Hall of the Generals*, at the S. end, a copy of Orcagna's Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence, erected in 1844 by *Gärtner*, contains the statues of Tilly and Wrede, both by *Schwanthaler*. Military music here daily at noon (p. 124).

The **Church of the Theatines** (Pl. E, 4), erected 1661-75 in the debased Italian style, overladen with decoration, contains the Royal Vaults, in which Emp. Charles VII. also reposes. The façade dates from 1767. Pictures in the interior by *Tintoretto*, *Zanchi*, *Carl Loth*, *Cignani*, and others. To the right is the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864). To the left in the sacristy is an Entombment by *Hess*.

In the Odeons-Platz rises the equestrian **Statue of Lewis I.** (d. 1868), by *Widnmann*, erected by the 'grateful city of Munich' in 1862. — The **Palace of Count Arco-Zinneberg,** Odeons-Platz I, next the Odeon, contains an interesting **Collection of Antlers* (adm. p. 125), with many fine and curious specimens. To the left is the **Odeon** (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1828 by *Klenze*, and destined for concerts and balls; one of the apartments is fitted up as an **English Chapel** (see p. 124). The ceiling of the concert-room is decorated with frescoes by *Kaulbach* and others, the orchestra with busts of celebrated composers (partly concealed by the organ).

Adjoining, on the N. side of the square, on the left, stands the **Palace of the Prince Regent Luitpold**, formerly that of the *Duke of Leuchtenberg* (Pl. E, 3), erected by *Klenze*. Opposite (Fürsten-Str. 1) is the *Palace of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand.* Then, farther to the N. in the Ludwigs-Strasse (left), the **Palace of Duke Max** (Pl. E, 3), by *Klenze*, with frescoes by *Langer*, *Kaulbach*, and *Zimmermann*, and a marble frieze representing the myth of Bacchus, by *Schwanthaler;* right, the **War Office** (Pl. F, 2, 3), also by *Klenze*.

The ***Royal Library** (Pl. F, 2; adm. see p. 125), built in 1832-42 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine style, the steps adorned with colossal statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, is magnificently and appropriately fitted up. Imposing **Staircase;* above, on each side, is a gallery, borne by 16 marble columns; on the walls

are medallion-portraits of celebrated poets and scholars. At the entrance to the library are statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by *Schwanthaler*. The library, one of the most extensive in Europe, comprises upwards of 1,000,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological and biblical literature and German MSS. The most interesting rarities are exhibited in glass-cases in a separate saloon *(Cimeliensaal)*.

First Case: Specimens of substances used to write on; bronze and wax tablets, papyrus, parchment, palimpsests, cotton and linen paper, palm-leaves, bark, woven materials. Also brazen *tabulae honestae missionis*, or certificates of honourable discharge of Roman soldiers; No. 2. *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters. — Second: 12. *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Great, made in Spain by order of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 484-506. — Third: Earliest German MSS. 20. *Liber de inventione S. Crucis*, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; 23. The *Heliand*, a harmony of the Gospels in early Low German (the gospels in alliterative verse); 24. *Otfried of Weissenburg's* Gospel in verse, written at Freising, 883-906; 26. Oldest (13th cent.) MS. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, from the monastery of Hohenembs near Bregenz; 27. *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strassburg, MS. of 1240, with paintings; 28. *Parcival and Titurel*, by Wolfram von Eschenbach, with paintings. — Fourth: 34. Koran on parchment with gold letters; 35. Miniature Koran, the smallest MS. in the collection; 36. *Shah Nameh*, Persian epic by Firdusi. A drawer contains the tournament-book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria, painted in 1541-44. — Fifth: *38. '*Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*', translation made in 1409 for Prince John of France, with admirable miniatures by Fouqué. — Sixth: 40. Prayer-book of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian; 41. Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Memling; 42. Latin prayer-book with illustrations, executed by Sinibaldi of Florence in 1485; all three richly bound and decorated with silver, pearls, and enamel; 46. Jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, the miniature-paintings by Hans Müelich; 47 Calendarium of the 16th cent. by Bruegel (?); 48. Prayer-book of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria by Clovio (1574); *50. Prayer-book of the Emp. Maximilian, with marginal drawings by Albert Dürer and Cranach. — Sixth, *a.*: Two folios of the penitential psalms of David set to music by Orlando di Lasso, and illuminated with admirable miniatures by Hans Müelich. — Seventh: *55. *Codex Aureus*, written in gold letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. — Eighth: *56-60. Four Books of Gospels and a missal of Emp. Henry II. (1024), presented to the cathedral of Bamberg. — Ninth and Tenth: Specimens of the first attempts at printing, including a copy of the first Latin Bible printed by Gutenberg and Fust at Mayence, probably between 1450 and 1455. Stereotype plate of 1553. In a drawer below the ninth case is an edition of Luther's translation of the Bible, containing large coloured portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Elector Augustus I. of Saxony, painted by the younger Cranach.

The Bavarian *National Archives*, stored in the fire-proof chambers on the ground-floor of the Library, include an interesting collection of medals and of impressions of the seals of German emperors, princes, and noblemen (shown on application).

The ***Ludwigskirche** (Pl. F, 2), erected in 1829-44 in the Italian Romanesque style by *Gärtner*, is a handsome cruciform structure. Façade flanked with two towers 234 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of variegated tiles. Above the portal Christ and the four Evan-

gelists, statues by *Schwanthaler*. The entire wall at the back of the high-altar is covered with the *Last Judgment, the largest fresco of the artist *Cornelius*, 66 ft. high, 40 ft. broad; the light in the church, however, is so subdued that the picture is only seen to advantage about noon on bright days. The other frescoes were designed by Cornelius, and executed by his pupils: on the vaulting of the principal choir, God the Father as Creator of the world; right side of choir, the Adoration of the Magi; left side, the Crucifixion. On the keystone of the vaulting at the centre of the cross, the Dove as an emblem of the Holy Ghost; in the sections around are patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs. The low aisles are divided into three chapels on each side. In the adjacent grounds (entrance by the gate on the left) are frescoes by *Fortner* at the different shrines.

Opposite the church is the **Blind Asylum** (Pl. F, 2), erected by *Gärtner* in 1834-38 in the Florentine style. The portals are embellished with statues of SS. Rupert, Benno, Ottilia, and Lucia, the patron-saints of the blind.

The **University** (Pl. F, 1) on the left, the *Priests' Seminary*, or *Georgianum*, opposite to it, and the *Max-Joseph School*, erected by *Gärtner*, form a large square, intersected by the Ludwigs-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome, and with pleasure-grounds. The university (2500 stud.), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (p. 117), was transferred to Landshut (p. 119) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains upwards of 300,000 vols. (open daily, 9-12).

The ***Siegesthor** (Pl. F, 1), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army', begun by *Gärtner* in 1843, and completed by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome, and is surmounted by 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, a group in bronze designed by *Wagner* (comp. p. 154). Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls basreliefs, representing warlike exploits (below) and the different provinces of the kingdom (above). This fine structure forms an appropriate termination to the handsome Ludwigs-Strasse.

Beyond the Siegesthor, to the left, is the imposing new ***Academy of Art**, built in the Italian Renaissance style from designs by *Neureuther*. (Director, F. A. v. Kaulbach.) — Farther on in the Schwabing road, to the left, is the *Palace of Prince Leopold*.

On the S. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is the **Post Office** (Pl. E, 4, 5). The façade towards the Platz was constructed by *Klenze* in 1836. The open arcade supported by columns contains six paintings of horses on a red ground in the Pompeian style, by *Hiltensperger*. The original façade of the building towards the Residenz-Str. is in the Italian palatial style (1740). — To the right a short street leads to the *Alte Hof*, the oldest palace of the Dukes of Bavaria, erected

in 1253, and now occupied by public offices. A passage to the left in front of it leads to the *Hofbräuhaus*, or 'Court Brewery' (Pl. F, 5).

The broad ***Maximilians-Strasse** (Pl. F, G, H, 5), nearly $^3/_4$ M. in length, beginning at the Max-Josephs-Platz, and extending E. across the Maximilians-Brücke to the suburb of Haidhausen, was erected by desire of King Max in an entirely novel style of domestic architecture. First, on the right, is the *Mint* (Pl. 68), with arcades embellished with statues. About 400 paces farther on, the street expands into a long Platz, laid out in pleasure-grounds; on the left the *Government Buildings* (Pl. G, 5), on the right the *National Museum* (see below). In the centre rise four monuments: to the left a *Statue of General Deroy* (Pl. 19), who was killed at Polozk in 1812, designed by *Halbig*; adjoining it, that of *Count Rumford* (d. 1814), founder of the English Garden, by Zumbusch. Opposite is the *Statue of Schelling*, the philosopher (d. 1854), designed by Brugger; beside which rises that of *Fraunhofer*, the celebrated optician (d. 1826), by Halbig.

The ***Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. F, G, 5; adm. see p. 125), founded by King Max II. in 1855, contains an extremely rich collection of objects illustrative of the progress of civilisation and art. The building was erected in 1858-66 from the design of Riedel. The central portion, 105 ft. in height, is surmounted by a 'Bavaria' with the lion, in zinc. The façade is richly adorned with caryatides, statues, reliefs, and other enrichments. Director, *Prof. Riehl.*

The Bavarian National Museum contains objects of art of every kind, dating from the Roman period down to the present day, and representing every civilised country, special prominence being assigned to Bavaria. The plans suspended at the entrance afford a general outline of the arrangement of the museum. The collections are divided into two principal sections: 1. *General Chronological Collection* of the products of human industry from the early centuries of the Christian era to the present day; 2. *Special Collections*, illustrating special branches of art or industry, and too extensive to be embraced in the General Collection. The *General Collection* begins to the right on the ground-floor, and is continued on the second floor; the *Special Collections* occupy the left side of the ground-floor and the thirty rooms on the first floor. The apartments of the first floor are also embellished with large *Mural Paintings*, illustrating the history of Bavaria. At the back of the building is a GARDEN, which contains a series of monuments extending from the Roman period to the 18th cent. (the most remarkable is the *Group of Mars and Venus in bronze, by Hubert Gerhard, 1580). The Museum farther includes an extensive *Library of Technical Works* and a copying-room, the use of which is granted to artists and students on application. The larger groups and other objects of greatest importance in the various sections are provided with inscriptions.

GROUND FLOOR. In the *Vestibule* are cannon, a relief of St. George, and in the centre the stone monument of a Count of Hag (d. 1566), with a recumbent figure. The rooms to the *left* of the entrance contain the following SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (see above): 1. Metal ornaments; utensils in bronze, copper, brass, and tin; modern work in metal; tapestry. 2. Smith's work; two Roman mosaic pavements; Roman altar; tapestry. 3-5. Iron ornaments and other articles. 6-9. Plaster casts. 7. Several ornamented tin coffins from the burial vault of the princes of Pfalz-Neuburg at Lauingen (p. 99). 10. Specimens of wood-carving from 1450 to 1820.

To the right of the entrance is the department of *Mediæval Art, the objects in which range from the early Christian epoch to the beginning of the 16th century. They consist of architectural fragments, statues, monuments with reliefs, mural paintings, easel-paintings, stained glass; articles of church-furniture, such as altars, choir-stalls, priedieu's, and procession-poles, and also smaller ecclesiastical objects, such as chalices, crucifixes, monstrances, reliquaries, censers, candelabra, reading-desks, and ritual-books with choice miniatures. Among the most noteworthy objects are the following: *Room I.* Group of ivory carvings, including a small tablet of the 5th cent. with reliefs of the Holy Sepulchre and the Ascension; jewel-casket of the Carlovingian period, from Bamberg; enamel-work on metal, of the 11th and 12th centuries; mural paintings from the monastery of Rebdorf (13th cent.); stained glass from Seligenthal (1250); figures of the Apostles in stone from Wessobrunn, of the same period. — *Room II.* Memorial stones with reliefs; small reliquary-altar, with paintings in tempera. — *Room III.* Winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim (1380-1420); altar of the 15th cent., of the richest Gothic construction and tapering towards the top. — *Room IV.* Large triple altar from the old Franciscan church at Bamberg (1429); stained glass from the Cathedral of Ratisbon. — *Room V.* Ceiling and panelling from the old Weavers' Hall at Augsburg (1457); figures of the twelve Apostles in wood from Lübeck. — *Room VI.* Large piece of Flemish tapestry, representing the Nativity and Adoration of the Child in a landscape (1470-1500); No. 7. (under the window) original model for a monument to Lewis with the Beard of Bavaria (1429). — *Room VII.* Rich Gothic ceiling in linden-wood from a saloon in the castle of Oberhaus near Passau; handsome carved cabinets; bedsteads; works in mother-of-pearl; the celebrated parchment prayer-books with paintings by Hans Memling. — *Room VIII.* Stair-case and gallery from Alt-Ötting (15th cent.); altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (15th cent.). — *Room IX.* (in seven sections). Wooden statuettes of the twelve Apostles, by Tilman Riemenschneider (about 1480); Death of the Virgin, a group carved in wood, from Ingolstadt (1490-1500); two procession-poles of the Fishermen's Guild of Ingolstadt; altar with gilded carving and paintings, by Michael Pacher of Bruneck (about 1479); other altars, choir-stalls, etc. — *Room X.* Winged altar carved in oak, from Calcar (1470-1500); Flemish tapestry worked in gold thread with allegorical representations; winged altar of 1575.

The staircase, adorned with weapons and reliefs, ascends hence to the First Floor, which contains the Historical Frescoes and the remainder of the Special Collections (see above). To the right is the Collection of Costumes, Weapons, and Ornaments of different periods, chronologically arranged: articles found in tombs of the Teutonic and Roman periods; golden shield-boss from Schifferstadt in the Palatinate (9th or 10th cent.); Dalmatica of Emp. Henry the Saint (d. 1024); Mitre from the monastery of Seligenthal; painted shields and targes; armour of Count von Preysing and Baron von Freiberg from Hohenaschau; German helmets; the gilt armour of Diether von Raitenau, Bishop of Salzburg; ornamented swords and wheel-lock muskets belonging to Elector Max I. and others; Tilly's coat; wedding cloak of Duke Albert V.; costume and ornaments found in the graves of the Counts-Palatine of Neuburg; costumes of the patricians of Imperial German cities and their wives; collection of models of the cannon used in the Thirty Years' War; Oriental weapons, captured at Belgrade by Max Emanuel; relics of Frederick the Great; Napoleon's sword. — Ornaments and garments of the Bavarian sovereigns, Max Joseph I., Lewis I. and his consort Theresa, and Max II., of Otho, King of Greece and his wife, and of Fieldmarshal Wrede. — Collection of musical instruments from the 14th to the 19th century. Specimens of Nuremberg bismuth-paintings and brazier's work. Original goldsmith's models from the 15th to the 19th century. Toys of the same period. Collection of old ship-models, including a model of one of the vessels fitted out against Algiers in 1541 by Charles V.

The Central Saloon contains plans and models of Munich and other Bavarian towns; Schiller's writing-table. — The first room to the left of

the entrance contains the Textile Collection, consisting of lace, embroidery, and various materials for dress. Next to it is the Ceramic Collection, extending from the Roman period to the present time, and including specimens of all the chief manufactories of the world. The end of this wing is occupied by the Glass Collection, which also includes specimens from the Roman period down to our own day.

The SECOND FLOOR contains works of art of the *RENAISSANCE AND MODERN TIMES. The staircase is embellished with a fine wooden ceiling from the château at Dachau, and tapestry from cartoons by Raphael. The various rooms are hung with tapestry executed after the works of different masters (from Flanders, Germany, France), and contain ceilings from Dachau, Neuburg, Donauwörth, and the Royal Palace at Munich. Among the choicest contents are: *Room I.* Finely ornamented drinking-cups and utensils of various kinds, carvings in ivory, small wood-carvings by Hagenauer. — *Room II.* Cast of the monument of St. Sebald by *Peter Vischer* at Nuremberg, and (No. 3.) an original bronze slab by *Vischer*. (No. 4.) Bronze figure of a kneeling man by *Vischer*. Bridal casket of the Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria. — *Room III.* Vessels in Limoges enamel by P. Reymond and P. Cortoy (1558-62). *Silver-gilt hammer, executed from the design of Michael Angelo for the use of Pope Julius III. at the opening of the great Jubilee Festival in 1550. — *Room IV.* Altars of carved wood, and embellished in various manners. Tables of Hispano-Moresco workmanship, — *Room V.* In the centre a boudoir of a Countess Fugger from the château at Donauwörth, preserved entire. — *Room VI.* Artistic cabinets and ornaments. — *Room VII.* Table of Kelheim stone, elaborately engraved with portraits, arms, perpetual calender, etc.; two tables in Scagliolawork (imitation of mosaic); carved furniture. — *Room VIII.* Two cabinets in tortoise-shell and Florentine mosaic. Cabinets of ivory, silver, enamel, and lapis lazuli. Vessels of rock crystal set in gold and enamel. — *Room IX.* Mosaics and furniture. — *Room XII.* Gilded ceiling from the palace at Munich. Large silver watches from Augsburg. — *Room XV.* *Ivory carvings, including examples of Elhafen and Simon Troger. *Cabinet for coins by Angermeyer of Weilheim (1624). — *Rooms XVI.-XVIII.* Tapestry from the Munich manufactory. — *Room XIX.* First attempts at a resuscitation of the art of staining glass. Relics of Max I. Joseph, Lewis I., and Max II.

At the end of the prolongation of the street stands the magnificent ***Monument of King Maximilian II.** (d. 1864), erected by his 'faithful people' in 1875. The colossal figure of the king in his coronation robes (16½ ft. high) stands upon a granite pedestal, 26 ft. in height, rising in stages. In his right hand he holds the roll of the constitution, in his left a sword. At the base of the pedestal sit allegorical figures of Peace, Enlightenment, Strength (Power of Defence), and Justice; at the upper angles are four figures of children bearing the Bavarian coat-of-arms and wreaths of laurel. The figures are all in gilded bronze, cast by *Miller* from models by *Zumbusch*.

The **Maximilianeum** (Pl. H, 5), situated on the *Gasteighöhe*, on the right bank of the Isar, beyond the *Maximiliansbrücke* (constructed by Zenetti in 1859-64), forms a suitable termination to this handsome street. This institution was founded by King Max II. to give advanced instruction to students who have shown special aptitude for the civil service. The architect was *Bürklein*. Admission, see p. 125.

A broad circular approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner

towers. This point commands a beautiful view of the river, the city, and the mountains. The hall and staircase are handsome.

Three rooms on the upper floor contain thirty large oil paintings, illustrative of the most momentous events in the history of the world; adjoining these on the right and left are two saloons adorned with frescoes.

Entrance Hall: left, 1. *Cabanel*, The Fall of man; right, 2. *Müller*, Mahomet's entry into Mecca. — Room to the left. Wall of the entrance: *3. *Richter*, Construction of the Pyramids. To the right: 4. *Otto*, Banquet at Susa; *5. *Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis; 6. *Foltz*, Age of Pericles; 7. *Hiltensperger*, Olympian Games; 8. *A. Müller*, Alexander the Great at Susa; 9. *Conräder*, Fall of Carthage; 10. *Schraudolph*, Nativity; 11. *Gunkel*, Battle of Arminius; 12. *Hiltensperger*, Age of Augustus; 13. *Hauschild*, Crucifixion; 14. *Deger*, Ascension. — Room to the right. Entrance-wall: 15. *Köckert*, Haroun al-Raschid. On the left: 16. *F. Kaulbach*, Charlemagne; 17. *Echter*, Battle on the Lechfeld; 18. *Schwoiser*, Henry IV. at Canossa; 19. *Piloty*, Godfrey de Bouillon; 20. *Foltz*, Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion; 21. *Ramberg*, Emp. Frederick II. at Palermo; 22. *Kreling*, Lewis the Bavarian; 23. *Schnorr*, Luther; 24. *Piloty*, Queen Elizabeth of England; 25. *Piloty*, Elector Maximilian I.; 26. *Kotzebue*, Peter the Great; 27. *Adam*, Battle of Zorndorf; 28. *Pauwels*, Louis XIV.; 29. *E. Hess*, Washington; 30. *P. Hess*, Battle of Leipsic.

The external 'loggie' and side-rooms contain busts and portraits of eminent philanthropists, inventors, generals, and statesmen.

On both sides of the Maximilianeum are the ***Gasteig Promenades,** laid out under King Max II. from the designs of *Effner*. They extend up the Isar as far as the stone bridges, and downwards to Bogenhausen (p. 156). — To the E. of the Maximilianeum lies the suburb of *Haidhausen*, with the **Church of St. John** (Pl. H. 6), a modern Gothic edifice erected in 1853-62; central tower, 280 ft. high. The interior, which is without aisles, is tastefully decorated, and has groined vaulting, marble altars, and stained-glass windows in the choir.

The handsome *Brienner-Strasse* leads straight from the Odeons-Platz towards the W. to the Propylæa and the Glyptothek. The Wittelsbacher Platz to the right is adorned with the equestrian ***Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (Pl. E, 3), the founder and chief (d. 1651) of the Roman Catholic League, and conqueror at the Weisse Berg near Prague, designed by *Thorvaldsen* in 1839, and cast by *Stiglmayer* with the metal of captured Turkish cannon.

At the E. end of the Maximilians-Platz (p. 164) is a *Statue of Schiller* by Widnmann, erected in 1863. To the right, farther on, is the **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. E, 3), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-50 from plans by *Gärtner*. This was the residence of Lewis I. from his abdication down to his death (1868). Visitors are admitted on application to the castellan (to the right in the court). The court and the staircase are worthy of inspection.

In the centre of the *Karolinenplatz* (Pl. D, 3) rises an **Obelisk**, 104 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of guns captured in war, 31 tons in weight, and erected by Lewis I. in 1833 to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war.

The Barer-Strasse on the right leads from the Karolinen-Platz to the Old and New Pinakothek.

The ** **Old Pinakothek** (*i. e.* 'Repository of Pictures', from the Greek; Pl. D, 2; admission, see p. 128), erected in 1826-36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style, to some extent resembling the Vatican, is adorned on the S. side, on the attic story above, with twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from sketches by *Schwanthaler*. It contains upwards of 1400 pictures, arranged chronologically and according to schools, in twelve large saloons, lighted from above, and twenty-three cabinets. The name of the painter is attached to each picture. Catalogue 1 m. 50 pf. The cabinets should be visited immediately after the rooms to which they belong, in order to preserve the historical sequence. Director, *Prof. von Reber*.

Origin of the Collection. This fine national gallery has been developed from the union of three different collections. As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were distinguished for their love of art, and amassed numerous paintings. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an enthusiastic admirer of Dürer, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's finest works. In the year 1805 this collection was extensively increased by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf Gallery, which had been founded by the Electors of the Palatinate. The object of this removal was to save the collection from being carried off to Paris. The numerous examples of Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent., including the imposing Rubens collection, formed part of the Düsseldorf Gallery. The third great constituent part of the Pinakothek is the *Boisserée Collection*, consisting of works of the lower Rhenish school rescued by the brothers Sulpice and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from the churches and monasteries which were suppressed at Cologne during the years 1805-1810, and of some important works of the school of the Van Eycks. The addition of this valuable collection to the Pinakothek in 1827 placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. During the reign of King Lewis I. the collection at the Pinakothek was considerably increased, the most important additions being the Wallerstein collection, secured in 1828, and several valuable works purchased at different times in Italy.

The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are on the whole scantily represented in the Munich Gallery; probably the most important example is the Madonna by *Francesco Francia* (Room VIII., No. 1039). The finest of the works by *Raphael* is undoubtedly the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cab. XIX., 1050), painted in his Florentine period; the contemporary Madonna of the Canigiani family (R. VIII., 1049) has suffered greatly from cleaning, the angels at the top having entirely vanished. There exist several replicas of the Madonna della Tenda (Cab. XIX., 1051), at Turin and elsewhere, but the Munich example is generally considered the best. The portrait of Bindo Altoviti (R. VIII., 1052), which has been freely retouched, was formerly regarded by some authorities as a portrait of Raphael himself. Of the five works ascribed to *Correggio*, none can be regarded as thoroughly authenticated. The best example of the Venetian school is the Christ crowned with thorns by *Titian* (R. IX., 1114). *Murillo's* Beggar Boys, perhaps the most popular work in the gallery, does not require attention drawn to it. Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Roger van der Weyden's* Triptych

(R. II., 101, 102, 103) and St. Luke (R. II., 100), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (Cab. III., 116), the winged altar-pieces and the triptych by *Bouts* (C. III., 107-111), and the Adoration of the Magi by *Gerard David* (R. II., 118). The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries are chiefly attractive to the professional eye, while on the other hand several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these German masters stands *Holbein the Elder*, to whom the altar-piece with St. Sebastian (R. III., 209-211) is now again, and rightly, ascribed. *Dürer's* Four Apostles, or the 'Four Temperaments' (R. III., 247, 248), deserve and repay the closest study, especially the magnificent St. Paul in the famous white robe, which is unrivalled in its plastic modelling. The Battle of Arbela (C. V., 290) by *Albrecht Altdorfer* (ca. 1480-1538), remarkable for its almost fantastic excess of realism, the Finding of the Cross (R. III., 267) by the rare master *Barthel Beham* (d. 1540), and the Portrait (C. IV., 286) by *Baldung Grien* are also worthy of notice. Of the altar-pieces formerly attributed to *Grünewald* (R. III., 281 seq.) it is now generally allowed that No. 281 alone is by this artist, while the others are painted in the style of Cranach.

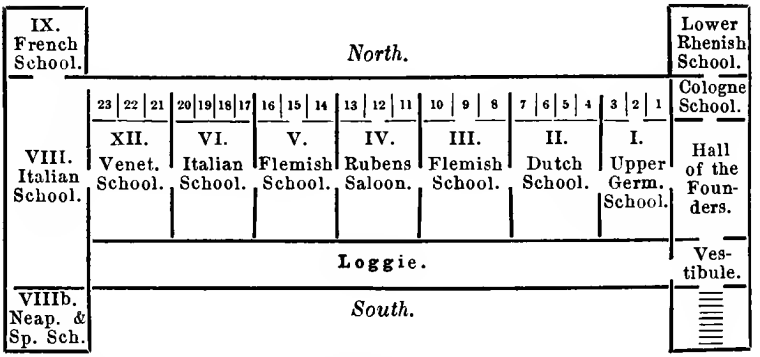
Next to Antwerp and Vienna, Munich offers the traveller the best opportunity of becoming acquainted with the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the eighty-nine pictures in this gallery which were formerly catalogued under his name, there are certainly numerous school-pieces and many works of merely mediocre value, but they also include several of the finest productions of this most fertile master. The vast range of his imaginative powers may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion Hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with garlands of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the fine Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil, *Van Dyck*, is also well represented by several portraits (R. VII., 844, 845). The Descent from the Cross (C. VIII., 326) is the finest among the numerous examples of *Rembrandt*. The canvases of *Adrian Brouwer* (C. XVI., 879, 883, 885, 893) deserve attention, were it only for their comparative rarity, and the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* are also noteworthy. The works of the Italian painters of the 17th cent. are generally passed by with scanty notice, but the Ascensions of *Guido Reni* and *Cignani*, at least, do not merit this fate. The Mourning over the body of Christ by *N. Poussin* (R. XII., 1321) is a work of great beauty.

Entrance Hall. Portraits of the founders, from Elector John William (d. 1719) to King Lewis I. (d. 1868). — We then turn to the right into the —

Lower Rhenish and Early Netherlandish Schools (Rooms I. and II., Cab. I-III). — I. Room. To the right, 9-18. *School of*

Meister Stephan, Wings of a shrine from Heisterbach with representations of events from the Annunciation to the Gift of Tongues and Death of the Virgin, and figures of saints; 31-33. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, The Apostles; 3, 4. *Stephan Lochner*, Saints; *1. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (?), St. Veronica with the napkin.

II. Room. To the right (S.): *55, 56, 57. *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (*Jan Joest* of Calcar), Triptych, in the centre Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors with their patron-saints. — E. wall: *118. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Magi; 97, 98. *Coxie*, The Virgin Mary, John the Baptist (copies of figures in the Ghent altar-piece by Hubert van Eyck); *134. *Quentin Massys* (?), Pietà; 86, 87. *B. de Bruyn*, Christ taking leave of Mary, Resurrection. — N. wall: 169, 170. *J. van Hemessen*, Call of Matthew, Isaac



blessing Jacob. — W. wall: *101, 102, 103. *Rogier van der Weyden the Elder*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, on the wings Annunciation and Presentation.

'No picture of the master is more imbued with religious feeling; none is more happily arranged and carried out.' — '*The Early Flemish Painters*' by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

Above, 162, 163, 164. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, Adoration of the Magi; *100. *Rogier van der Weyden*, St. Luke painting a portrait of the Virgin; above, 139. *Marinus van Roymerswale*, Room of a lawyer; 136. *School of Quentin Massys*, The two tax-gatherers. — S. wall: *48, 49, 50. The so-called *Master of the Boisserée St. Bartholomew* or of the *Altar of the Holy Cross* (in the Cologne Museum), Triptych: in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia; on the wings SS. Christina, James, John, and Margaret.

Cabinet I. To the right (W.): 28. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, Assumption; 5. *School of Meister Stephan*, Madonna in a bower of pinks; 27. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, Visitation. — S. wall: 29. *Cologne Master*, Coronation of the Virgin; *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 23. Nativity of the Virgin, 22. Meeting

of Joachim and Anna, 34. Crucifixion. — E. wall: *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 24. Purification in the Temple, 26. Annunciation, 25. Marriage of the Virgin; 2. *School of Meister Wilhelm*, Virgin enthroned.

Cabinet II. To the left (E.): *Flemish School*, 126. St. George, 125. Madonna; 89. 80-88. *Barth. Bruyn*, Saints; 140. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 153. *J. Mostaert*, Presentation in the Temple; 161. *Flemish Master*, Nativity; 152. *Mostaert*, Adoration of the Magi. — S. wall: 58. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Crucifixion; 143. *Patinir* (?), St. Rochus; 123. *Netherlands School*, Madonna. — W. wall: Portraits, chiefly by unknown masters; 68-72. *B. Bruyn*, Altar-piece; 133. *Quentin Massys*, Portrait of Jehan Carandolet.

Cabinet III. To the left (E.): 110,111. *Dierick Bouts*, Two wings belonging to the Last Supper in the church of St. Peter at Louvain: Abraham and Melchisedech and Gathering manna; *107, 108, 109. *Dierick Bouts*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, at the sides SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; 115. *Memling*, St. John the Baptist; 155. *Gossaert*, Madonna. — S. wall: 151. *J. Mostaert* (?), Repose on the Flight into Egypt; *Herri met de Bles*, 146. Adoration of the Magi, 147. Triptych; *Lucas van Leyden*, *148. Virgin with Mary Magdalene and St. John, *149. Annunciation. — W. wall: 117. *Gerard David*, Madonna with St. Catharine and other saints; *114. *Hugo van der Goes*, Annunciation.

**116. *Memling*, The seven Joys of Mary (1480).

'We feel at once, in looking at this picture, the absence of linear perspective and atmosphere; yet the episodes are so complete in themselves, and so cleverly arranged and executed, that they produce a deep impression; and the colours are so bright, so clear, and so admirably contrasted, that we necessarily yield to a grateful sense of rest'. — *C. & C.*

145. *Herri met de Bles*, Annunciation.

Upper German (Franconian and Swabian) Schools (R. III.; Cab. IV. and V.). — III. Room. To the left (E.): *240, *241, *242. *Dürer*, The Paumgartner altar-piece, a Triptych, in the centre the Nativity, on each side the Founders in armour; above, 197, 198, 199, 200. *Holbein the Elder*, Crown of Thorns, Ecce Homo, Bearing of the Cross, Resurrection. — S. wall: *M. Schaffner*, 214. Annunciation, 215. Presentation in the Temple; 231. *M. Wohlgemut*, Crucifixion; above, 258. *Style of Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi; *M. Schaffner*, 216. Pouring out of the Holy Ghost, 217. Death of the Virgin; 229. *M. Wohlgemut*, Resurrection; above, 259. *Style of H. v. Kulmbach*, Resurrection of Christ and Coronation of the Virgin. — W. wall: 209, *210, *211. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych: centre, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; at the sides, SS. Barbara and Elizabeth.

This work may be styled the artist's master-piece, and far transcends any of his previous efforts. Without excessive or violent motion, the picture is full of dramatic power. The head of the saint is well individualised and expressive of a high degree of patient suffering, while the nude body shows careful observation of nature. See '*Holbein und seine Zeit*', by *Professor Alfred Woltmann*.

Above, 225. *H. Burgkmair*, Esther before Ahasuerus; *Holbein the Elder*, 201. Purification in the Temple, 204. Nativity, 202. Annunciation, 203. Visitation; above the door, 278. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, The Woman taken in adultery (afterwards enlarged one-half); 254, 255. *H. von Kulmbach*, Joseph and Zacharias; *238. *Dürer*, Pietà; above, 267. *Barthel Beham*, Invention of the Cross; 205, 206, 207, 208. Works by *Holbein the Elder*. — N. wall: *Dürer*. **247. SS. Peter and John, **248. SS. Paul and Mark (completed in 1526).

The four Apostles are at the same time prototypes of the four 'Complexions', St. John representing the melancholic, St. Peter the phlegmatic, St. Paul the choleric, and St. Mark the sanguine temperament. The panel with SS. Paul and Mark is the finer of the two. St. Paul is one of the most majestic figures ever conceived by the master, and appears as if just on the point of battling for his faith with word or blow. A great deal more labour in the details has been bestowed upon St. Paul than upon the other figures, and it is also the best-preserved. The white mantle is a marvel of plastic painting, and is admirably shaded. — '*Dürer*', by *Prof. Moriz Thausing*.

M. Wohlgemut, 233. Crucifixion, 234. (above the door) Marriage of St. Catharine; 281-285. *Grünewald*, Portions of an altar-piece with figures of saints above life-size; 188, 189. *B. Strigel*, Wings of an altar-piece with portraits of the Rehlingen family, patricians of Augsburg. — E. wall: 271. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Death of Lucretia; *244. *Dürer*, Same subject; 222. *Burgkmair*, St. John; above, 193-196. Works by *Holbein the Elder*.

Cabinet IV. To the left (E.): 223, 234. *School of Ratisbon*, William IV., duke of Bavaria, and his consort Jacobaea; *239. *Dürer*, Portrait of himself (probably painted in 1504-5; the date 1500 is a forgery); 178, 179. *Master of the St. Quirinus*. SS. Cyprian and Cornelius; *Dürer*, 246. Simeon and Lazarus, 245. Joachim and Joseph; 270. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Virgin. — S. wall: *219. *M. Schaffner* (?), Portrait of Appian the mathematician; *H. Burgkmair*, *220. Portrait of Schongauer, 226. St. John the Baptist, 227. St. John the Evangelist; 280. *L. Cranach*, Crucifixion; *212. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of D. Born. — W. wall: 292. *Altdorfer* (?), Pietà; *243. *Dürer*, Portrait of his teacher Wohlgemut; 264. *Schäufelein*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; *289. *Altdorfer* The chaste Susanna; *249. *Dürer*, Portrait of Jacob Fugger; 288. *Altdorfer*, St. George and the Dragon; *174. *Martin Schön*, Nativity, *237. *Dürer*, Portrait of a young man; 277. *Cranach*, Adam and Eve; 291. *Altdorfer*, Virgin; 177. *Zeitblom*, St. Bridget. — N. wall: 268. *B. Beham*, King Louis of Hungary; *H. Baldung Grien*, 286. Margrave Philip of Baden, 287. Margrave Christopher of Baden.

Cabinet V. To the left (E.): 295. *M. Feselen*, Siege of Alesia (in Burgundy) by Cæsar; *236. *Dürer*, Portrait of Oswald Krell (1499); 221. *Burgkmair*, SS. Liberius and Eustace; 269. *Bartel Beham*, Death of Marcus Curtius; 253. *Early Copy after Dürer*, Martyrdom of the ten thousand Christians. — S. wall: 294. *Feselen*,

Cloelia before Porsenna. — W. wall: 228. *Prew*, Scipio winning the battle of Zama; 290. *Altdorfer*, Victory of Alexander the Great at Arbela; 213. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Sir Bryan Tuke; 191. *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian I.

Dutch School (R. IV.; Cab. VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI.). — IV. Room. To the left (E.): 640, 641. *Weenix*, Still-life; 317. *Barth. van der Helst* (?), Admiral van Tromp; 356. *Aart van Gelder*, Portrait of a man. — S. wall: 315, 316, 318(?). *B. van der Helst*, Portraits; 575. *Jan Wynants*, Landscape by morning-light; *359. *Frans Hals* (?), Family portraits; 645. *Weenix*, Birds; 319, 320. *Ravesteyn*, Portraits; 313. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; *580. *Wynants*, Landscape by evening-light; 307. *Bloemaert*, Raising of Lazarus; 322. *De Vries*, Portrait. — W. wall: *338, *339. *Bol*, The painter Govert Flinck and his wife; 554. *J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, Forest-scene; 343. *G. Flinck*, Soldiers gaming; 310. *Honthorst*, St. Peter liberated from prison; 646. *Weenix*, Boar-hunt; *Rembrandt*, *333 (?). Portrait of himself, 325. Portrait of a man in Turkish costume; 335, 336. *Lievensz*, Portraits; 487. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle by evening-light. — N. wall: 647. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 451. *A. van der Werff*, Mary Magdalene; 332. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; 594. *N. Berchem*, Landscape with ruins; 324. *Rembrandt*, Holy Family; 644. *Weenix*, Game; *588. *J. Both*, Autumnal scene; 648. *Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 609. *Beerstraten*, Storm at sea. — E. wall: 566. *Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; 390. *M. Sweerts*, Smokers; 547. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall; 592. *Berchem*, Laban and Jacob.

Cabinet VI. To the left (E.): *A. Cuyp*, 475. Landscape, 474. Officer with a grey horse; 569. *A. van Everdingen* (?), Mountain scene. — S. wall: 491. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 471. *P. Potter*, Cows and goats; 490. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherd at a well. — W. wall: 534. *J. Cuyp* (?), Town on a river; *472. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; *Isaac van Ostade*, 378. Winter-scene, 381. Village-fair; *J. van Goyen*, 535. Landscape, 537. Town on a river; 541, 540. *S. van Ruysdael*, Canal-scenes; 314. *Mierevelt*, Portrait.

Cabinet VII. To the left (E.): 551. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *424 *Metsu*, Twelfth Night. — S. wall: 597. *Berchem*, Landscape. — W. wall: *548. *J. van Ruysdael*, Marshy forest; *478. *K. du Jardin*, The sick goat; *544. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 610. *Bakhuisen*, Antwerp harbour.

Cabinet VIII. To the left (E.): *Rembrandt*, *331. Adoration of the Shepherds, *326. Descent from the Cross, *327. Crucifixion. 348. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple. — S. wall: *583, 584. *J. Both*, Landscapes with Mercury and Juno; 623. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; 401. *Dou*, Old woman cutting bread; *369. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking and smoking. — W. wall: *Rembrandt*, *328. Ascension, *329. Resurrection, *330. Entombment.

This remarkable series of scenes from the history of Christ (including Nos. 331, 326 and 327, see above) was executed in 1633-39 for Prince Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the Entombment, which is painted with a broad and vigorous touch, and is of ample, dry, and granulated impasto. The colouring in general is sombre, and in the background and the figures in the foreground there are shades of brown which recall the Spanish colourists. A powerful effect is produced by the group on which the high light falls, where the colours have been laid on with great freedom. — '*Rembrandt; sa Vie et ses Œuvres*', by *C. Vosmaer.*

585. *Jan* and *Andrew Both*, Card-players; 543. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape.

CABINET IX. To the left (E.): 431. *G. Schalcken*, The ten virgins; 372. *Ostade*, Merry peasants; *545. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 577. *Wynants*, Landscape; *409. *F. van Mieris the Elder*, Eating oysters; 371. *A. Ostade*, Boors brawling; 392. *J. Steen*, Physician feeling the pulse of a patient; *G. Dou*, 403. Old woman eating, 396. Girl with a light at a window, 402. Old woman at a window; 370. *A. Ostade*, Merry peasants; 546. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest scene. — S. wall: *Isaac van Ostade*, 376. Interior of a cottage, 377. Winter-scene; 353. *S. de Koninck*, Jesus in the Temple; 510. *P. Wouwerman*, Grey horse. — W. wall: 419. *F. van Mieris*, Trumpeter; 649. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yard; *388. *Terburg*, Trumpeter bearing a letter to a young lady (replicas at Dresden, Berlin, the Hague, and Amsterdam); 425. *Metsu*, Cook; 539. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 570. *M. Hobbema*, Landscape; *Dou*, 398. Woman selling herrings, *397. Portrait of himself; *389. *Terburg*, Boy with a dog. — N. wall: *G. Schalcken*, 434. Blowing out a candle, 433. Penitent Magdalene.

CABINET X. To the left (E.): *423. *F. van Mieris*, Lady at her mirror; 407. *G. Dou*, Lady at her toilette; 391. *J. Steen*, Card-players quarrelling; *Mieris*, *415. Lady playing the lute, *417. Lady in a swoon, *414. Lady with a parrot; 614. *J. van der Heyden*, Street-scene; *G. Dou*, 393. Old painter (Jürgen Ovens, pupil of Rembrandt) at an easel, 399. Hermit praying. — S. wall: *G. Dou*, 395. Old market-woman, 408, 400. Praying hermits; *550. *J. Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *361. *De Keyser*, Man and wife; 628. *A. van Bayeren*, Still-life; 374. *Ostade*, Man drinking. — W. wall: 404. *G. Dou*, Old woman combing a boy's hair; 553. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Margin of a forest; 427. *Slingeland*, Cradle; *G. Dou*, *394. Quack, 405. Girl emptying a can; *Mieris*, *420. Officer asleep, 422. Boor cutting tobacco; 549. *J. van Ruysdael*, Village-scene during a thaw.

CABINET XI. To the left (E.): *Ph. Wouwerman*, 503. Watering horses, 501. Stable; 488. *A. van de Velde*, Ferry; 652. *J. van Huysum*, Still-life; *496. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Deer-hunt; *582. *Wynants*, Landscape; *653. *Huysum*, Flowers; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 499. Leaving the stable, 513. Draught of fishes. — S. wall: 506. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle ofNördlingen; 613. *Willem van de Velde*, Calm sea; 436. *Eglon van der Neer*, Lady in a faint; 567. *Ever-*

dingen, Storm at sea; 507. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Plundering of a village. — W. wall: 468. *F. van Mieris the Younger*, Fishmonger; 505. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Scene on the ice; *651. *Huysum*, Fruit; *426. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior with woman reading; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 500. Waggoners at a ferry, 508. Sportsmen resting, 502. Wateriug horses; 406. *Dou*, Woman baking cakes.

Flemish School (RR. V., VI., VII.; Cab. XII.-XVI.). — V. Room. To the left (E.): *813. *Jordaens*, The satyr and the peasant. — S. wall: 663. *Neuchâtel*, Neudörfer, the mathematician, and his son; 934. *C. E. Biset*, Picture-gallery; 869. *G. de Crayer*, Madonna enthroned; 664, 665. *Neuchâtel*, Portraits; 944. *Millet*, Landscape; 961. *De Vos*, Bear-hunt. — W. wall: *Snyders*, 957. Two young lions pursuing a roe-deer, 956. Lioness killing a wild-boar. — N. wall: 812. *De Vos*, Family of Ulrich von Hutten; *814. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 925. *Teniers the Younger*, Fair in front of the church of S. Maria dell' Impruneta in Florence, a large picture containing 1138 figures, much retouched; *955. *Snyders*, Still-life. — E. wall: 729. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel*, Madonna in a garland of flowers; 661. *A. Mor*(?), Portrait; 954. (above the door) *Snyders*, Poultry-dealer.

VI. Room, with the adjoining Cabinet XII. (see p. 146), contains exclusively works of Rubens or at least works from his studio. To the left (E.): *734. Lion-hunt; 756. Mars crowned by Victory. — S. wall: *737. Perdition of lost souls; 724. Seneca; *752. Meleager and Atalante; 751. Jacob and Esau; *782. Portraits of Rubens and his first wife, Isabella Brant; 726. Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; *735. The Last Judgment, large size; *794. Portrait of his second wife, Helena Fourment; 750. SS. Peter and Paul; *757. Massacre of the Innocents; *784. Earl and Countess of Arundel; *728. Seven children with festoons of fruit; *754. Silenus intoxicated; 803. Latona in the marsh transforming the peasants into frogs. — W. wall: 787. Philip IV. of Spain; *798. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a pleasure-garden; *799. Portrait of a scholar; 741. The Gift of Tongues; 749. Trinità; *800. Portrait of Dr. van Thulden; 744. Samson betrayed by Delilah; 788. Elizabeth, wife of Philip IV. of Spain; 740. Adoration of the Shepherds. — N. wall: *797. Helena Fourment and her son; 801. Sigismund III. of Poland; 731. Diana; *795. Portrait of Helena Fourment; 730. Nymphs surprised by satyrs; 739. The woman of the Apocalypse; *746. Christ and Mary Magdalene; 802. Constance of Poland; *759. Pastoral scene; 747. Christ calling to account; *791. Franciscan; 748. Crucifixion; *790. Cardinal Don Ferdinand of Spain; 736. Fall of the Angels; *727. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus.by the Dioscuri; 725. Drunkenness and Voluptuousness overcome by Virtue and Temperance. — E. wall: 755. Minerva and Mars; 753. The Sabine women; 289. Equestrian portrait of the Infant Don Ferdinand.

VII. Room. To the left (E.): *A. van Dyck*, 848. The organist Liberti of Antwerp, 827. Rest on the Flight into Egypt, 835. The

Marchese Mirabella; 939. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscape. — S. wall: *Van Dyck*, 828. St. Mary and St. John with the body of Christ, 861. (?) Jan Brueghel, the painter, 834. Petel, the sculptor, 823. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. 781. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt, the figures by *Rubens*. *832. *A. van Dyck* and *P. Snayers*, Henry IV. of France defeating the Catholic League. *A. van Dyck*, 867. Christ and the man with the palsy, *822. Susanna at the bath, *833. Portrait of himself(?), 865. Portrait of a man, 866. Portrait of a lady. *958. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt. — W. wall: 868. *G. Kneller* (copy after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria of England; *A. van Dyck*, *846. The painter Jan de Wael and his wife, *849. Portrait of Mary Ruthven, Van Dyck's wife; 964. *J. Fyt*, Bear-hunt. *Van Dyck*, 847. Malery the engraver, *830. Pietà, 836. Portrait of the Marchese Spinola (half-figure, unfinished). *965. *J. Fyt*, Boar-hunt. — N. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 842. Duchess of Croy, *843. Portrait, *841. Duke of Croy. 963. *J. Fyt*, Roe pursued by hounds; 824. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 968. *P. Boel*, Dog watching dead game. *Van Dyck*, *839, *840. Burgomaster of Antwerp and his wife, *837. Duke Wolfgang Wilhelm of the Palatinate. *966. *J. Fyt*, Still-life. — E. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *844, *845. The sculptor Collyns de Nole and his wife, *826. Madonna and Child with John the Baptist. 940. *Arthois*, Landscape; 950. *Cossiau*, Landscape.

Cabinet XII. Contains exclusively pictures by *Rubens* (comp. R. VI., p. 145). To the left (E.): 808. Decius devotes himself to death; *762. St. Christopher.

*738. The Last Judgment, small size.

'Very happily and with a proper feeling of his own powers, Rubens has here given only a corner in the background to the Blessed, whose heavenly calm and ethereal existence he was incapable of expressing; and he has devoted the whole of the remaining space to the fall of the Damned, his true sphere.... The whole produces an admirable effect by the broad manner in which the light is managed. The colouring is powerful, but not extravagant; the treatment particularly easy and clever'. — '*Life of Rubens*', by *Prof. Waagen*.

758. Pietà. — S. wall: *743. Satyrs; 745. The chaste Susanna; *733. Conversion of Paul; 796. Helena Fourment; 783. Rubens's brother; 685. Portrait; *761. Landscape, with rainbow; 804. Resurrection of the righteous; 760. Browsing cattle; *732. Destruction of the army of Sennacherib; 805. Job. — W. wall: 793. Portrait of a girl.

*742. Battle of the Amazons at the bridge of Thermodon.

'The admirable effect of the whole is increased by a decided and masterly arrangement of the light; the colouring is forcible without being overcharged, and the execution of the principal parts must be called *careful* for Rubens. In the whole range of modern art there exists no other historical battle-piece worthy of being compared with Raphael's Battle of Constantine; and in fact it has the advantage over the latter in the well-planned concentration of interest, and in the contrast afforded by the male and female figures, which is admirably employed.' — *Waagen*.

792. Old woman; 780. Mourning for Decius (sketch); 807. Marauding soldiers. — N. wall; 809. St. George; 763. Plague-stricken

man invoking aid from St. Francis of Paula; 811. Forest scene. Also, eighteen *Sketches of events in the life of Maria de' Medici, being the original designs for the oil-paintings in the Louvre.

Cabinet XIII. To the left (E.): *Van Dyck* (sketches), 856. General Tilly, 851. Maria de' Medici, 859. Palamedesz, the painter, 860. Van Uden, the painter, 857. John, Count of Nassau. 708, 709. *H. van Balen* and *J. Brueghel*, Spring, summer. — S. wall: 921. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Apes carousing; 831. *Van Dyck*, Pietà; 719. *Vinkboons*, Bearing of the Cross; 922. *Teniers*, Monkeys. — W. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 854. Gustavus Adolphus, 855. Wallenstein, 853. Margaret of Lorraine, 852. Prince Thomas of Carignan, 858. Cæsar Alexander Scaglia. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, 710, 711. Autumn and winter, 716. Nymphs hunting.

Cabinet XIV. To the left (E.): 682, 697. *J. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes; *909. *Teniers the Younger*, Violin-player; 675. *Bril*, Landscape. — S. wall: 713, 712. *Balen* and *Brueghel*, Nixies fishing, Diana's nymphs; 705. *Brueghel* and *Rubens*, Flora. — W. wall: 930. *Teniers*, Rustic scene; 819. *C. Schut*, Forge of Vulcan; 912. *Teniers*, Village-concert; *J. Brueghel*, 704. Madonna with a garland of flowers, 683. Landscape; 715. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, Feast of the Gods.

Cabinet XV. To the left (E.): *Teniers*, 902, 903. Tavern-scenes, 929, 926. The old picture-gallery at Brussels; 894. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants singing. — W. wall: *Teniers*, 928, 927. Continuation of Nos. 929 and 926; 916. Municipal guard-room; *880. *Brouwer*, Village surgeon; *Teniers*, 911. Peasant couple, 905. Peasant wedding; 960. *Snyders*, Still-life.

Cabinet XVI. To the left (E.): *879. *Brouwer*, Card-players quarrelling; *907. *Teniers*, Boors drinking; 887, 890, 895, 896. *Brouwer*, Tavern-scenes; *945. *Millet*, Coast-scene. — S. wall: *Brouwer*, 882, 884, 891, 892. Scenes of peasant-life, *885. Village-surgeon. — W. wall: 904. *Teniers*, Village-tavern; *893. *Brouwer*, Soldiers gaming; 825. *A. van Dyck*, Crucifixion; *910. *Teniers*, Cottage-interior; 946. *Millet*, Italian landscape; 888. *Brouwer*, Card-players.

Italian School (RR. VIII-X; Cab. XVII-XX). — VIII. Room. To the left (E.): *1033. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with Mary Magdalene and St. Jerome; 1047. *G. Pedrini*, Madonna; *1083. *Lor. Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 1008. *Filippino Lippi*, Intercession of Christ and the Virgin; 1062, 1061. *Granacci*, St. Apollonia and the Magdalene. — S. wall: *1011, 1012, 1013. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Lawrence; 1057. *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation; *1010. *S. Botticelli*, Pietà; 1080. *Garofalo*, Pietà; 1027. *Lombard School*, St. Ambrose; 1026. *Marco Palmezzano*, Madonna; 1028. *Lombard School*, St. Louis of Naples. — W. wall: 1077. *Rid. Ghirlandajo*, Madonna with the Holy Child and John the Baptist; 1055. After *Raphael*, Madonna del

Cardellino; 1072. *D. Puligo*, Madonna; 1085. *Rocco Marconi* (?), St. Nicolas; 1017. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 1092. *G. Vasari*, Holy Family; 1076. *D. Beccafumi*, Madonna, with the donor and saints; 1042. Dutch copyist of *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna; 1036. *Perugino*, Madonna; 1066. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 1096. *Correggio* (?), Madonna; 1095. *Correggio*, Madonna with SS. Ildefons and Jerome; 1075. *Brescianino*, Holy Family. — N. wall: *1056. After *Raphael*, Holy Family; *1034. *Perugino*, The Virgin Mary appearing to St. Bernard.

*1039. *Fr. Francia*, Madonna in a bower of roses.

This panel 'affords a rare example of dignity in Francia's works; it is also distinguished by a more tender blending and harmony of silvery tone than any we have hitherto met with'. — '*History of Painting in North Italy*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

*1052. *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti (retouched); 1045. *B. Luini* (?), St. Catharine; *1049. *Raphael*, Holy Family of the Canigiani family, obtained by the Palatine Elector Johann Wilhelm as a dowry with the Princess A. M. Ludovica de' Medici (painted in the last years of Raphael's stay in Florence). 1087. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait of a priest; 1073. *Sodoma*, Madonna; 1060. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Virgin and Child appearing to St. Petronius and other saints; *1035. *Perugino*, Madonna adoring the Child; 1009. *Filippino Lippi*, Pietà; 1093. *Netherlandish Master in the Roman School*, John the Baptist. — E. wall: 1086. *Girolamo da S. Croce*, The relatives of Christ; 1006. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; 1040. *School of F. Francia*, Madonna with two angels; 1005. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; 1031. *M. Basaiti*, Madonna; 987. 988. *Spinello Aretino*, Two altar-pieces with five saints on each.

IX. Room. To the left (E.): *1127. *Tintoretto* (?), Vesalius, the anatomist; 1122. Copy of *Bordone*, Girl; *1112. *Titian*, Charles V.; *Paolo Veronese*, 1143. Caritas Romana, 1144. Strength and Temperance; 1147. *J. Bassano*, Entombment. — S. wall: *Paolo Veronese*, 1134. Cupid with two tiger-hounds, 1135. Portrait, 1139. The Centurion of Capernaum; 1117. *F. Vecellio*, Madonna and saints; 1116. *Titian*, Venus initiating a girl in the service of Bacchus (ascribed by Mr. Crowe to a painter of a later period); 1128. *Tintoretto*, The artist introducing his son to the Doge; 1154. *Palma Giovane*, St. John with the body of Christ. — W. wall: 1152. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ in the house of Lazarus; *1113. *Titian*, Madonna; 1149. *J. Bassano*, Moses smiting the rock; 1126. *Pulzone*, Portrait; *1109. *Titian*, Madonna with the child Jesus, and John the Baptist (painted between 1520 and 1525).

'The head and foot of St. John, and the head of the Virgin are damaged by abrasion and retouching; yet the picture is still a lovely one of Titian, and the landscape to the right, with blue mountains and nearer ranges dotted with church and campanile, is beautifully painted'. — '*Titian*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

1124. *Moroni*, Portrait; 1125. *Titian* (?), Venetian nohle.

*1108. *Palma Vecchio*, Mary with St. Rochus and Magdalene.

'The flesh tints are flayed and there is some retouching in this little picture, but the figures and action are still attractive by their grace; and the colours almost equal those of Titian in richness and power'. — *C. & C.*

N. wall: *1123. *Moretto*, Priest; 1275. *School of the Carracci*, Genre scene; *School of Tintoretto*, 1132. Portrait of Grimani, Venetian admiral, 1129. Annunciation; 1101. *Titian*, Vanity of earthly things; 1274. *Rotari*, Genre scene; 1239. *B. Strozzi*, The Tribute-Money; 1111. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; 1156. *Palma Giovane*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

*1114. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns (of his latest period).

'It is impossible to conceive better arrangement, greater harmony of lines, or more boldness of movement. Truth in the reproduction of nature in momentary action is combined with fine contrasts of light and shade, and an inimitable richness of tone, in pigment kneaded, grained, and varied in surface beyond anything that we know of this time'. — *C. & C.*

1136. *P. Veronese*, The Centurion of Capernaum; 1121. *Paris Bordone* (?), Portraits; 1155. *Palma Giovane*, Entombment. — E. wall: 1120. *P. Bordone*, Portrait; 1140. *P. Veronese*, Cleopatra; 1151. *L. Bassano*, Madonna; *P. Veronese*, 1137. Madonna, 1141. Justice and Prudence, 1142. Faith and Devotion.

*1107. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait of himself.

Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle describe this work as undoubtedly a 'noble portrait by Palma Vecchio', probably of the painter himself. 'Whoever he may be, the man is of strong and energetic mould; the glance of his eye is so rapid, open, and expressive as to convey the best impression of nature's instant action; there is a breadth of modelling and a variety of toning beyond measure telling and truthful; and the play of the features is admirable'.

1271. *Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi.

X. Room. To the left (E.): 1174. *Guido Reni*, St. Jerome; 1176. *Domenichino*, Susanna at the bath; 1241. *Vaccaro*, The Holy Child and John the Baptist; *1211. *Procaccini*, Holy Family; 1215. *Cavaliere d'Arpino*, Madonna. — S. wall: 1194. *Canlassi*, Mary Magdalene borne to Heaven by angels; 1209. *Lod. Carracci*, St. Francis; 1187. *School of Albani*, Venus and Mars; 1171. *G. Reni*, Apollo flaying Marsyas. — W. wall: 1259. *Cignani*, Assumption. — N. wall: 1212. *Procaccini*, Holy Family; *1054. Copy after *Raphael*, St. Cecilia (the original is at Bologna); 1105. *Baroccio*, St. Mary of Egypt receiving the Eucharist; 1197. *A. Turchi*, Hercules and Omphale; *1170. *G. Reni*, Assumption; 1165. *Lod. Carracci*, Angel appearing to St. Francis; 1226. *C. Dolci*, St. Mary Magdalene. — E. wall: 1164. *Lod. Carracci*, Entombment; 1181. *Guercino* (?), Crown of Thorns; 1185. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo in the enchanted forest (from Tasso); 1104. *Baroccio*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; 1183. Copy after *Guercino*, The chaste Susanna.

Cabinet XVII. To the left (E.): 1030. *G. Bellini*, Portrait; *Giotto*, 983. Last supper, 981. Crucifixion, 982. Christ in Hades; 978. *Early Florentine Painter* (contemporary of Cimabue), Madonna. — S. wall: 1022. *Francesco di Giorgio*, St. Anthony of

Padua; 999. *Florentine School*, St. Francis; 1007. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; 993, 994. *School* of *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Annunciation. — W. wall: 986. *Lippo Memmi* (?), Assumption; *Fra Angelico*, *990, 989, 991. Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damian, 992. Dead body of Christ; 1000. *Early Florentine Painter* (about 1400), St. Jerome; 1023. *School of Ferrara*, Madonna and saints.

Cabinet XVIII. To the left (E.): 995. *Fra Angelico*, Head of a monk (in fresco); 1053. *Raphael*, Head of St. John on a tile (youthful effort in fresco?). — S. wall: 1081. *Garofalo*, Madonna with St. Michael and John the Baptist; 1041. In the manner of *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna. — W. wall: 1032. *M. Basaiti*, Pietà; 1065. *F. Granacci*, Virgin adoring the Holy Child.

Cabinet XIX. To the left (E.): 1078. Ascribed to *Raphael*, Portrait of a young man; *1242. *Salvator Rosa*, Soldiers drinking; 1059. *Girol. del Pacchia*, St. Bernardine; 1223. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna.

**1050. *Raphael*, Madonna di Tempi, so named from the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by King Lewis I. in 1829.

Both in tone and execution this beautiful work is closely allied to the celebrated Madonna of the House of Orleans. The colours are laid on thinly, with a somewhat fuller impasto in the whitish light. It is a true touch of nature which makes the mother accompany the close embrace with a look of tender affection, while the child receives the caress more mechanically and gazes straight out of the picture. — '*Raffael und Michelangelo*', by *Prof. Anton Springer*.

1058. *Pacchia*, Madonna; 1186. *Albani*, Venus and Adonis. — S. wall: 1225. *Carlo Dolci*, Holy Child; 1188. *Cavedone*, Mourning angel; 1037, 1038. *Perugino* (?), Baptism and Resurrection of Christ (youthful works); *1094. *Correggio*, Faun playing the flute; 1074. Ascribed to *Sodoma*, Archangel Michael. — W. wall: 1184. *B. Gennari*, Salvator Mundi. *1051. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda, so named from the green curtain (purchased in England by King Lewis I. in 1814; the composition recalls the Madonna della Sedia in the Pitti Gallery at Florence). 1227. *C. Dolci*, Mary Magdalene. — N. wall: 1224. *C. Dolci*, Madonna.

Cabinet XX. To the left (E.): *A. Canale*, 1268. The Piazzetta, 1270. Vegetable-market at Venice; 1245. *S. Rosa* (?), Rocky landscape; *Paolo Veronese*, 1133. Jupiter and Antiope, 1145. Adoration of the Magi. — S. wall: 1168. *Ann. Carracci*, Pietà; 1157. *Palma Giovane*, Crown of Thorns; 1192. *Lanfranco*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 1101. *Schidone*, Mary Magdalene; 1200. *Cigoli*, St. Francis. — W. wall: 1267. *Bellotto (Canaletto)*, Canal Grande at Venice; 1148. *Jac. Bassano*, St. Jerome; 1269. *Canale*, Scene in Venice; 1233. *Maratta* (?), Portrait of a cardinal.

Spanish Masters (R. XI.; Cab. XXI). — XI. Room. To the left (N.): 1291. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 1254. *L. Giordano*. Portrait; *1308. *Murillo*, Old woman cleansing a boy's head; 1253. *L. Giordano*, Portrait. — E. wall: 1309. *Coello*, St. Peter of Alcan-

tara walking on the sea; 1280. *Ribera*, Body of St. Andrew removed from the cross; 1298. *Pereda*, Portrait; 1281. *Ribera*, Death of Seneca. — S. wall: 1310. *Jos. Antolinez*, Madonna in a glory; *Murillo*, *1306. Two beggar-boys gambling, *1303. St. Francis of Paula healing a paralytic, *1307. Girls selling fruit; 1279. *Ribalta*, The Virgin and St. John returning from the Sepulchre. — W. wall: *Ribera*, 1285. Manasses, king of the Jews, 1282. Egg-dealer; 1300. *P. de Moya*, Conversation-piece; *1305. *Murillo*, Beggar-boys with a puppy; 1284. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew; 1293. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 1299. *P. de Moya*, Sibyl; 1310. *Carreño*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria. — N. wall: *1292. *Velazquez*, Portrait of himself; 1283. *Ribera*, Peter's repentance; **1304. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons; 1301. *Alonso Cano*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child.

Cabinet XXI. To the left (E.): 1316. *A. Crabeth* (?), Portrait; 1331. *Le Sueur*, Mass of Saint Louis; 1368. *J. Vernet*, Morning by the sea; 1366. *Pesne*, Girl with a straw-hat; 1376. *Chardin*, Cook paring turnips; 1369. *Vernet*, Evening near Rome. — W. wall: 1377. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; 1315. *Clouet*, Claude de France. — N. wall: 1320. *S. Vouet*, Madonna.

XII. Room. French and later German Masters. To the left (N.): *1326, *1327. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes. — W. wall: 1328. *N. Poussin*, Midas and Bacchus; 1374. *J. Vernet*, Storm at sea; 1340. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Turenne; *1324, *1325. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; *1351. *N. Poussin*, Entombment. — S. wall: 1330. *Le Sueur*, Christ in the house of Lazarus. — E. wall: Pictures by *J. H. Roos*, *J. K. Loth*, *Chris. Schwarz*, *A. R. Mengs* (1431. Portrait of himself), *Angelica Kauffmann* (1432. Portrait of herself), and other masters.

Cabinet XXII. German Masters, chiefly of the 17th century. To the left (E.): *Netscher*, 1398. Musical entertainment, 1399. Lady with parrot; 1384. *Rottenhammer*, Last Judgment; 1416. *J. H. Roos*, Before the battle; 1426, 1427. *Denner*, Old man and old woman; *Rottenhammer*, 1383. Judgment of Paris, 1385. Diana and Actæon; *Netscher*, 1400. Bathsheba at the bath, 1402. Pastoral scene. — S. wall: 1391. *Netscher*, Boy playing the flute; 1104, 1405. *Mignon*, Fruit and flowers; *Rottenhammer*, 1386. Madonna in a landscape, 1387. Boys dancing. — W. wall: 1388. *Rottenhammer*, Marriage at Cana of Galilee; 1403. *Lingelbach*, Hay-harvest; 1415. *Roos*, Landscape with cattle; 1390. *Elzheimer*, Destruction of Troy.

Cabinet XXIII contains a series of religious pictures painted for the Elector Johann Wilhelm by *Adrian van der Werff*, and a few other works by the same hand.

On the S. side are the **Loggie**, an arcade in twenty-five sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting in the middle ages, the first thirteen relating to the history of Italian art (that in the centre, the 13th, to Raphael), the

remaining twelve to art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany. A brief explanation is here annexed, without which the pictures would hardly be intelligible.

E. Series: 1. Dome: *Religion in union with the Arts.* Arabesques; King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Lewis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the right on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. *The Crusades awaken Art.* Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. *Cimabue* (d. 1300). He is taught by Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. *Giotto* (d. 1337), when a shepherd-boy, becomes Cimabue's pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole* (d. 1455). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de' Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark. He declines an archiepiscopal see. — 6. *Masaccio* (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. *Perugino* (d. 1524), Raphael's teacher. — 8. *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael.* Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. *Leon. da Vinci's* birth (d. 1519); Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. *Correggio* (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. *Venetian School.* Durer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. *Michael Angelo* (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; applies his compasses to the model of the dome of St. Peter's. — 13. *Raphael* (d. 1520) when a boy in his father's studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican. — In order to obtain a chronologic l review of the history of art in the Netherlands, France, and Germany, the visitor should now proceed to the last loggia on the W.

W. Series: 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry, the 'founder of cities'. The architect Meister Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (d. 1380). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. *John* (d. 1442) and *Hubert* (d. 1426) *van Eyck:* the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Antonello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated 'Immaculate Lamb'. — *John Memling* (d. 1499) paints in St. John's Hospital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. *Lucas v. Leyden* (d. 1533): drawing on his death-bed. — 8. *Hans Holbein* (d. 1543): the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of Death. — 9. *Albert Dürer* (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgemuth; his friend Pirkheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669); on the dome *Claude Lorrain* (d. 1682). — 11. *Le Sueur* (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; *Nic. Poussin and his School* at Rome; protection from envy. — *Rubens* (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes. Allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Marie de' Medici; as ambassador in England.

Ground Floor of the Pinakothek. On the N. side are the **Ca-**

binet of Engravings (adm. see p. 125), upwards of 300,000 in number (Dutch and German masters particularly well represented), and the **Cabinet of Drawings** (adm. see p. 125), containing 22,000 examples by old and modern masters, among them four by *Raphael*, ten by *Fra Bartolommeo*, seal of the academy of Florence by *Benvenuto Cellini*, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*, portraits by *Holbein*, etc.

Good reproductions (photographs, photo-lithographs, etc.) of rare engravings, etchings, and drawings are sold by the attendants in the Cabinet of Engravings. Prices 25 pf. to 3 m.

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm. see p. 125; catalogue 1 m.), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the ground-floor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises about 1500 specimens, obtained by King Lewis I. from the Candelori (from Vulci), Canino (Etruscan), Dodwell (Greek), Panitteri and Politi (Sicilian), and Lipona (Lower Italian) collections. Director, *Dr. von Brunn.*

I. Room. Centre-table: 2. Woman playing the lyre; 3. Hercules wrestling with Antæus; 7. Theseus carrying off Antiope; 10-41. Drinking cups, mostly inscribed with toasts.

Table to the left: 54. The Gorgon pursuing Perseus (archaic); 58, 60. Hercules stealing the Delphic tripod; 65. Achilles killing Troilus at the altar (on the battlements of Troy are Priam, Hecuba, and other figures); 89. Achilles lying in wait for Polyxena and Troilus behind a fountain; 114. Hercules and Antæus; 120, 122. Women with pitchers on their heads at a fountain; 123. Zeus, Hermes, Hera, and Aphrodite caricatured; 124. Achilles attacked by Hector, Æneas, and Deiphobus after the death of Troilus (very early). 125. Atalanta and Peleus struggling; 134. Hercules vanquishing the Triton; 170. Fight between Theseus and the Minotaur.

II. Room. Near the door, fragments of old mural paintings. Table to the right (behind a grating): *Small vase with lid, known as the Dodwell Vase, found at Corinth (on the lid, boar-hunt with names inscribed; on the vase, figures of animals). Table to the left: 299. Triptolemus in the winged chariot. On the small table near, 329. Theseus and Ariadne.

III. Room (r.). First table to the right: 331. Peleus overcoming Thetis; 334. Cups with pleasing inscriptions in dialogue; *336. Triptolemus in the winged chariot (vase); 337. Combat between Hercules and the triple-bodied Geryon; 342. Combat between Hercules and Busiris; 343. Medea with the ram practising magic; 345. Gæa delivering Erichthonius to Athene. Second table: *370. Large cup with raised and gilded ornamentation, Achilles slaying Penthesilea; 376. Boreas carrying off Orithyia; 378. Hector arming himself; 383. Orpheus pursued by a Thracian woman. — Third table: 404. Priam begging the body of Hector.

IV. Room (left from II. Room). The nine tables round the walls bear nothing of importance. Near the pillars stand Athenian prize amphoræ, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, e. g. 449, 498, 544., with representations of warlike sports. On the windows wire-cages with specimens of small vessels, some of them of very handsome shape. On the table (No. 10) nearest the entrance: *745. The contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa; 748. Boreas pursuing Orithyia; *753. (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus before Sappho in confusion. Eleventh table (near the window): 776. Hephæstus intoxicated, surrounded by Bacchantes; 781. Large cooler or mixing-cup; on the brim, inside, five sailing-ships. Twelfth table (parallel to 10.): *805. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; 807. Peleus pursuing Thetis; *810. Large amphora from Canosa in Apulia: Vengeance of Medea, death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. — Thirteenth table: *849. Large amphora, Orpheus in Hades, companion vase to the beautiful No. 810 and like it found at Canosa. 853. Lycurgus

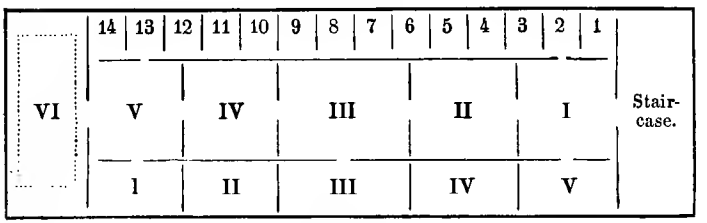
and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian, found with 810 and 849. Then drinking utensils representing heads of a woman, griffin, sheep, ram, horse, and deer.

V. Room. On table I., left: Old Etrurian utensils in black clay with stamped figures; on table II. some very ancient yellow one with animals. Table IV., right: Plain Cyprian vessels. On table III.: 1035. Large vase with combats between war-chariots. On the floor a large antique mosaic, Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the seasons, also Helius in the zodiac, found in the Romagna on the property of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. D, 2; adm. see p. 126; catalogue 1 m.), erected by *Voit* 1846-53, contains exclusively *Modern Pictures* of the present century. The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered considerably from exposure to the atmosphere, are best appreciated by an examination of Kaulbach's designs in the 3rd small saloon (p. 155). In the entrance-hall the model of Wagner's Quadriga on the Siegesthor (p. 133). Near it, to the left,

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.



South.

is the entrance to two rooms containing small *Paintings on Porcelain* (adm. see p. 126; catalogue 60 pf.). These are admirably-executed copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, and of the gallery of beauties in the Palace. The ground-floor also now contains the *Antiquarium* (p. 157), which occupies five rooms.

I. Room: **Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Lewis I.; *Bernhard*, Portrait of King Maximilian II. Malachite vase presented by Emp. Nicholas; porphyry vases from King Charles John of Sweden. Tables of green granite (erbette antico) and Egyptian granite; vases of Serpentine, porphyry-breccia, and antique alabaster.

II. Room. Entrance-wall. **1. Anselm Feuerbach*, Medea; 2, 5. *Ainmiller*, Interior of Westminster Abbey; **4. Schorn*, The Deluge (unfinished); **7. K. Piloty*, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein; 8. *Zimmermann*, Adoration of the Shepherds; **9. Heinrich Hess*, Apollo and the Muses; **22. A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea; 11. *Gugel*, Domestic scene; **12. K. Piloty*, Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus; **13. Lier*, The Theresienwiese at Munich. — This and the following three rooms also contain (above) cartoons for windows in the cathedral of Cologne and the Mariahilf-Kirche at Munich, by *J. A. Fischer*.

III. Room. To the right: 16. *Wenglein*, Searching for pebbles in the bed of the Isar at Tölz; 17. *Flüggen*, A prince's ante-chamber. 18, 21. *Kaulbach*, The painters Heinlein and Monten in the costume worn at the procession of masked artists in 1840; **19. Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem, a work which suggested the cycle of frescoes in the new Museum at Berlin; **20. Voltz*, Herd returning homewards; **Brandt*, Cossack

horses in a snow-storm; 25. *Lange*, Lake of Gosau; 23. *H. Hess*, Florentine lady; 24. *Böcklin*, Pan among the reeds; 26. 27. *Zimmermann*, Wild mountain-landscapes; 28. *Jacobs*, Shipwreck; 29. *Maffei*, Dachs-hounds; 15. *J. A. Koch*, Historical landscape with rainbow.

IV. Room. 30. *P. Hess*, Battle of Austerlitz. 31. *Coroënne*, The Dauphin parting from Marie Antoinette in the 'Temple'; *32. *Navez*, Women of Fondi spinning; 42. *Rugendas*, Columbus landing in America; 41. *J. Schraudolph*, Christ healing the sick; *34. *Ed. Schleich*, Scene on the Isar; 35. *Füger*, Mary Magdalene; 36. *P. Hess*, King Otho entering Athens in 1835; *38. *P. Hess*, King Otho of Greece entering Nauplia in 1833; 39. *F. Dielz*, Storming of Belgrade by the Elector Max Emanuel in 1688; *41. *H. Hess*, Last Supper (unfinished); 43. *A. Kauffmann*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; 37. *Weiss*, Large ship in collision with a steamboat; 44. *Kobell*, Battle of Hanau.

V. Room. 48. *H. Hess*, Madonna with the four evangelists and the patron-saints of the newer churches at Munich with models of the latter; *49. *Overbeck*, Holy Family (1825); 51. *Löffiz*, Pietà; *Zwengauer*, 54. The Benedictenwand, 55. Sunset; *Schraudolph*, 56. Miraculous draught of fishes; 61. Ascension; 58. *Millner*, Evening on the Hohe Kampe; *60. *Lenbach*, Pope Leo XIII.; 62. *W. Schadow*, Holy Family; 64. *Fischer*, Entombment.

VI. Room. **Rotlmann*, Twenty-three Greek landscapes, encaustic paintings admirably lighted from above.

We now retrace our steps and proceed to visit the smaller rooms (beginning from the large Room V.).

I. On the right: 65. *Bosboom*, Interior of the new church at Amsterdam; 66. *Bodenmiller*, Battle of Sedan (attack of the Bavarians); 69. *Morgenstern*, Storm at sea; 73. *Bodenmüller*, Battle of Wörth (Bavarians storming the Froschweiler heights); 74. *Stange*, Ships in the Bay of Venice; 76. *Weller*, Italian peasants passing through a Cyclopean gateway; 77. *B. Adam*, Cattle-market in the Bavarian Oberland; 79, 81, 84. *Kirchner*, Views of the Castle of Heidelberg. 80. *Haushofer*, Walchensee; *82. *F. Adam*, Battle of Orleans, 1870.

II. To the right: 90. *Leys*, Street in a Dutch village; *87. *Coignel*, Temple of Pæstum; *Wopfer*, Fishing in the Chiemsee; 91. *Steffan*, Mountain scene; *85. *A. Feuerbach*, Battle of the giants, a sketch; 106. *Morgenstern*, Heath at the foot of the Vosges; **Gabl*, Vaccination in Tyrol; *Gerhardt*, 92. Lion Court of the Alhambra, 93. Interior of the Church of St. Mark; 92a. *Höcker*, Dutch peasant-girl; 95. *E. Hess*, A knight entertained by Dominican monks; 97. *Schleich*, A mountain pasture; *Lang*, Bavarians crossing the Seine at Corbeil; 99. *Elzdorf*, Forge in Sweden; 100. *Riedel*, Neapolitan fisherman's family; 101. *Heinlein*, The Ortler; 89. *Adam*, Storming the lines of Düppel; 95a. *Bauernfeld*, Baalhek; 88. *Klenze*, Idealised view of Athens with the Acropolis.

III. *Kaulbach*, Coloured designs for the frescoes on the exterior of the building (p. 154), some with a sarcastic reference to the patronage of art by King Lewis at Rome and Munich; the figures are portraits (lithographed keys accompany each picture). To the left: 129. *E. Hess*, General Wrangel surprised by the Bavarians while hunting near Dachau; *Zügel*, Plough-oxen; *130. *Kurzbauer*, Rustic entertainment.

IV. To the right: 131. *Seidel*, Landscape; 132a. *Zimmermann*, company in the tavern; 133. *D. Quaglio*, Orvieto Cathedral; 134, 147. *R. Zimmermann*, Winter-scenes; 135. *A. Adam*, Battle of Custozza in 1848; 136. *Diday*, The Wetterhorn; 136a. *Abel*, Iphigeneia and Orestes; 137. *Adam*, Battle of Novara; 138, 144, 148. *M. Zimmermann*, Forest-scenes; 139. *Bamberger*, Rocky ravine near Cuenca in Spain; *Rotlmann*, 140. Sicyon, 142. Ischia; *Morgenstern*, Heath at St. Hippolyt; *143. *Bamberg*, After dinner; 147a. *L. v. Hagen*, A garden-party; 146. *Lange*, The Gosausee; 145. *Jacquand*, Gipsies in a court of justice; *150. *Wilkie*, Opening the will; 152. *Gail*, Palace of the Doges at Venice.

V. 180. *Winterhaller*, Portrait of Count Jenison-Walworth; 154. *Marco*, Flight into Egypt; *155. *Geyer*, Consultation of physicians; *157. *Defregger*, Storming of the 'Red Tower' at Munich by Bavarian peasants in 1705; 158. *J. A. Koch*, Waterfall on the Schmadribach; 159. *Geyer*, End of the

masquerade; 161-173. Portraits of the royal family of Bavaria, by *Slieler* and *Schrotzberg*; 174, 179. *Riedel*, Italian women, 175. *A. Achenbach*, Autumn morning in the Pontine Marshes; *176. *Overbeck*, Two allegorical female figures, Italia and Germania; 10. *Kirchner*, Verona; *153. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck.

Thence through Room I. to the Cabinets. We begin on the right in each.

1. Cabinet. 185a. *Monten*, Napoleon and his Staff; 185. *Lindenschmitt*, Battle with peasants of Sendlingen; 196. *Lepoittevin*, Brouwer painting a signboard for an inn; 194. *Rollmann*, View of Corfu; 182. *Knut Baade*, Storm; 191. *A. v. Bayer*, Court of a convent; *190. *Preyer*, Still-life; *183. *Schendel*, Night-scene in the market at Antwerp; 184. *Schmidl*, School in Holland; 186. *P. Hess*, Herd of horses in Walachia; *187. *Rottmann*, Gulf of Palermo; 202. *E. Fries*, Fall of the Liris; 203. *Heideck*, Bridge near Cumæ; 200. *L. Robert*, Woman of Procida; 204. *Rottmann*, The Hohe Göll; 198. *Heideck*, Lion Gate at Mycenæ; 197a. *Foltz*, The ministrel's curse.

2. Cabinet. 215. *Dillis*, The Tegernsee; 208. *Maes*, Girl of the Campagna praying; 212. *Quaglio*, Abbey at Rouen; 213. *Jacobs*, Harbour of Constantinople; 218. *Overbeck*, Whitsunday Confirmation; 219. *Neher*, Chapel in Burg Trausnitz; *217. *Camphausen*, Cavaliers captured by the Roundheads; 220. *Crola*, Mountain mill. On the left wall of this and the following cabinets; 485, 1-22. *Löffler*, Twenty-two sketches of Oriental scenes; 480-484. *P. Hess*, Forty oil-sketches for the frescoes in he Arcades (p. 130) illustrating the Greek War of Independence; 449-479. Old views of Munich by *Neher*, *Quaglio*, *Adam*, *Mayer*, *Jodl*, etc.,

3. Cabinet. 232. *Rottmann*, Brannenburg with the Wendelstein; 103. *Lichtenheld*, Treasure-seeker; *230. *Rollmann*, Mt. Etna from Taormina; 231. *Bayer*, Hall in a monastery; 228. *J. Koch*, Vintage-feast near Olevano; 238. *A. Achenbach*, Storm on the N. Sea; 244. *Riedel*, Roman woman; 233. *A. Becker*, Village fire.

4. Cabinet. 239. *Bürkel*, Winter-scene; 248a. *Grützner*, The Silesian toper out-drinks the devil; 255. *P. Hess*, The brigand Barbone defending himself against gendarmes; 254. *Braekeler*, Itinerant musician; *259. *Stieler*, Goethe (1828); 260. *H. Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 222. *Spitzweg*, Two hermits; 262. *Schelfhout*, Coast-scene.

5. Cabinet. 263. *Schnorr*, Scene from the Nibelungenlied; 271. *Artaria*, Going to church on Christmas Eve; 269. *Rottmann*, Scene from Syracuse; *A. Adam*, 284. Waggoners, 285. Stable; 282. *Ruben*, Alpine herd-girl; *278. *Hasenclever*, The theological examination; 279. *Aiwasowsky*, Storm off the Swedish coast; 280. *D. Quaglio*, Villa Malta at Rome; *276. *B. Adam*, Stable.

6. Cabinet. 290. *P. v. Hess*, At the Locanda; 286. *Graff*, Portrait of Chodowieski; 293. *Gallait*, Monk feeding the poor; 297. *P. Hess*, San Marino; 289. *Enhuber*, Sculptor; 303. *R. Zimmermann*, Winter-scene; *301. *Schwind*, The symphony; 298. *Jacobs*, Sunrise in the Archipelago; 300. *Jos. Fischer*, Entombment of the Virgin.

7. Cabinet. 311. *Koekoek*, Sea-piece; 309. *A. Achenbach*, Sea-piece; 312. *Vermeersch*, Canal Grande; 320. *R. Zimmermann*, Interior at Schleissheim; 310. *A. Achenbach*, Sea-piece; 305. *Bayer*, Cloisters at Berchtesgaden; 319. *Lenbach*, Dr. Döllinger; 314. *A. Zimmermann*, Landscape with waterfall.

8. Cabinet. 324. *Scholz*, Widow and children of an officer; 327. *Gurlil*, Scene near Berchtesgaden; 329. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep; 331. *Schraudolph*, Madonna; 344. *Kreul*, Baker's shop; 258. *A. Hess*, St. Theresa; *340. *Bürkel*, Village-street in a shower; 341. *Hoff*, Würzburg Palace; 338. *H. Hess*, Pilgrims coming in sight of the dome of St. Peter's.

9. Cabinet. 421. *Bamberger*, Gorge near Cuenca; 353. *Seilz*, Vagrants; 352. *M. Neher*, Abbey-church at Bebenhausen; 348. *Schleich*, Storm; 350. *Marr*, Capuchin monk riding on an ass and praying, whilst his wine-cask leaks; *359. *Schleich*, Village garden at Pasing; 360. *Schmitt*, Fruit; 425. *Mueller*, Rustic wedding; 335. *Scholel*, Storm.

10. Cabinet. 364. *Meixner*, The Auerkirch at Munich; 365. *Bischof*, The first snow; 367. *Bamberger*, St. Geronimo; 369. *Schenitzer*, Lake of Zürich; 375. *Holmsberg*, Scholar of the 16th cent; 376. *Schilgen*, (after

Cornelius) Rape of Helen; 372. *Hasenclever*, Conjugal differences; 373. *Neher*, Lichtenthal near Baden-Baden; 377. *A. Adam*, Cavalry camp.

11. Cabinet. 385. *Frey*, Simoom; *387. *Catel*, Spanish tavern on the Ripa Grande at Rome, with portraits of the Crown Prince Lewis of Bavaria, Thorvaldsen, Catel, Schnorr, Veit, M. Wagner, and Klenze (1824); 388. *M. Neher*, Cathedral at Prague; 390. *Scheuren*, Winter-scene; 391. *Bürkel*, Italian landscape; 392. *Willmer*, Angels bearing the body of St. Catharine to the tomb on Mt. Sinai; 403. *P. v. Hess*, Chamois-hunter; *399. *Gabriel Max*, Katharina Emmerich (the vision-seeing 'nun of Dulmen', d. 1824); 400a. *W. von Kaulbach*, King Lewis I.; 400. *A. Kaufmann*, King Lewis when Crown Prince (1805); 397. *Zimmermann*, Roman pilgrims; 394. *Neher*, Church of St. Martin at Brunswick; 395. *Lindenschmitt*, Death of Duke Luitpold in the battle with the Huns at Pressburg.

12. Cabinet. 405. *Rhomberg*, Smoke-studies; 407. *Adam*, Wounded soldier with his dog; 406. *Aiwasowsky*, St. Petersburg; 411. *Stange*, Burial of a doge of Venice; 419. *Jodl*, The Auerkirche at Munich; 420. *Eberle*, Shepherd and flock; 414. *Rhoden*, Holy Family.

13. Cabinet. 428. *W. Schön*, Jealousy; 422. *A. Adam*, Field-Marshall Radetzky; 435. *Fink*, Winter-morning in the mountains; 430. *Kirner*, Fortune-teller; 349. *Fried*, The 'Blue Grotto' in Capri; *Brascassat*, Italian landscape, Cow pasturing; *431. *A. Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself; 429. *Rottmann*, The Eibsee; *429a. *Leopold Rottmann*, The Barmsee.

14. Cabinet. 436. *Pfeiffer*, Scarecrow; 446. *Stademann*, Winter-scene; 443. *Riedel*, Mother and child; 437. *Stange*, Moonlight-scene; 438. *Fr. Adam*, French soldiers at the burning of Moscow; 440. *Ramberg*, Morning prayer; 447. *Squindo*, Return of the royal family from Versailles to Paris; 448. *Schleich*, Landscapes.

Antiquarium. I. Room. Cork models of the Pantheon and the temples of Vesta at Rome and Tivoli. Ancient terracottas. *390. Draped female figures from an Attic grave with well-preserved painting. *475. Perforated glass goblet from a tomb at Cologne. 486. Hermes and Latona, an archaic relief. On the W. wall: 338, 339. Early Italian frieze. — II. Room. Models in cork of the Arch of Constantine, etc. A great variety of small antiquities in the cabinets on the walls. — III. Room. Cork and platers models (Colosseum, etc.). In the round cabinet, gold and silver trinkets. 3rd Section: *Gold wreath from a coffin at Armento (S. Italy). In the cabinets on the walls, bronze implements. — IV. Room. 1st Table: Small bronzes; *355. Venus loosening her sandal; *357. Discobolus, after Myron. 2nd Table: Silver and bronze utensils. — Long wall of entrance: Modern bronze statuettes; ancient and mediæval weapons. — Egyptian Room (to the left of Room I.). Egyptian collection: sarcophagi, mummies, cippi, etc.

At No. 78 Theresien-Strasse, behind the new Pinakothek, is a **Panorama**, containing a picture of Ancient Rome with the triumphal entry of Constantine the Great, by *Bühlmann* and *Wagner* (adm., see p. 125).

In the Arcis-Strasse, near the new Pinakothek is situated the new *Northern Cemetery* (Pl. D, 1; p. 167). Opposite the W. side of the old Pinakothek rises the new **Polytechnic School** (Pl. D, 2), a handsome brick edifice in the later Renaissance style, by *Neureuther* (d. 1887). The cornice is adorned with seventy-two medallion-portraits of celebrated architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. The imposing *Staircase is worthy of inspection. The valuable technical collections are not shown except during the vacations and occasionally on Sundays (apply to the custodian, on the ground-floor). — In the neighbouring Luisen-Strasse is the *Art-Industrial School*.

The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3; adm. see p. 125), or 'Repository of Sculptures', contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by

Lewis I. when crown-prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by *Klenze* 1816-30, is in the Ionic style, somewhat arbitrarily adapted, with a porch of eight columns; the interior is vaulted, and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by *Wagner* of Rome, and executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in white marble, represents Minerva as the protectress of the plastic art. The thirteen halls are lighted from the quadrangle in the centre. The niches in front and on the sides contain marble statues of illustrious sculptors.

I. *Assyrian Hall.* At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardanapalus III. in the Louvre. In the hall, seven reliefs in alabaster from Kalah, afterwards Larissa, in Assyria, with winged genii, etc., and cuneiform inscriptions.

II. *Egyptian Hall.* 5, 6. Statues of priests in black marble, of a late period; 7, 8. Recumbent sphynxes, in basalt, of Roman workmanship; 13. Statue of Ra, the god of the sun, with the head of a hawk, early Egyptian; 14. Portrait-statue of a man; 15. Antinous, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; 16. and 24. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting; 17. Isis, and 23. Horus, of a late period; 25. Quadruple head of Brahma; 29. Head of Buddha (specimens of Indian art from Java); 30. Sitting statue of a high priest, early Egyptian; 31. (in the centre) Obelisk in syenite, of Roman origin.

III. *Hall of the Incunabula* (Specimens of the earliest Greek and Etruscan art, executed when it was 'in cunabulis', i. e. 'in its cradle', and copies). 32, 33. Reliefs in bronze from an ancient Etruscan chariot from Perugia; 44. Triangular base of a candelabrum from Perugia, very ancient, embossed and rivetted; 41. Apollo of Tenea, archaic, found at the foot of Acro-Corinth; 43. Fortuna, in imitation of the archaic style, of Hadrian's time; 45. Spes, Roman, a similar work; 47, 48. Etruscan cinerary urns; 49. Head of a youth, a copy in marble of a bronze original (?); 50. Bearded Bacchus, archaic style.

North.

VII. Hall of Niobe.	VIII. Hall of Gods.	Small Vestibule.	IX. Trojan Hall.	X. Hall of Heroes.
VI. Hall of Bacchus				
V. Hall of Apollo.	COURT.			XI. Roman Hall.
IV. Æginet. Hall.		I. Assyr. Hall.		
III. Hall of Incunab.	II. Egyptian Hall	Vestibule.	XIII. Modern Works.	XII. Colored Sculptures.
		South.		

IV. **Æginetan Hall:* Fragments from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found in 1811, and of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups, representing the combats around the body of Achilles, and that of Laomedon, the first consisting of ten, the latter of five figures, restored by Thorvaldsen. The proportions are admirably accurate, but the faces destitute of expression. A small model of the temple on the wall above affords a convenient survey of the whole. Group on the right: 54. Hercules, 55. Dying Trojan, 56. Champions of the Trojans, 57. Fallen warrior, 58. Youth stooping forwards. Group on the left: 59. Minerva, 60. Achilles, 61. Ajax Telamonius, 62. Teucer, 63. Ajax Oïleus, 64. Wounded Greek, 65. Æneas, 66. Paris, 67. Trojan kneeling, 68. Wounded Trojan. By the wall to the left, smaller fragments and an acroterial group of the temple; by the right wall, a capital.

V. *Hall of Apollo.* 79. Ceres; 80. Bearded Bacchus; 81. Jupiter Ammon; 82. Rhodian vase; 83. Head of an athlete; 86. Minerva; 87. Draped female statue (Roman portrait-figure); 88. Attic cinerary urn, with relief; *59. Young female head; *90. Apollo Citharœdus; 91. Head of Mars (or Achilles?); 92. Pallas, Roman copy of a bronze original; 93. Statue of Diana, Roman.

VI. *Hall of Bacchus.* In the centre: *95. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun'; *96. Eirene and Plutus (formerly called Ino Leucothea); 97. Apollo (of hermaphrodite type); 98. Silenus, copy from a Greek original in bronze; *99. Head of a laughing satyr; 100. Bacchanalian sarcophagus; upon it, 101. Sitting satyr, Roman copy of a Greek work in marble; *102. Young Pan with horns, known as 'Winckelmann's Faun'; 103. Statue of Bacchus; 104. Venus, Roman; *105, 106. Satyrs; 107. Young athlete; 108. Bacchus, late-Roman; 109. Young satyr; 111. Boy on a dolphin; 112. Ariadne; 113. Diana, a good Roman work; *114. Silenus with the young Bacchus. By the wall to the left, 115. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, a Greek relief from the workshop of Scopas.

VII. *Hall of the Children of Niobe.* 122. Female head (modern); 123. Mercury; 125. Female figure in relief (Roman); 126. Isis and Harpocrates, late Roman; *128. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'); 130. Venus; *131. Venus of Cnidos, after Praxiteles; 136. Decking of a statue, a relief; 138. Clio, admirably draped. In the centre, 140. Boy struggling with a goose; 141. Dying child of Niobe; *142. Torso of a child of Niobe (Ilioneus), an admirable Greek original.

VIII. *Hall of the Gods.* This and the two following rooms are adorned with beautiful *Frescoes by Cornelius, executed in 1820-30. The principal pictures are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus entreating Pluto and Proserpine to restore him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus; Jupiter and Juno; Hercules receives the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede and the eagle. Over the doors reliefs by Schwanthaler. — *Small Vestibule.* Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket.

IX. *Hall of the Trojans.* Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon on account of the abduction of Briseïs; 2. Contest for the body of Patroclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Æneas, and Anchises.

X. *Hall of the Heroes.* On the left: 149. Demosthenes; 150. Portrait-head; 153. Alexander the Great; 154. Hannibal(?); 155. Hippocrates; 156. Statue of a hunter; 157. Pericles; 158. Domitian; 160. Statue of a Greek king; 161. Xenophon (?); 162. Diomedes, after a Greek original in bronze; 163. Zeno (?); 165. Athlete; 166. Socrates; *151. (in the centre) Mercury.

XI. *Hall of the Romans.* By the doors: 167-170. Four Caryatides, Roman; 175. Statue of the elder Agrippina. Busts: 172. Marius (?), 178. Germanicus, 180. Lucius Verus, 181. Nero, 183. Augustus, 186. Vespasian, 193. Marcus Aurelius, 198. Antoninus Pius, 199. Titus, 216. Cicero, 217. Hadrian, 219. Augustus, 231. Lucius Verus, 236. Tiberius, 238. Vitellius(?), 253. Cato (?), 255. Commodus, 256. Antinous, 257. Lucius Verus, 260. Galba, 265. Sabina, wife of Hadrian, 266. Scipio Africanus, 268. Trajan, 272. Seneca, 282. Pertinax. On the left: 188. Sarcophagus with the Muses; 192. Septimius Severus, a statue; 205. Sarcophagus with the children of Niobe; 206. Reliefs from a frieze, Victories sacrificing. Statues: 209. Augustus, 226. Livia Drusilla, 233. Matidia in the character of Ceres, 249. Domitian, 264. Tiberius, 280. Lucilla (?). In the centre: 285 Boy with a goose, on a stand; 288. Ornamental vase. Under the windows: 246, 262, 277. Pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes.

XII. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures.* In the centre an antique mosaic; upon it, 294. Tripod, bearing (295.) a modern statuette of Silenus in bronze. *298. Ceres (?), in black and white marble; 299. Head of a satyr, an admirable bronze; 300. River-god, in black marble; 302. Head of an athlete, a fine bronze; 303. Athlete, in black marble; 304. Girl loosening her robe, statuette in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 306. Alexander (?); 309. Young Faun, in marble; 314. Draped female statue, in bronze.

XIII. *Hall of Modern Masters.* In the centre, *336. Adonis, statue by *Thorvaldsen.* *318. Paris, by *Canova;* 319. Sandalbinder, *R. Schadow;* 320. Napoleon, bust by *Spalla* (1808); 321. Lewis I. when crown-prince, bust by *Thorvaldsen;* 322. Paris, *Canova;* 323. Cupid and Muse, *Eberhard;* 324. The Russian Marshal Münnich, *Eberhard;* 325. Infant Christ kneeling, *Algardi;* 326. Admiral Van Tromp, bust by *Rauch;* 327. Barbarossa, *Tieck;* 328. Raphael (?), a bust in terracotta (end of 15th cent.); 329. Iffland, a bust by *G. Schadow;* 330. Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious, colossal bust, *Dannecker;* 331. General von Heydeck, bust by *Wolf;* 332. Count Stolberg, colossal bust by *Freund;* 333. Vittoria Caldoni, 'the beauty of Albano', bust by *R. Schadow;* 334. Catharine II. of Russia, colossal bust by *Busch;* 335. Vesta, statue by *Tenerani.*

The **Exhibition Building** (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, was completed by *Ziebland* in 1845; in the tympanum Bavaria bestowing wreaths on artists, by Schwanthaler. It is used in summer and winter for the exhibition of works by Munich artists (p. 125), most of which are for sale.

The ***Propylæa** (Pl. C, 3), a magnificent gateway on the W. side of the square between the Glyptothek and Exhibition, with Doric columns outside, and Ionic inside, erected by *Klenze*, and completed in 1862, are adorned with reliefs by *Schefzky*, representing scenes from the Greek War of Independence and the régime of King Otho. — On the day after its inauguration the ex-monarch of Greece (d. 1867) returned to his native city.

Count ***Schack's Picture Gallery,** Aeussere Brienner-Str. 19 (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 125; fee 1/2-1 m.), consists of admirable copies of the great Venetian and Spanish masters by Lenbach and others, and of choice modern works. It not only forms a valuable supplement to the New Pinakothek, as it includes examples of artists not there represented, but is probably the finest existing collection of modern German pictures. Schwind, Genelli, Feuerbach, and Böcklin are here alone adequately represented. Catalogue for the use of visitors.

Opposite the entrance: *123. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack. Section I., to the left: 92. *Rahl*, Portrait; 191. *Köbel*, Egeria's grotto, near Rome; 270. *Naue*, The Pleiades; 212. *Max Schmidt*, View of Smyrna from the Caravan bridge; 79. *Bode*, Mother and child; 199. *Böheim*, Two satyrs pursuing a hare; 190. *Böcklin*, The sacred grove; 127. *Marshall*, Tartini's dream; 145. *Morgenstern*, Villafranca near Nice; 68. *Bode*, Alpine bride; 16. *Böcklin*, Ideal landscape; *7. *Führich*, Introduction of Christianity into ancient Germany; 13. *Schleich.* The Starnberger See; 5. *Führich*, Death of St. John Nepomuck; 249. *Bode*, Birthday of Charlemagne; 194. *Kraus*, Minnesingers; 148. *Julius Schnorr*, The Erl-king; **1. *Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (of his early Roman period); 71. *Bamberger*, Toledo; 75. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee near Berchtesgaden; — Section II. Copies from Titian, Palma Vecchio, Bellini, and other masters. — Section III. *Spitzweg*, 72. The farewell, 73. Turkish café, 111. Serenade, 112. Hypochondriac; *Rottmann*, 67. Greek landscape, 99. Mountain-lake; 188. *Gerhard*, The Alhambra by moonlight; 29. *Neureuther*, Cornelius-festival; 35. *Kirchner*, Verona; *104. *Feuerbach*, Hafiz at the fountain; 34. *A. Zimmermann*, Lake of Como; *30. *Neureuther*, Reminiscence of the Villa Mills; 64. *Werner*, Interior of a church; 70. *Gerhard*, Palazzo Vendramin by night; 152-154. *Rottmann*, Views in Rome; 49. *Feuerbach*, Madonna and Child; 57. *Zwengauer*, The Kochelsee; 66. *Gerhard*, Palazzo Moro at Venice; 129. *Lenbach*, Study of a head. — Section IV. 18. *Gerhard*, Court of the Lions at the Alhambra; 203. *Bamberger*, Sierra Nevada; 51. *Stange*, Piazza in Venice by moonlight;

244. *Siderowicz*, Night-scene; 146. *Catel*, Taormina; 37. *Kirchner*, Piazza of St. Mark; *Rahl*, 186. Old man, 187. Study of a female head; 105. *Feuerbach*, Mother and children at a well; *36. *Bamberger*, Gibraltar; 58. *Millner*, The Gosau-See; 84. *Rahl*, Portrait of Willers, the landscape-painter; *Bamberger*, *204. Bridge at Toledo; 205. Scene near Granada; 24. *Steinle*, Watchman. — Section V. (lighted from the roof). Copies from Titian, Michael Angelo, Giorgione, G. Bellini, Sebastian del Piombo, Paris Bordone, Paolo Veronese, and Tintoretto. — Wall facing the cabinets or sections, beginning opposite Section V.: 44. *Steinle*, Violin-player; 69. *Bamberger*, Lake of Alberufa near Valencia; 33. *Neureuther*, Madonna; 41. *Zimmermann*, Winterscene by night; 113. *Fries*, Scene in the Sabine Mts.; 62. *Neureuther*, Scene from 'Hermann and Dorothea'; 77. *Rottmann*, The fountain of Callirrhoë near Athens; 8. *Wislicenus*, Fancy borne by the Dreams; 19. *Morgenstern*, Beach in Heligoland; 114. *Fries*, Scene at Palermo; 132. *Willers*, Athens; 26. *L. v. Klenze*, Interior of the Palazzo Ruffalo at Ravello; *150. *H. Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 12. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha at the time of the Crucifixion; 47. *Larson*, The midnight-sun in Norway; 87. *Feuerbach*, Roman woman; 266. *Wolf*, Venetian banquet; 86. *Feuerbach*, Children bathing; 156. *Rottmann*, Greek coast; 193. *Schweinfurt*, Italian landscape; 55. *Schleich*, Venetian scene; 31. *Neureuther*, Nun (from Uhland); 40. *Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; 27. *Ludwig*, Forest scene; 91. *Schleich*, Alp in the Zillerthal; 38. *Ross*, Egeria's grotto, near Rome; 28. *Feuerbach*, Francesca da Rimini and Paolo; 195. *Dreber*, Sappho on the sea-shore; 88. *Muhr*, Gypsies in the Puszta; 32. *Neureuther*, Dream of Rezia (from Wieland's 'Oberon'); 141. *Feuerbach*, Idyl from Tivoli; 65. *Bamberger*, Evening glow in the Sierra Nevada; 39. *Millner*, The Obersee; 56. *Stange*, The evening-bell; 221. *Xylander*, Dntsch landscape; 213. *Stademann*, Winter scene. — On the staircase: 243. *M. v. Beckerath*, Burial of Alaric, King of the Goths, in the river Busento.

First Floor. Room I. Left: *M. v. Schwind*, 21, 166, 22. Scenes from fables and fairy-tales; 162-165. Morning, Noon, Evening, Night; 23. Hero and Leander; 173, 25. Hermits. — Room II. *M. v. Schwind:* 130. Forest-chapel; 176. Cavalier in a wood; 172. The Danube; 78. The captive's dream; 178. The return home; *179. Wedding-trip; 158. Duel by night; 167. Yonth in a wood; 181. Morning-prayer; 174. Crusader's return; 170, 161, 60, 169, 160, 157, 168, 175, 110, 159, 171, 177. Scenes from fairy-tales and legends. — R. III. Copies by *Lenbach*, from Titian, Murillo, Velazquez, etc.; *Lenbach*, 242. Count Schack, 120. Portrait of the artist. — R. IV. Copies. Then on the left, 76. *Genelli*, Abraham receiving the promise of a son; 6. *Schwind*, Return of Count Gleichen from the Crusades; 189. *Böcklin*, Ideal landscape, with the journey to Emmaus; *Lenbach*, 48. Shepherd-boy, 128. Portrait, 218. The Tocador de la Reina at the Alhambra, 122. A Franciscan; *Böcklin*, 117. Villa on the sea-shore, 90. Old Roman tavern; 83. *Feuerbach*, Nymph listening to boys performing music; *Böcklin*, 52. Shepherdess, 210. Ideal landscape, 82. Villa on the sea, 116. The shepherd's complaint, 234. Nereid; 43. *Marées*, Watering horses; 256. *Neubert*, Olevano; 103. *A. Zimmermann*, Brocken scene from 'Faust'; 115. *Lindenschmitt*, The fisherman (Goethe). On the wall to the right; 126. *Hagn*, The Villa Colonna at Rome; *100. *C. Piloty*, Columbus; 139. *Hagn*, Italian garden; *Böcklin*, 215. Autumn-landscape, 219. Italian villa in spring, 14. Pan frightening a shepherd; 9. *Feuerbach*, Laura at mass at Avignon, watched by Petrarch; 209. *Böcklin*, Murderer pursued by the furies; 85. *Feuerbach*, Ariosto's garden; 17. *Böcklin*, Hermit; 10. *Feuerbach*, Pietà; 238. Willers, Grave at Ariceia; 89. *Gerhard*, View at Granada; 50. *Genelli*, Ezekiel's vision; 53. *Neureuther*, Reminiscence of Villa Malta at Rome; 109. *Steinle*, Lorelei (first study for No. 11, see below); 217. *Lenbach*, The Vega of Granada; 211. *Böcklin*, The dragon's cave. — R. V. On the left: 42. *Preller*, Farewell of Calypso; 138. *Genelli*, Bacchus and the Muses; 20. *Preller*, Leucothea; *2. *Genelli*, Hercnles at the court of Omphale; 131. *Steinle*, Adam and Eve; *Genelli*, 102. Composition for the curtain of a theatre, *3. Rape of Enropa, *4. Lycurgus fighting with Baccbus and Baccbantes; 11. *Steinle*, Lorelei.

The **Bronze Foundry** (Pl. B, 1; adm. see p. 125), with *Collection*

of Models, in the Erzgiesserei-Str., Maximilian-suhurb, enjoys a high reputation. It was founded hy *Stiglmayer* (d. 1844), and now belongs to his nephew *Ferd. v. Miller*. The *Museum* contains the original models of all the statues cast in the estahlishment.

A little farther to the N.W., on the road to Dachau, is the **Royal Arsenal**, with the *Military Museum*, containing a collection of arms, banners, and uniforms of the 15-19th centuries (adm., see p. 125) catalogue 80 pf.). In front of the central part of the building are 22 cannons and 4 mortars, including several ancient guns with elahorate ornamentation.

The ***Basilica** of *St. Boniface* (Pl. C, 3), an admirahle imitation of an ancient Italian hasilica of the 5th or 6th cent., was erected by *Ziebland*, and completed in 1850. Nave 85 ft., four aisles 46 ft. in height. The sixty-six columns are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with hases and capitals of white marble. Beams of the roof richly gilded.

On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of light-brown marble, the burial-place of Lewis I. (d. 1868) and his queen Theresa (d. 1854). The choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave are decorated with fine frescoes by *Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and *Koch*, representing scenes from the life of St. Boniface and numerous Bavarian saints. Above the columns in the nave, between the arches, are thirty-four medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. Adjoining the choir of the church is situated a Benedictine monastery, the refectory of which is adorned with a fresco of the *Holy Eucharist by *Hess*.

The **Botanical Garden** (Pl. C, 3, 4; adm., see p. 125), opposite the Basilica, contains a large fresh-water aquarium (Victoria Regia, etc.), a palm-house, hotanical museum, etc. — In the Sophien-Str., opposite the Botanical Garden, is situated the **Crystal Palace** (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1854, and employed for various exhihitions and festivities. It is 765 ft. in length, and the central part is 75 ft. high. The Sophien-Str. leads hence to the left to the railway-station, and to the right to the Maximilians-Platz and Karls-Platz.

The **Marien-Platz** (Pl. E, 5), the central point of the old town of Munich, is adorned with the *Column of St. Mary*, erected in 1638 hy Maximilian I. from a design hy Peter Candid, in commemoration of the victory on the Weisse Berg (p. 294), and crowned with a statue of the Virgin, as the tutelary saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, hasilisk, lion, and dragon (emhlems of plague, war, famine, and heresy).

The **Old Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 5) on the E. side of the Platz was restored in 1865. The tower, heneath which runs the road to the Thal (p. 165), is adorned with 'stereochromatic' paintings hy Seitz. The gables in front are embellished with zinc statues of Henry the Lion and Lewis the Bavarian. The great hall contains Schwanthaler's models of the statues in the Throne-room (p. 129). — On the N. side of the Platz is the ***New Rathhaus** (Pl. 85), a handsome Gothic edifice constructed of hrick with stone facings, hy *Hauberrisser*. The façade turned towards the Marien-Platz is 160 ft., that on the

Diener-Strasse 230 ft. long. The central part of the former, 60 ft. in width, projects beyond the rest of the building and is surmounted by a lofty gable. Above, on the balcony in front of the second story, are four statues by *A. Hess*, representing the civic virtues of Industry, Thrift, Courage, and Charity. Adm. see p. 126.

Below the portal, to the left, are two tablets, with handsome bronze trophies, placed here in 1875 in memory of the natives of Munich who fell in the war of 1870-71. The vestibule is adorned with mural paintings by *Seitz*, in four groups, representing the different professions. The spacious *Council Chamber*, on the second floor, contains a large allegorical *Picture by *Piloty*, with numerous figures, illustrating the history of Munich. The *Magistrates' Room*, on the same floor, is adorned with paintings by *Lindenschmit* and handsome stained-glass windows representing the principal branches of civic government, by *R. Seitz*. The beautifully-carved wooden ceiling, the magnificent chandelier, the tasteful brazen railing, the fine mantelpiece, and the portrait of Lewis II. (by *Piloty*) are also worthy of inspection. The 'Representation Room' contains four scenes from the history of Munich, by *Spiess*, *Lindenschmit*, *Zimmermann*, and *Hagen*.

In front of the Rathhaus rises the **Fischbrunnen*, a handsome fountain by Knoll, the figures on which contain allusions to an old Munich custom termed the 'Metzgersprung'.

A few yards to the S. E. of the Marien-Platz is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. E. 5), the oldest church in Munich, but repeatedly restored since its erection in 1170. Of the original building there still remains a Romanesque tower, from the gallery of which (p. 126) a fine view may be enjoyed. The church contains altar-pieces by *Sandrart*, *Loth*, etc., and a fine organ.

The Kaufinger-Str. and Neuhauser-Str. lead from the Marien-Platz to the right to the Karlsthor and the station. To the right is the *Frauen-Platz*, in which stands the —

***Frauenkirche** (Pl. E, 5), or Church of Our Lady, the cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (357 ft. long, 131 ft. broad) in the late-Gothic style, erected 1468-88. The uncompleted towers, 357 ft. high, are covered with unsightly, helmet-shaped roofs (ascent, see p. 125). On the exterior wall, of the church are numerous ancient tomb-stones.

Interior. The nave and aisles are of equal height (122 ft.), supported by twenty-two slender octagonal pillars; rich groined vaulting; high altar-piece with the Coronation of Mary, in carved wood, by Knabl, and paintings on the wings by Schwind. The archiepiscopal throne and pulpit, forming a continuation of the ancient choir-stalls, are by Knabl. Most of the modern side-altars are by Sickinger. In the nave is the *Monument of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected in 1625 by Elector Maximilian I., a catafalque in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners act as guardians of the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William V.; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which is open at the sides. The figures over the stalls were carved in the 15th cent. (12 Prophets and 12 Apostles). The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emanuel at Belgrade in 1688. Under the organ is a relief-monument to Bishop Gebsattel, by Schwanthaler; from a spot here in the shape of a foot-print every one of the thirty windows of the church is entirely concealed.

The **Promenaden-Platz** (Pl. D, E, 4), situated a liw ettlay to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with five statues. In the centre

Elector *Max Emanuel* (d. 1726; Pl. 18), 'the conqueror of Belgrade'; to the right the historian *Westenrieder* (d. 1829) and the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787); to the left the Bavarian Minister *Kreitmayr* (d. 1790), and the composer *Orlando di Lasso* (d. 1590), properly Roland de Lattre, a Fleming. Gluck's monument is by Brugger, Kreitmayr's by Schwanthaler; the others by Widnmann. From this Platz the traveller returns by the Weite Gasse to the Neuhauser-Str., at the corner of which is situated the —

Court Church of **St. Michael** (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1583 in the Roman Renaissance style, with imposing vaulting, formerly a church of the Jesuits. The front is adorned with a St. Michael in bronze, designed by Candid, in a gilded niche. The transept contains the *Monument of Eugene Beauharnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, and once vice-king of Italy, erected by his widow (d. 1851), daughter of the King of Bavaria, executed in marble by Thorvaldsen; Eugene is represented as a Greek hero, with a wreath of laurels in his hand, on the right the Muse of history, on the left the genii of death and immortality; above is his motto '*Honneur et Fidélité*'. — Church-music, see p. 126.

The old Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's Church, contains the **Academy of Science** (Pl. D, 5), which possesses some very valuable collections (adm. see p. 124). That of *Fossils is probably the most comprehensive in Europe; the specimens from the animal-kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants geologically. The *Collection of Minerals* also deserves inspection. The *Geognostic Cabinet* and the *Zoological-Zootomical Collection* have recently been extended. The *Collection of Physical and Optical Instruments* is interesting, especially to the scientific. The *Cabinet of Coins* contains 20,000 Greek specimens. The Academy also contains the *Exhibition of Bavarian Exports* (adm. free).

The Neuhauser-Strasse is terminated by the *Karlsthor* (Pl. D, 5). Outside the gate is the *Karls-Platz*, from which the Schützen-Strasse leads direct to the *Railway Station*. On the right side of the Platz stands the *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 111), which is embellished with Frescoes by C. Schraudolph. Farther to the N., at the corner of the Maximilians-Platz, is a *Statue of Goethe*, designed by Widnmann, and erected by Lewis II. in 1869. (At the other end of the Maximilians-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is the statue of Schiller, mentioned at p. 137.) The *Botanical Garden* is in the vicinity (p. 152). On the S. side of the Dult (or Maximilians) Platz rises the *Herzog-Max-Burg* (Pl. D, 4), erected by Duke William V. in 1579, and frequently the residence of the Dukes of Bavaria. It is now occupied by commissioners for the payment of the national debt and a military academy. — In the vicinity, Pranners-Str. 20, is the **Landtagsgebäude** (Pl. E. 4), restored in 1885 in the style of the German Renaissance; and at Pfandhaus-Strasse 7 is the handsome building of the **Art-Industrial Institution**, or *Kunstgewerbeverein* (Pl. D, 4;

adm., see p. 125), in the Renaissance style; the exhibition-rooms, sale-rooms, and large hall are all worth inspection. — In the gardens which adorn the Maximilians-Platz rises the ***Statue of Liebig** (1803-1873), by *Wagmüller* and *Rümann*, consisting of a sitting marble figure of the great chemist, on a pedestal of grey granite, embellished with marble reliefs and laurel-wreaths.

From the Karls-Platz the broad *Sonnen-Strasse*, planted with trees, runs towards the S. to the Sendlinger Thor. At the beginning of this street is situated the **Protestant Church** (Pl. C, 5), open only on Sundays during service (at 8, 10, and 3 o'clock). The ceiling is adorned with an Ascension by *Hermann* of Dresden. (There is another Protestant church in the Gabelsberger-Strasse, near the Amalien-Str., Pl. E, 3) In the vicinity is the —

Schwanthaler Museum (Pl. C, 5; adm., see p. 126), Schwanthaler-Str. 90, containing models of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor *Ludwig v. Schwanthaler* (d. 1848), bequeathed by him to the Academy of Art.

Farther on in the Sonnen-Strasse (No. 16) is the *Gynæcological Institute* (Pl. C, 6), a neat brick structure. The Sendlinger-Thor-Platz (Pl. C, 6) is adorned with a colossal bust of *Alois Senefelder*, the inventor of lithography, by Zumbusch. To the W., beyond the Sendlinger Thor, are the extensive *General Hospital*, the *Pathological Institute*, the *Anatomy Building*, containing important anatomical and physiological collections (adm., see p. 125), and the *Hygienic* and *Physiological Institutes*. A little to the W., Goethe-Str. 45, is a ***Panorama** of the Crucifixion, by *Prof. B. Piglheim*, which deserves a visit (adm. 1 m., children 50 pf.). To the S. are the *Cemeteries* (p. 166). Near the S. Railway Station are the municipal *Slaughter House* and *Cattle Market* (Pl. B, C, 8), erected by Zenetti in 1876-78 at a cost of 250,000*l.* and covering 9 acres of ground (adm., see p. 126). — The busy *Sendlinger-Strasse* leads back to the Marien-Platz towards the N.E.

Proceeding towards the E. from the Marien-Platz (p. 162), the traveller passes through an archway beneath the tower of the Rathhaus (p. 162), and enters the broad street called the *Thal*. On the right, at the beginning of it, rises the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, on the other side of which lies the *Victual Market* (Pl. E, 5, 6). At the farther end of the latter is the extensive **Corn Hall** (*Getreidehalle*, or *Schranne*; Pl. D, E, 6), a modern structure 525 yds. in length. In the Heumarkt, between the Corn Hall and the Sendlinger-Str., is the *Landwehr-Arsenal*, containing the *Maillinger Art-Historical Collection*, illustrative of the history of Munich (adm., see p. 125).

The E. termination of the Thal is formed by the **Isarthor** (Pl. F, 6), a mediæval structure, restored by Lewis I. in 1835. The pediment is adorned with a mineral-painting, by Paul Wagner and Boos, after a fresco by Neher, formerly here, representing the Entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the Battle of Ampfing.

In the Zweibrücken-Str., beyond the gate, are the spacious *Cavalry Barracks*, on the bank of the Isar. Opposite them, on one of the last houses near the *Isar Bridge*, is an inscription with regard to the source and course of the Isar, designed for the instruction of the natives. Another inscription beside it commemorates the 'Red Tower' stormed, in 1705, by the loyal peasants of Upper Bavaria, and destroyed by Prince Condé in 1796. The modern *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6, 7), farther on, affords a good survey of the Maximilians-Brücke and the Maximilianeum.

In the suburb of *Au*, are the *Franziskanerkeller* (p. 122), the *Münchener Kindlkeller*, *Bürgerliche Brauhauskeller*, *Zacherlkeller* (p. 122) and various others. The ***Mariahilfkirche** (Pl. F, 8), or *Auer-Kirche*, situated at the S. end, was erected in 1830-39 by *Ohlmüller* in the earliest Gothic style. Contrary to the rules of the style, the tower rises from the roof instead of independently. The façade and open tower (290 ft.) are constructed of grey sandstone, the remainder of the edifice of brick; over the portal, the Virgin by *Schwanthaler*. Tesselated roof, resembling an embroidered carpet.

The *Stained Glass which fills the lofty windows, designed by *Schraudolph*, *Fischer*, etc., under the superintendence of *Hess*, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin. The altars and walls of the aisles are decorated with carved wood by *Schönlaub*. The many-coloured pulpit was executed in wood by *Entres* from the design of Ohlmüller. Beneath the organ-loft are two memorials in bronze with reliefs alluding to the origin of the church.

Farther to the S., in the suburb of Giesing, is the new *Giesinger Kirche*, a Gothic building erected by Dollmann in 1866-84.

The shortest way back from the Auer Kirche into the town is by the wooden *Reichenbach Bridge* (Pl. E, 8). In the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. E, 6, 7), which is embellished with statues of *Gärtner* and *Klenze*, is the *Gärtner-Platz Theatre*, mentioned at p. 124.

The ***Bavaria** and **Hall of Fame**, or *Ruhmeshalle* (Pl. A, 7), are situated $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the Karlsthor, at the extremity of the *Theresienwiese*. The colossal statue of *Bavaria*, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler, measures 69 ft. to the top of the wreath which the figure holds aloft. It may be ascended, by an iron spiral staircase of sixty steps, for the sake of the extensive *View obtained in clear weather through apertures in the head (room for 5 persons). The *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, and completed in 1853, contains busts of eighty Bavarian notabilities, among them Francis v. Sickingen, Jean Paul Richter, Schwanthaler, the philosopher Schelling, Klenze, Cornelius, etc. (custodian's fee 40 pf.). — About $^1/_4$ M. to the N., on the Theresienhöhe (Pl. A, 5), is a **Panorama** of the Battle of Gravelotte (adm. 1 m.).

The ***Southern Cemetery** (Pl. C, D, 7, 8) of Munich, outside the Sendlinger Thor, surpasses all the other burial-grounds of Germany in the artistic taste displayed in its monuments. The new arcades on the S. side also give it a very imposing appearance. From the latter the **New Cemetery** (Pl. C, 8) is entered, surrounded

by arcades in the style of the Italian 'campi santi'. The first graves on the right and left are those of *Schwanthaler* and *Gärtner*, the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich. Many other eminent men are also interred here.

The **Northern Cemetery**, laid out in 1866-69 in the Arcis-Strasse (Pl. D, 1), not far from the New Pinakothek, contains a monument erected by the town of Munich to the German soldiers who died there of their wounds, in 1870-71, and also a monument to the French prisoners-of-war who were buried here during the same period. In the centre is a fine marble *Crucifix by *Halbig*.

Environs. The ***English Garden** (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2, 3), a park of 600 acres in extent, originally laid out by Count Rumford, celebrated for his experiments regarding the nature of heat, with fine old trees, and watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. Not far from the entrance is the *Dianabad*. Farther on is the *Monopteros*, a small temple erected after plans by Klenze; then the *Chinese Tower* (café) and the small lake of *Kleinhessellohe* (Restaurant), used for boating. The Milchhäusl and the Tivoli, farther on, are both cafés. At the N. end of the English Garden is the *Aumeister*, a favourite restaurant.

To the E. of the Chinese Tower is a bridge leading from the English Garden across the Isar Canal and the Isar to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. J, 2; Inn), on the right bank of the Isar, near which is the *Observatory* (adm. see p. 125). Pleasant walks laid out by King Max II., affording picturesque views of the town and the distant Alps, lead hence along the *Gasteig*, as the right bank of the river is here called, to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 166).

On the left bank, beyond the Reichenbach bridge, begin the *Isar-Anlagen*, or promenades, through which the road leads on the weirs across the Isar. Then turning to the right, we enter the *Marienklause*, ascend the steps, and follow the bank through wood to the *Menterschwaige* (see p. 168).

The **Nymphenburg**, founded in 1663, and once a favourite château of Max Joseph I., 3 M. to the W. of Munich (cab, see p. 124), is surrounded by well-kept grounds containing fine hot-houses (numerous Brazilian plants). In the park are the *Magdalene Chapel*, built to imitate a ruin, the *Pagodenburg*, and the *Amalienburg*, a pretty structure in the Renaissance style. Restaurant zum Controlor; Café zum Volksgarten. In the vicinity is a *Porcelain Manufactory*, formerly belonging to the king, but now in private hands. About 1/2 M. distant is the *Deer Park*, where tame stags and white deer are kept.

The château of **Schleissheim** *(Schlosswirth; Blauer Karpfen; Traveller's Home; Restaurant zum Bergl*, 1 1/2 M. from the Schloss), a station on the Ratisbon railway (p. 121, reached in 23-30 min.), erected by Elector Max Emanuel at the end of the 17th cent., possesses a pleasant garden, a picture-gallery, etc. (in the lower rooms, early German and Italian masters, open 10-1; in the upper, Dutch, etc.; open 2-5).

Grosshesellohe, another point to which excursions are frequently made, may be reached by railway in 20 min. Visitors cross the handsome

bridge over the Isar to (1 M.) the *Menterschwaige* (Restaurant). The bridge affords a good view of Munich, with the deep and broad valley of the Isar below. — Pleasant walk to the *Grossheseltoher Bräuhaus*, ascending from the station by a footpath to the left on the left bank (10 min.); another down the footpath to the left near the bridge, to the (10 min.) *Berwein* (Inn). The château of *Schwaneck*, erected by Schwanthaler, is reached from the Bräuhaus after a walk of 1/4 hr. through wood; *View from the tower. *Puttach* (Inn) is a prettily-situated village, 1/4 M. farther. Other favourite resorts, farther up, are (3 M.) *Baierbrunn*, (3 3/4 M.) *Schäftlarn Convent*, and (3/4 M.) *Ebenhausen* (all with inns). From Ebenhausen walkers may reach *Leoni* on the Lake of Starnberg in 2 hrs. On the right bank, about 3 M. above Hesellohe, is the old ducal hunting- lodge of *Grünwald* (Inn), beside which there is a ferry across the Isar.

Lake of Starnberg, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

29. From Munich to Lindau.

137 M. Railway *(Bairische Staatsbahn)* in 5 1/3-8 hrs. Best views to the left.

Munich, see p. 121. Soon after leaving the station we see on the right the park and château of *Nymphenburg* (p. 167). 5 M. *Pasing* is the junction for the lines to Augsburg (R. 26) and Starnberg. After crossing the *Würm* and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos.* 14 M. **Bruck** (1735 ft.; *Marthabräu; Post*), or *Fürstenfeldbruck*, pleasantly situated in the *Amperthal*, is visited for its river-baths. Near it is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a barrack. Emp. Lewis the Bavarian died here in 1347.

The train traverses the *Schöngeisinger Wald* and reaches (20 M.) *Grafrath*, with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the Ammersee, with Andechs and the château of Seefeld. 24 M. *Türkenfeld;* 28 1/2 M. *Schwabhausen;* 31 1/2 M. *Epfenhausen.* The train crosses the *Lech*, and arrives at (35 M.) *Kaufering* (1939 ft.).

Branch-Line in 12 min. to (3 M.) **Landsberg** *(Glocke; Hahn)*, an ancient town on the Lech, with 5240 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche* was founded in 1498. The *Rathhaus*, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty. — The line goes on to *Schongau*, 17 M., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.* — Another Branch-Line leads N. across the *Lechfeld*, in 1 hr. to (14 M.) *Bobingen*, on the Augsburg and Buchloe Railway (see below).

Near (38 M.) *Igling* the château of the same name is passed on the left. — 42 1/4 M. **Buchloe** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe, 25 M., railway in 50 min. to 1 1/4 hr.; (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near station *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Weltenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westereringen.* The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe.*

From Buchloe to Memmingen, 29 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Wiedergeltingen* the train crosses the Wertach and reaches (5 M.) *Türkheim.* 12 M. *Mindetheim*, an old town with 3350 inhab.; in the church is the tomb of Georg von Frundsberg (d. 1528). Stations *Stetten*, *Sontheim*, *Ungerhausen*, *Memmingen*, see p. 29.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46½ M. *Beckstetten;* 50 M. *Pforzen.* Beyond the river is the monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is here formed by the Zugspitze (9761 ft.), the Hochplatte (9837 ft.), the Säuling (6683 ft.), and other imposing mountains.

Before reaching (54½ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2241 ft.; *Sonne; Hirsch*), an ancient town, the line crosses the Wertach, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (Post; branch-line to *Oberdorf*); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen;* 69½ M. *Aitrang.* A deep cutting now carries the line through the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. 69½ M. *Günzach*, with an ancient monastery converted into a brewery, is the culminating point (2628 ft.) of the line; fine view of the Günzthal; to the right *Obergünzburg.* The *Mittelberg*, ¾ M. to the S.W., commands a wide prospect.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a tract of pasture-land and peat-moss. 76 M. *Wildpoldsried;* 77½ M. *Betzigau.* The *Iller* is crossed. 81½ M. **Kempten** (2287 ft.; **Algäuer Hof*, *Kronprinz*, at the station; **Krone*, *Post*, in the new town; **Deutscher Kaiser*, **Haase*, in the old town; *Frommlet's* old-German wine-room, near the station; **Rail. Restaur.)*, the capital of the *Algäu*, picturesquely situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 14,350 inhab., and consists of two portions, the *Neustadt*, or new town, on the high ground near the station, and the *Altstadt*, or old town, on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; the 'Fürstensaal' contains a series of portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). The most interesting buildings in the Altstadt are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* in the St. Mang-Platz. In front of the Real-Schule is a *War Monument*, commemorating the events of 1870-71.

To the S. of the town, between the station and the Iller, rises the **Burghalde*, a hill with remains of ancient fortifications (reached from the station in 10 min.; restaurant and grounds), once the site of the Roman fort *Campodunum*, and affording a fine view of the Algäu Alps. — The *Marienberg*, 3 M. to the W., most conveniently reached by *Feilberg* and *Eggen*, commands a still more comprehensive view.

From Kempten to Ulm, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 4 hrs., being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc., see p. 29. — From Kempten to *Füssen* and *Reutte*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Beyond Kempten the line follows the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. It should be observed that at Kempten the engine is transferred to the opposite end of the train, which now proceeds in the reverse order. The valley gradually contracts. Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2362 ft.) the *Niedersonthofer See* (2240 ft.) is seen on the right, at the foot of the *Stoffelsberg* (3900 ft.). 88 M. *Oberdorf.* The line approaches the Iller. To the left is the green and sharp-edged *Grünten* (5732 ft.).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2395 ft.; **Kreuz* or *Post; Hirsch; Engel; Traube*, with beer-garden), a manufacturing town of 3000 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the *Steigbach*, at the point where it has forced its way between the *Immenstadter Horn* (5050 ft.) and the *Mittag* (4688 ft.), near the junction of the *Konstanzer Ach* with the Iller. On the E. rises the isolated and picturesque *Grünten*, while the background is formed by the *Daumen*, the *Geishorn*, and other Algäu mountains.

From Immenstadt to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, ascent of the *Stuiben*, the *Grünten*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The train now turns to the W., and reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2355 ft.; 2½ M. long), along the N. bank of which the line runs. We are next carried through the pleasant *Konstanzer Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) *Thalkirchdorf*, and thence up a steep gradient to (105½ M.) **Oberstaufen** (2598 ft.; **Büttner*), the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, the train commands striking views of the profound Weissachthal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell beyond. From Oberstaufen to the Lake of Constance the line descends 1300 ft.

Beyond (110 M.) *Harbatzhofen* the valley is traversed by the *Rentershofener Damm*, an embankment 640 yds. in length, and 192 ft. in height. 114 M. *Röthenbach* (2319 ft.; Kolb). Before reaching (123 M.) *Hergatz* (where peat is extensively dug), we obtain another view of the Appenzell mountains. 128 M. *Schlachters;* 132 M. *Oberreitnau.* The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view is now obtained, embracing the Lake of Constance, on the left Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau, and beyond it the luxuriant green mountains of St. Gallen and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hohe Kasten, Altmann, and Sentis. A long embankment then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the island on which Lindau is situated.

137 M. **Lindau.** — *Bayrischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R. L. & A. 3-4, D. 3m. *Krone or Post, R. 1½-2 m.; *Hôtel Reutemann; Helvetia, moderate; *Lindauer Hof; Sonne; all these are on the quay. Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — Beer at the *Krone*, and at the *Garden Restaurant* next the Bayrischer Hof; *Schützengarten*, with view; adjacent, *Rüpflin's* wine-saloon; *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town (30 pf.).

Lindau (1306 ft.), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the *Lake of Constance*, about 250 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It has recently come into notice as a summer-resort and bathing-place. The Romans under Tiberius defeated the Vindelici, a Celtic tribe, in a naval battle on the lake, and founded a fort on this island, of which the ancient tower by the bridge (the

so-called *Heidenmauer)* is a remnant. On the quay is a *Statue of King Max II.* (d. 1864) in bronze, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble, and on the opposite pier a handsome lighthouse (view; tickets at the Custom House, 40 pf.). In the neighbouring Reichs-Platz is the pretty *Reichsbrunnen*, erected in 1884 after a design by Thiersch and Rümann, with a statue of 'Lindauia' and allegorical figures in bronze.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway-embankment to the left), to the (2¼ M.) charmingly situated **Schachenbad** (Restaur. & Pension, 22-30 m. per week), with mineral and lake-baths. About ¼ M. farther is the **Lindenhof**, or Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (admission Frid. free, on other days 1 m.; closed on Sundays). Thence along the bank of the lake by *Tegelstein* (to the right the finely situated *Schloss Alwind)* and *Mitten*, to (2¼ M.) **Wasserburg** (**Hôt.-Pens. Hornstein*, with view-terrace), with a château and church, situated on a peninsula. Hence we may return by steam-boat. — Beautiful view from the (¾ hr.) ***Hoierberg** (1496 ft.), which is reached either by the footpath parallel with the railway, or by the carriage-road leading from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the hamlet of *Hoiren* at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a Belvedere at the top. The return may be made viâ *Enzisweiler* (*Schmid's Restaur.) and *Schachen* (Schlössl).

From Lindau to *Bregenz* (the *Gebhardsberg*, *Pfänder*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The **Lake of Constance** (1300 ft.) is about 42 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Arbon) 912 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well-peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow-mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between Lindau and Rorschach (1 hr.), Lindau and Romanshorn (1½ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn (1 hr.), and Friedrichshafen and Constance (1½ hr.) there are 4-6 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land; but those proceeding from one German port to another may avoid the formality by obtaining a ticket for their luggage on starting. The banks of the lake belong to five different states, viz. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Switzerland, and Austria. (See *Baedeker's Switzerland*, and comp. p. 49).

30. From Munich to Salzburg.

95 M. Railway in 3¼-6¾ hrs. (express to Vienna in 12 hrs.). Travellers coming from Austria to Münich should not omit to change their Austrian money for German gold and silver.

The direct railway to Rosenheim by Grafing presents few attractions. Beyond the (2½ M.) *Munich S. Station*, the train crosses the Isar and reaches the (6 M.) *Munich E. Station*, where the Simbach-Braunau line branches off to the left (p. 173); to the right, a distant view of the Alps. Stations *Trudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirchseeon*, all unimportant. 23½ M. *Grafing* is a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway. Between stations *Assling* and *Ostermünchen* the

broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge. Stat. *Grosscarolinenfeld;* then —

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1466 ft.; **Bayrischer Hof & Greiderer*, **König Otto; Alte Post; Deutsches Haus; Railway Restaurant*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Mühldorf, and Holzkirchen lines, a pleasant little town of 8400 inhab., with salt-works. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 45 M. distant. About 3/4 M. from the handsome station are the **Marienbad* and the *Kaiserbad* (both also Hotel-Pensions), with salt and other baths.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46½ M., in 3 hrs. a longer, but more interesting line than that described above, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps. — From Rosenheim to Innsbruck*, see the same Handbook.

Beyond Rosenheim the train crosses the *Inn*, and passes (45 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the small *Simmsee*, and (51 M.) *Endorf* (Railway Inn). The line then runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) **Prien** (1745 ft.; **Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; **Zur Kampenwand; Kronprinz*; *Ostermaier*), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Prienthal.*

Steam-Tramway in 10 min. to *Stock*, the landing-place of the Chiemsee steamer, which plies to the Herreninsel 8 times daily in ¼ hr. and 6 times daily in ½ hr. to the Fraueninsel. — The **Chiemsee** (1680 ft.), 11 M. long, 7½ M. broad, contains three islands, the *Herreninsel*, the *Fraueninsel*, and the *Krautinsel* (i. e. 'vegetable-island'). The Fraueninsel, so named from its nunnery, is also the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*. On the Herreninsel (9 M. in circumference) rises the imposing **Schloss Herrenchiemsee*, begun by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles and lavishly fitted up, but not completed (adm. daily except Frid.; Sun. 1½, Thurs. 6, other days 3 m.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The old château, near the landing-place, is now an **Inn* and brewery. The lake is famed for its fish. The banks are flat; the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps forms the back-ground of the landscape on the S. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. *Bernau.* Beyond (64 M.) *Uebersee*, from which a branch-line runs in ½ hr. to *Marquartstein*, the train crosses the Grosse Ache. 69 M. *Bergen.* About 1½ M. to the E. lie the baths of *Adelholzen* (2100 ft.), well fitted up and much frequented, possessing three springs, which contain saltpetre, sulphur, and alum respectively.

73 M. **Traunstein** (1929 ft.; **Hôt. Wiespauer; *Post; Prantl; Traube; Weisses Bräuhaus*), a thriving place with 4500 inhab., re-erected in a modern style since a conflagration in 1851, is situated on a slope above the *Traun.* The town also possesses a well-organised *Bathing Establishment* ('pens.' with R. 3½-7 M.), with mineral, salt, and other baths, and a large garden. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of *Au* (S. of the town) on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall, a distance of 25 M.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall viâ *Inzell*, a most interesting excursion by carriage, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line to Salzburg next skirts wooded and grassy hills. To

the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 266). Stations (77 M.) *Lauter*, (83 M.) *Teisendorf* (with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*), and (89½ M.) *Freilassing* (Föckerer's Hotel), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the line to *Reichenhall* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The line crosses the *Saalach;* to the right is *Schloss Klesheim* (p. 266); among trees to the left, as Salzburg is approached, are seen the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 266). The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 259.

31. From Munich to Linz by Simbach.

148 M. Railway in 5-11½ hrs.

From the *Munich Central Station* to the *East Station*, where the Rosenheim line branches off to the right, see p. 171.

Several unimportant stations. 19 M. *Schwaben*, a thriving village (branch-line to *Erding*). Near (47 M.) *Ampfing* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian defeated and took prisoner his rival Frederick of Austria in 1322. To commemorate the victory he erected the small church to the left of the railway. 52 M. **Mühldorf** *(Post)*, a manufacturing town on the *Inn*, with 2700 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible. — From Mühldorf to *Rosenheim* and *Plattling*, see R. 34.

Near (60 M.) *Neu-Oetting* (Post) the line crosses the *Isen* above its confluence with the Inn.

Alt-Oetting, ¾ M. to the E., has a celebrated pilgrimage-church, which possesses a miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been brought from the East in the 7th century. The parish-church contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 117); in the treasury are preserved various precious relics dating from the 8th cent. downwards.

The line approaches the Inn. The broad valley is covered with willows. To the left, wooded hills. 64 M. *Perach*, picturesquely situated on the hill to the left. A long embankment on the river-side is next traversed. Near (68 M.) *Marktl* the mountains recede and the train quits the Inn, into which the Salzach falls 3 M. to the S. 73½ M. *Buch*. 76 M. **Simbach** (*Rail. Restaurant*) is the last Bavarian station. Passengers' luggage is examined here by Austrian custom-house officers. The Inn is then crossed.

78 M. **Braunau** *(Ente; Post)*, an old-fashioned town with 3000 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Church* of the 15th cent. has a handsome tower (interior modernised in bad taste). In the Prome, naden-Platz by the Spitalkirche rises the **Palm Monument*, in bronze, designed by Knoll, and erected to the memory of John Palm, the patriotic bookseller of Nuremberg, who was shot at Braunau by Napoleon's order (comp. p. 90).

From Braunau to Steindorf, 23½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations *St. Georgen*, *Mauerkirchen*, *Uttendorf-Hellpfau*, *Mattighofen*, *Munderfing*, *Achenlohe*, *Friedburg-Lengau*, *Steindorf* (p. 259).

Beyond this, the country is pretty and wooded. 84 M. *Minning;* 88 M. *Obernberg-Altheim*. The line gradually ascends towards the

S.E., and, farther on, affords a survey of the Innthal. 90 M. *Gurten.* 100 M. **Ried** *(Löwe)*, a prosperous little town (4500 inhab.) on the Oberach and Breitach, and the junction for the Salzkammergut Railway (see p. 258).

The line again ascends, affording several extensive views to the right and left. 108 M. *Pram-Haag* (two villages at some distance from the line). 116 M. *Neumarkt.* Thence to *Wels* and (148 M.) *Linz*, see pp. 180, 258.

32. From Nuremberg to Furth *(and Prague).*

100 M. Railway to Furth in 5-6 hrs. — Express to Prague in 10½ hrs.; custom-house examination at Furth.

Nuremberg, see p. 84. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank runs the line to Eger viâ Schnabelwaid, p. 95). 2½ M. *Mögeldorf;* ¾ M. from the station the *Schmaussenbuck*, with restaurants and gardens, a favourite resort from Nuremberg. 4 M. *Laufamholz.* On the right near (7 M.) *Röthenbach* rises the *Moritzberg* (shady path to the top in 1¾ hr., viâ *Rockenbrunn*), a conspicuous height which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of the Pegnitz. 10½ M. *Lauf*, on the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (p. 95; Oertel's Restaurant, at the station); 13 M. *Ottensoos;* 15 M. *Henfenfeld*, with a small château. 17 M. **Hersbruck** (p. 88); the station lies on the left bank of the Pegnitz, 1 M. from the other station (p. 95) on the right bank of the Pegnitz to the N. of the town.

Near (20 M.) *Pommelsbrunn* (Birner, at the station; Paulus, Vogel, in the village), a summer resort, prettily situated at the base of the *Houbirch*, the line quits the Pegnitzthal, which here turns to the N. Scenery picturesque. 23 M. *Hartmannshof;* 26 M. *Etzelwang* (N.E., the ruined *Rupprechtstein* and the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*); 28 M. *Neukirchen*, on the water-shed between the Main and the Danube.

From Neukirchen to Weiden, 31½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations *Grossalbershof*, *Schönlind*, (12½ M.) **Vilseck**, a small and ancient town on the *Vils*, with a late-Gothic church. Then *Langenbruck*, *Freiung*, *Röthenbach*, *Weiherhammer*, where the *Heidenab* is crossed, and (31½ M.) *Weiden* (p. 119).

34 M. *Sulzbach* (Krone), a considerable place with a mountain-castle, once a residence of the dukes of Bavaria. 36 M. *Rosenberg*, with the blast-furnaces of the Maxhütte (p. 119); 38½ M. *Altmannshof.* To the right rises the *Erzberg*, with a large iron-mine.

41½ M. **Amberg** (*Pfälzer Hof; Mayerhofer's Restaurant*, both near the station), a town on the *Vils*, with 15,705 inhabitants, surrounded by a well-preserved wall and moat. The large *Jesuits' College* is now occupied by the gymnasium, a teachers' seminary, and a brewery. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (15th cent.), with a tower 320 ft. high, contains a tombstone of the Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1397). The *Rathhaus*, with its two fine halls,

contains the valuable archives of the town. The large *Prison* has accommodation for 1300 convicts. The *Royal Small Arms Factory* employs 800 workmen. Outside the Vilsthor is a monument to King Max Joseph I. The *Mariahilfberg*, with a pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect.

45 M. *Hiltersdorf;* 50 M. *Freihöls;* 55 M. *Irrenlohe.* 58 M. **Schwandorf** (p. 119), junction for the Eger and Ratisbon line (R. 27). Our line turns here to the E. 66 M. *Alfenschwand;* 70 M. *Bodenwöhr;* 76 M. *Neubäu;* 80½ M. *Roding* (Kleber, Post), a thriving village on the left bank of the *Regen;* 82 M. *Pösing.*

88 M. **Cham** (1395 ft.; *Post; Vogel*), an old town with 3445 inhab., on the N. outskirts of the Bavarian Forest (p. 183), is the old capital of the *Chamberich* district. Gothic Rathhaus of the 15th cent.; adjoining it the late-Gothic church of St. James (1514).

The old *Chammünster*, a church 1½ M. from the town, is a late-Gothic edifice on Romanesque foundations. In the vicinity is the conspicuous ruin of *Chamereck.* — Pleasant excursion hence to *Schloss Runding*, which was inhabited down to the present century, and on to (3 hrs.) the *Haidstein* (2562 ft.), an admirable point of view, with some insignificant ruins.

The train now traverses the deep Chamb-Thal. 92 M. *Kothmaissling;* 96 M. *Ahrnschwang*, with an old castle and a picturesque church.

To the S.W. rises the finely-shaped **Hohe Bogen** (highest summit, the *Eckstein*, 3510 ft.), which may be ascended from Ahrnschwang or Furth in 2-2½ hrs. The *Burgstall* (3210 ft.), the W. peak, commands a fine survey of the valley of the Regen, and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate. Amongst the woods on the W. spur lies the ruin of *Lichteneck.* — The excursion into the *Bavarian Forest* may be extended by descending from the Eckstein on the S.W. side to the (25 min.) *Jägerhütte* (refreshments), and thence continuing at the same level viâ *Kager* to (1½ hr.) the high-road, which brings us in another 1½ hr. to *Lam* (p. 185).

100 M. **Furth** (1345 ft.; **Post; Zum Hohen Bogen*, at the station; *Stern; Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with an ancient tower and a ruined castle, the junction for the Bohemian W. Railway (luggage examined). Diligence to *Lam*, see p. 185.

From Furth to *Prague*, see R. 46.

33. From Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.

The Danube from Passau to Linz.

140 M. Railway to (73 M.) Passau in 2¾-4 hrs.; from Passau to Linz in 2½-4 hrs. — Steamboat from Passau to Linz daily in 4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 30, 2 fl. 20 kr.); from Linz to Passau in 7½ hrs.; (fares 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 60 kr.). The custom-house examination takes place after passengers have taken their tickets. The check received is given up on embarking.

To (5 M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 119. Our line here diverges to the left from the Munich railway (R. 27), and leads by stations *Mangolding, Moosham, Taimering, Sünching* (branch-line to *Geiselhöring*, p. 119), and *Radldorf* to —

25½ M. **Straubing** *(Schwarzer Adler; Post; Kraus)*, a very ancient town (pop. 13,100) on the *Danube*, situated in an ex-

tensive and fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. The late-Gothic church of **St. James* (1429-1512) contains some paintings attributed to *Wohlgemuth*. The Gothic *Gymnasialkirche* (of 1430), formerly the church of the Carmelites, contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. (d. 1397). The *Château* (now barracks) was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer (p. 100), the beautiful daughter of a barber of Augsburg. Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death, during the absence of her husband, and thrown into the Danube from the bridge (1436). Her remains were afterwards interred in the churchyard of St. Peter, as an inscription on a handsome marble slab in the chapel records. The *Stadt-Thurm* (223 ft.), a square tower surmounted by five turrets, was erected by Lewis I. in 1208.

30 M. *Amselfing;* 33½ M. *Strasskirchen;* 37 M. *Stephansposching* (on the left the *Natternberg*, 328 ft. in height, with a ruined castle and a modern château). 41 M. **Plattling,** where the line crosses the *Isar*, near its confluence with the Danube, junction for *Mühldorf* and *Eisenstein*. (Excursion in the Bavarian Forest, see p. 182.)

46½ M. *Langenisarhofen;* 50 M. *Osterhofen;* 56½ M. *Pleinting*. The line then approaches the Danube, and follows it to Passau. On the opposite bank rises the well-preserved ruin of *Igersberg*.

60 M. **Vilshofen** *(Ochs)*, the Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube, possesses a Gothic church of 1376. — As the train proceeds, a recumbent lion is seen on a rock to the left, erected to the memory of King Maximilian I., who caused the high-road to be constructed, which between this point and Passau is in many places hewn through the solid rock.

64 M. *Sandbach;* 69 M. *Schalding*. The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view. Luggage is examined at the station.

74 M. **Passau.** — **Hotels.** *Bayrischer Hof, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2½ m.; *Mohr, R., L., & A. 1½ m., B. 60 pf., both in the Innere Ludwig-Str.; *Wenzel zur Sonne, corner of Theresiengasse and Untere Sand, near the bridge over the Inn; *Zur Eisenbahn, near the rail. station. — Wine Saloon: *Zum Wilden Mann*, Schrottgasse. — Beer at the *Stadt Wien; Niedermeyer's Bierhalle*, near the Ludwigsthor; *Hellkeller*, beyond the small drill-ground; *Peschkeller*, near the station; *Rosenberger Keller*, in the Innstadt; *Stockbauer's Biergarten*, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Oberhaus. — *Baths* in the Danube, left bank; also in the Ilz, warmer.

Passau (950 ft), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, the capital of an independent episcopal see down to 1803, with 15,400 inhab., lies on a narrow rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (here 319 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (only 264 yds. wide). The numerous houses, chiefly of the 17th and 18th cent., which rise on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Inn, give the town an imposing appearance. The peculiar and picturesque situation of the town at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ilz, and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights,

will amply repay a short visit to Passau, which, with the exception perhaps of Linz, is the most beautiful place on the Danube.

The CATHEDRAL OF ST. STEPHEN, perhaps founded as early as the 5th cent., was restored in the Gothic style in the 15th and 16th centuries. The present structure, in a florid rococo style, was built by *C. Lorago* after a fire in 1665 (nave completed in 1684, towers in 1695), and is one of the most important examples of German ecclesiastical architecture of the 17th century. The choir still shows a few traces of the old Gothic edifice. On the N. side is the *Domhof* (with a handsome Gothic portal), the restored chapels of which are worthy of a visit. That of the *Holy Trinity*, with a handsome altar and early German paintings, contains the monument of the founder, Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). The *Heinrichs-Kapelle*, with modern stained-glass windows and gilded carving, dates from 1710. On the E. side is the *Chapel of the Via Dolorosa* (1414), with four slender octagonal pillars; by the walls, old tombstones of red marble. The adjacent *Chapel of the Mt. of Olives*, founded in 1288, contains a marble tomb of 1360. — In the *Hof-Platz*, behind the choir of the cathedral, is the *Episcopal Palace*, with a florid Rococo portal.

The *Parade-Platz* in front of the cathedral is adorned with a *Statue of Maximilian I.* in bronze. Opposite to it, on the W. side, is the *Post Office*, historically interesting as the place where the Treaty of Passau (1552), by which religious toleration was first established, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. — *St. Paul's*, in the vicinity, rising on an eminence above the street, re-erected in the 17th cent., was decorated in 1852 in the Pompeian style. — *St. John's (Spitalkirche)*, in the Rindermarkt, contains a collection of old wood-carving, restored, and placed along the walls as in a museum. — The *Church of the Holy Cross*, in the Jesuitengasse, near the E. angle of the town, formerly connected with the now dissolved nunnery of Niedernburg, is a Romanesque basilica with low vaulting, restored in 1860-65. The *Maria-Parz* chapel on the S. side contains the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Emp. Henry II.

The handsome Romanesque *Votivkirche* in the Ludwigs-Str. was erected in 1864. Façade adorned with statues of Christ and the Apostles. Interior tastefully decorated. Altar-piece, the Coronation of the Virgin. — Adjoining the church is the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost*, with a church and a tavern (good Austrian wine).

At the mouth of the Ilz, an important channel for the timber-traffic, a bridge crosses to the *Ilzstadt*, inhabited principally by boatmen and raftsmen, and situated at the base of the *Nonnberg*. On the summit of the latter is the ***Klosterberg**, or *Nonnengütl*, a charming point of view, which affords the best survey of the union of the light-gray Inn, the yellowish-green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a river of imposing dimensions.

An iron bridge crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt*, the ancient *Bojodurum*, re-erected since its destruction by fire during the war in 1809. St. Severinus, to whom the church is dedicated, laboured here as a missionary in the 5th century. Following the street in a straight direction from the bridge, the traveller reaches the town-gate, whence a broad path ascends to the right in 1/4 hr. to the pilgrimage-church of ***Mariahilf** (1256 ft.). About 50 paces to the right, beyond the entrance, and a few feet higher, are two benches, commanding a charming survey of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. The church attracts numerous worshippers. The coloured reliefs in the chapels in the court are not unpleasing. From the vestibule of the church, which contains numerous votive tablets, a covered staircase descends by 164 steps to the Innstadt. About 1/2 M. from Mariahilf, in Austrian territory, is the restaurant *Waldschloss*, prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The fortress of ***Oberhaus** crowns a precipitous, wooded height (1385 ft.) on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. The carriage-road leaves the town at the upper end, crosses the Danube by a *Bridge* (240 yds. in length), and descends on the left bank through the small suburb of *Anger*, nestling under the rock, and through a short tunnel to the Ilz. The shortest route for pedestrians is by the new *Chain Bridge* at the lower end of the town (3 pf.). On the left, beyond the tunnel, is the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche*, erected in 1484, restored in 1861, with groined vaulting and a series of chapels. Modern carved altar, gilded and painted, with good imitations of Adam Krafft's Stations of the Cross at Nuremberg (see p. 92).

The road ascends to the left, from the bridge over the Ilz, to the gate of the fortress in 1/4 hr. The **Belvedere* (follow the guide-posts to the right, from the entrance; 50 pf.) affords a beautiful prospect of the town and the valleys of the Ilz, the Danube, and the Inn. The well which supplies the fortress is 426 ft. deep, extending down to the level of the Danube. In the middle ages the Oberhaus frequently afforded the bishops a refuge from civic broils. In 1809 it was occupied by the French, and the Austrians prepared to besiege it; but they abandoned their intention after their defeat at Ratisbon (p. 105).

Those whose time is limited may take the footpath to the right by a small house before the powder-magazine is reached, and descend direct to the Ilz and Danube, or they may follow the telegraph-posts to the left and then descend the steps to the bridge over the Danube. The traveller, however, who has 2 hrs. at command should descend (to the right by the second house beyond the magazine) in 1/2 hr. to **Hals** (960 ft.), a market-town charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, above which rises the ruined castle of the same name. We follow the right bank to the large steam saw-mill, where we cross by a foot-bridge. About 3/4 M. farther on is a tunnel, 143 yds. in length, hewn in the rock in 1831, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruined castle of *Reschenstein*. The rocks here are overgrown with beauti-

ful moss. A footway, protected by a balustrade, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a long barrier to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest (p. 183). Small inn here. A footpath on the right bank leads hence to the (8 min.) road lying higher up, and leading to the left to Hals. The traveller follows the road for a few hundred paces, and at an angle to the right ascends through wood to the (1/4 hr.) *Inn of the village of *Ries*. Passau is regained by following the high-road for 5 min., and then descending by a path to the left to the (1 M.) bridge over the Danube. The high-road passes the convent of *Freudenheim*, now a school. The shady paths diverging to the left lead to the *Public Park*.

The ***Schafberg** is another of the numerous fine points near Passau. The bridge over the Inn is crossed, and the Linz road ascended to (3 M). *Gattern*, about 1 1/2 M. beyond which a road, slightly descending to the right from the high-road, leads to a house, where there are a table and bench protected by a roof. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bavarian Mts. and the Alps of the Salzkammergut and Styria, with a picturesque foreground. We may now descend to *Wernstein* (p. 180).

From Passau a pleasant excursion may be made to the S.E. part of the **Bavarian Forest** (comp. p. 181). We cross the *Ilz* and descend along the Danube to the (3 M.) *Kernmühle*. Here we may either ascend to the right (guide desirable) to (3 M.) the baths of *Kellberg*, prettily situated on the hill and commanding a charming view [3 M. to the N.W. is the picturesquely situated little town of *Tyrnau* (Zum Edelfurtner)], and then proceed to (7 M.) *Hauzenberg* (Post; J. Stemplinger; A. Stemplinger) and (12 M.) *Breitenberg* (see below); or we may follow the Danube to *Erlau* and (7 1/2 M.) *Obernzell* (see p. 180). At Obernzell we turn to the left and ascend the valley to (3 M.) *Griesbach* (*Oetzinger), where the road forks. The branch to the left leads to *Hauzenberg* (see above). We take the branch to the right, which runs by (3 M.) *Wildenranna* and (3 1/2 M.) *Wegscheid* (*Klein; Escherich), a small town with linen manufactories, to (8 M.) *Breitenberg* (2250 ft.; *Post, with fine view from the veranda), a small town at the base of the Dreisesselgebirge. The road now descends towards the N. to (2 1/4 M.) *Klafferstrass*, beyond which it ascends slightly to (2 1/4 M.) *Lackenhäuser* (2980 ft.; Rosenberger). From Lackenhäuser a good footpath ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the top of the **Dreisesselberg** (4300 ft.). The summit, which consists of huge blocks of granite, piled confusedly one above the other, commands an admirable view of the Bohemian Forest and the Alps. The *Hohenstein* (4365 ft.), 3/4 M. distant, affords a still better view. From the Dreisesselberg we proceed by a tolerably good path, past the *Dreieckmarkstein* (4330 ft.), where the boundaries of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria meet, to (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) the *Blöckenstein* (4520 ft.), which is mirrored in the dark waters of the solitary *Blöckensteinsee*. On the bank of the lake is a monument to Adalbert Stifter (d. 1868), who has celebrated this district in his poems. The return to Lackenhäuser takes 1 1/2 hr.

From Lackenhäuser we now continue our excursion (with guide) to (4 1/2 M.) *Neu-Reichenau* (Hüttenmeister; Bäck), whence we go on by cross-roads viâ *Unter-Grainet* (Inn) and *Kaining*, or by the shorter new road viâ *Fürholz*, to (12 M.) **Freyung** (2154 ft.; **Post*), a busy little town on the high-road to Passau (diligence daily in 4 1/2 hrs.). About 3/4 M. to the N., on a rock towering above the brawling *Saussbach*, is the imposing château of *Wolfstein*, now occupied by the district-authorities. From Freyung we may proceed to the N., viâ the *Bierhütte* and *Haslach*, to (6 M.) *Hohenau* (2635 ft.; *Moosbauer). Or we may choose the longer but pleasanter route, which descends by the church of Freyung, crosses the Saussbach, and descends on the right bank to (4 1/2 M.) the mill of *Buchberg*, passing through the ***Buchberger Leite***, a romantic rocky gorge; we then ascend to the right by *Saulohrn* and *Haslach* to (1 1/2 hr.) Hohenau. From Hohenau we proceed to the N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 184; route to the *Rachelsee* and over the *Rachel* to *Frauenau*, 5 1/2 hrs., see p. 184; guide from St.

Oswald to Zwiesel 6 m.). The ascent of the *Lusen* (p. 184) may be accomplished viâ the *Schönauer Glashütte* in 3½ hrs. (guide 2 m.); descent viâ *Waldhäuser* to *St. Oswald*, 2½ hrs. (comp. p. 184).

The RAILWAY to Linz passes through a long tunnel, crosses the Inn, and ascends on the right bank of that river. 80 M. *Wernstein*, with an old château, lies on a height on the opposite bank. 83 M. **Schärding** *(*Hôt. Altmann)*, an ancient town with 3585 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Inn, the junction for the Salzkammergut Railway (see p. 258). In the neighbourhood lies the village of *Brunnenthal*, with a chalybeate spring. The line now ascends the *Pramthal*. 89 M. *Taufkirchen;* 92 M. *Andorf;* 98 M. *Riedau;* 106 M. **Neumarkt** *(*Reiss)*, the junction of the Munich line (R. 31); 113 M. *Grieskirchen*. The line then gradually descends (to the right a view of the Alps with the Traunstein) by *Wallern* to (124½ M.) *Wels*, a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway (p. 258). Thence to (140 M.) *Linz*, see R. 39.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (comp. Map, p. 253). The steamboat, far preferable to the railway, generally leaves Passau at 3 p.m., and reaches Linz in 4½ hrs. Luggage is examined by Austrian officials before embarkation (comp. p. 176).

The scenery of the Danube is more imposing than that of the Rhine, but of a less smiling character, while the intervals between the finest points are often considerable. The mountains are loftier, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterises the sister river.

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartszell to Bavaria.

R. The castle of *Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

L. **Obernzell** or *Hafnerzell (*Post)*, the last Bavarian village, with large quarries of graphite and manufactories of lead-pencils and fire-proof crucibles. Excursion to the Bavarian Forest, see p. 179.

R. *Viechtenstein*, a handsome château on the hill, formerly the property of Passau Abbey and now of Count Pachta. Farther on, the *Jochenstein*, abutting on the river on the left, the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is formed by a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

(4 p.m.) R. **Engelhartszell** *(Post)*; near it, *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta. The Austrian custom-house is on the opposite bank; examination of luggage, see above.

L. *Ranariedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of *Niederranna*.

(4. 18 p.m.) R. *Wesenufer* or *Wesenurfahr*, an old town, with an extensive wine cellar.

L. *Marsbach*, with an ancient tower, the seat of a court of justice.

R. *Waldkirchen*, a ruin on a pine-clad rock. The steamboat steers round a sharp promontory, opposite which is —

L. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kirschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. The scenery here is hardly surpassed anywhere on the river. At the picturesque village of —

L. *Obermichl* the stream of that name descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

Geograph. Anstalt von Reisner Landshut

DER
BAYERISCHE WALD.
Maassstab 1:450.000
Geograph. Meile
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Tafelberge
Mittagsbg.
Rachel
Lusen
Frauenau
Jägerhütte
Schönberg
GRAFENAU
Freyung
Wallkirchen
Perlesreut
Tittling
Hengersberg
Hofkirchen
Windorf
Pleinting
VILSHOFEN
OSTERHOFEN
PASSAU
Hals
Wagner & Debes. Leipzig

L. *Neuhaus*, a handsome château on a lofty, wooded eminence, the property of Herr von Plank. Before the steamboat reaches —

(5. 30 p.m.) R. **Aschach** *(Sonne; Adler)*, a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, with the château and park of Count Harrach, the Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain. The Pöstlingberg (p. 253) with its church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the snow-clad Styrian and Austrian Alps form a picturesque background towards the S., and to the right the Traunstein is conspicuous; but a few minutes later the view is concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — The entire valley, as far as Linz and beyond it, was the scene of many sanguinary encounters during the insurrection of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains, in order to prevent the Bavarians from rendering assistance to Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz.

[Railway to Wels, 17½ M., in 1½ hr., viâ *Efferding*, *Breitenaich*, and *Haiding*. *Wels*, see p. 253. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Aschach, on the opposite bank of the Danube, is the favourite *Bad Mühllacken*, the property of Dr. Brichta, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Bösenbach and recommended for a quiet stay (English landlady).]

The ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg* rise on hills above the river. — L. *Landshag*, with a castle.

R. *Brandstatt*, the station for *Efferding*, one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (21st Adventure) as the place where Chriemhilde passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The village is said formerly to have lain on the Danube, but is now at some distance from it; the tower only is visible.

L. *Ottensheim*, with its white walls, is conspicuous.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden.

L. The château of *Buchenau*. Then the *Pöstlingberg* (p. 253), picturesquely crowned with a church, rising beside the fortifications.

(7 p.m.) R. **Linz**, see p. 251.

34. From Rosenheim to Eisenstein by Mühldorf and Plattling. The Bavarian Forest.

133 M. Railway in 8¾ hrs.

Rosenheim, see p. 172. Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Munich railway and runs to the N., across the plain of the *Inn*. 5½ M. *Schechen;* 10 M. *Rott*, with an old Benedictine abbey on a hill to the left. The line now crosses the valley of the *Attel* by means of a lofty embankment, passing on the right the ancient provostry of *Attel*, and reaches near (16 M.) stat. **Wasserburg**, the top of a lofty plateau intersected by the Inn. The town of Wasserburg (*Hôtel Schliessleder;* 3650 inhab.) lies 3 M. to the right, on a peninsula surrounded by the Inn, and is not visible from the railway.

The train skirts the *Soyer See*, passes (19 M.) *Soyen*, and runs along the steep slopes of the *Nasenbach*. It then approaches the Inn, and near the sequestered *Königswarth* crosses the river and the valley, here enclosed by wooded heights, by means of a viaduct 330 yds. long and 165 ft. high. The right bank is now descended to (25 M.) stat. *Gars*, opposite which lie the village and monastery of that name; farther on, also on the left bank, is the extensive monastery of *Au*. Beyond (28½ M.) *Jettenbach*, with a château

belonging to Count Törring, the river is again crossed. Beyond (32 M.) *Kraiburg* the line quits the forest, passes the church and lunatic asylum of *Ecksberg* on the right, and, near (38½ M.) **Mühldorf** (p. 173), unites with the Munich railway.

The train now runs to the N. (to the right the railway to Simbach, p. 173), and crosses the *Isen*. Beyond (43 M.) *Rohrbach* it crosses the watershed between the Inn and the *Rott*. 48 M. *Neumarkt*, with two late-Gothic churches.

From Neumarkt to Pocking, 39 M., branch-railway, in 3½ hrs. The line skirts the left bank of the *Rott*. Stat.: *Hörbering*, *Massing*, *Dietfurt*, 12½ M. *Eggenfelden*. Beyond (21½ M.) *Pfarrkirchen* the train crosses the Rott. Stat.: *Anzenkirchen*, *Birnbach*, *Karpfham*. The present terminus of the line is (39 M.) *Pocking*, at the beginning of the broad valley of the Inn.

From Neumarkt to Landshut, see p. 120.

About 2 M. below Neumarkt the train leaves the Rottthal, and enters a hilly district, which it traverses to (54½ M.) *Gangkofen*, on the *Bina*. At (58 M.) *Trembach* the watershed between the Rott and *Vils* is crossed, after which the train descends through the Vilsthal. 63 M. Stat. *Frontenhausen;* the village, which possesses an interesting late-Gothic church, lies 1½ M. to the left. The train crosses the Vils, ascends the heights on the opposite bank, crosses the profound *Seegraben* by a lofty viaduct, and reaches the watershed between the Vils and the *Isar*. 67½ M. *Griesbach;* 72½ M. *Mamming*, where the Isar is crossed; 75 M. *Pilsting*, junction for *Landshut* (p. 120). Then (77½ M.) **Landau;** the town, with 3188 inhab. and large breweries, lies ½ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Isar. — To *Landshut* (and *Munich*), see p. 120.

Below Landau the train enters the wide plain of the Danube, and a pretty glimpse is caught of the nearer hills of the Bavarian Forest, with the *Arber* (p. 184) in the distance. — 82 M. *Wallersdorf;* 85½ M. *Otzing;* 89 M. **Plattling,** where our line intersects the railway from Ratisbon to Passau (p. 176).

Beyond Plattling the line approaches the Danube, passing the isolated *Natternberg* with its ruined castle on the left, and crosses the river by an iron bridge, 440 yds. in length. 94 M. **Deggendorf** (1055 ft.; **Friederich*, R. 1½ M.; *Adler; Dasbergerbräu, Hallerbräu*, moderate), an old town with thriving commerce and manufactures (6200 inhab.). The *District Lunatic Asylum* is situated on the outskirts of the town.

The *Geiersberg*, 1½ M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, etc. — A pleasant excursion may be made from Deggendorf by the old post-road, through the valley of the *Höllenbach*, to the (9 M.) beautifully-situated **Rusel** (2553 ft.; *Inn*), formerly a monastery. Thence on foot through the wood to the (½ hr.) **Hausstein* (2874 ft.), which commands a magnificent and unimpeded view of the plain of the Danube and the distant Alps (Watzmann, Steinerne Meer, Dachstein, etc.). — The road leads from the Rusel through the valley of the *Ohebach*, passes the castle of *Au*, destroyed last century, and reaches (9 M.) *Regen* (p. 183).

About 2½ M. to the W. of Deggendorf (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.),

stands **Metten** (1055 ft.; *Post*), a Benedictine abbey with a celebrated school, founded by Charlemagne in 792. Count Armansperg's château of *Egg*, 3/4 M. farther N., has been restored in the mediæval style by Volz.

The railway from Deggendorf to Eisenstein, traversing the *Bavarian Forest*, is interesting to the engineer from the difficulties which have been overcome in its construction.

The **Bavarian Forest** is the S. W. portion of the extensive *Bohemian Forest Mountains*, and includes the highest peaks in the range (the Arber 4784 ft., the Rachel 4770 ft.). Nearly one-half of this mountain-district, which is upwards of 1800 sq. M. in area, and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau towards the S., is covered with pine and beech-forest, much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (e. g. the Rachel and Falkenstein), is still in a neglected and primitive condition. The timber-trade and the rearing of cattle are the chief resources of the natives of the forest, but glass and linen are also manufactured to some extent. Snuff, to which they are much addicted, is carried about in small glass bottles made in the district. The custom of erecting boards on the roadside to the memory of the dead is prevalent.

The line ascends on the W. slopes of the *Kollbachthal* for about 4 M., crosses the valley by a stone embankment, turns to the S., and reaches (100 1/2 M.) *Ulrichsberg*, which lies 330 ft. higher than Deggendorf. The Ulrichsberg is now skirted (to the right a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube, bounded by the Salzburg Alps), and a tunnel, 530 yds. in length, is threaded. Beyond this point the train ascends the *Graflinger Thal* in long windings, and, passing through another tunnel (630 yds. long), reaches (109 M.) **Gotteszell** *(Bräuhaus)*, in the *Teissnachthal* (1903 ft.), with the remains of a Cistercian abbey burned down in 1830.

The large village of *Ruhmannsfelden* (Inn) lies 1 1/4 M. to the N. — Interesting excursion (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by yellow marks) from Gotteszell by *Tafertsried*, *Achslach*, and the forester's house of *Oedwies* (good quarters) to the *Hirschenstein (3583 ft.), which commands an extensive view. About 1 1/2 M. to the E. is the *Rauhe Kolm* or *Klavenstein*, with a fine open view to the S. To the N.W. are the *Glashüttenriegel* (3430 ft.), and the *Predigtstuhl* (3556 ft.), in a pretty valley at the foot of the latter of which is the village of *Engelmar*.

113 1/2 M. *Triefenried*. The line skirts the forest-clad knolls of the *Teufelstisch* (see below), crosses the *Ohebach* on a lofty viaduct, and descends the course of the *Regen* to (118 1/2 M.) stat. **Regen** (1762 ft.), opposite the small town of that name *(Post; Oswald)*. Diligence daily in 2 1/2 hrs. to *Bodenmais*, see p. 184.

Above the town, 3/4 hr. to the E., rises *Weissenstein am Pfahl* (2490 ft.), a ruined castle upon a jagged quartz rock, with a restored tower commanding a fine view (custodian to the left of the entrance). — The *Pfahl*, a broad seam of quartz and hornblende running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 60 M., is one of the remarkable geological features of the Bavarian Forest. The railway-cutting near the bridge over the Ohe affords a good view of a section of the vein. — About 7 1/2 M. from Regen lies the pleasantly situated village of *Bischofsmais* (2180 ft.; *Eder's Brauhaus), whence attractive excursions may be made to (1 hr.) *Ober-Breitenau* (3490 ft.), the (3/4 hr.) *Teufelstisch* (2960 ft.), and other points. From Bischofsmais to the *Rusel* (p. 182) 1 1/2 hr., to *Deggendorf* (p. 182) 4 1/2 hrs.

The train crosses the Regen, recrosses it near *Schweinhütt* by means of a bridge of one arch, with a span of 240 ft., and then regains the right bank at the *Poschinger Saw Mill* near Zwiesel.

125 M. **Zwiesel** (1840 ft.; **Post; Deutscher Rhein*), a considerable village, prettily situated in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleine* and *Grosse Regen*, is a good starting-point for excursions in the Bavarian Forest. In the neighbourhood are the glass-houses of *Theresienthal*, *Ludwigsthal*, *Ober-Zwieselau*, *Ober-Frauenau*, and *Buchenau*, and also numerous saw-mills.

The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, 1/2 hr. to the S., affords a good survey of the surrounding country.

The ascent of the **Rachel** (4757 ft.) is a very attractive excursion (4 hrs. to the top; guide needful, 4 M.). Carriage-road as far as (6 M.) *Ober-Frauenau*, with a handsome modern château belonging to Herr von Poschinger. A rough footpath ascends thence through beautiful woods to (2 1/2 hrs.) the barren summit, which is strewn with blocks of granite. Extensive *Survey of the Bohemian Forest and the plain of the Danube, bounded by the distant Alps. On the S.E. side a view is obtained of the dark **Rachelsee*, embosomed in wood, about 1000 ft. below us. It may be reached from the top in 3/4 hr. We may reach (3 hrs.) St. Oswald (see below) from the lake viâ *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen*; or return to *Frauenau* and (4 hrs.) Zwiesel viâ *Neuhütte* and (3 hrs.) *Klingenbrunn* (2690 ft.; Inn), a high-lying village, 1/4 hr. to the W. of which is the *Ludwigsstein*, a fine point of view. If we turn to the E. at the top of the Rachel and follow the frontier-line we reach, in 3 hrs., the *Lusen* (4508 ft.) the summit of which, covered with blocks of granite, also commands an excellent view. From the top of the Lusen the descent leads by the *Waldhäuser* (Inn) to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (2650 ft.; *Brauhans), once a monastery, loftily and beautifully situated, whence we may proceed by *Reichenberg* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Klingenbrunn* (see above). — About 4 1/2 M. to the S.W. of *St. Oswald* lies the little town of *Grafenau* (Meindl; Bräuhaus Dresely), in the neighbourhood of which are the *Bärnsteinerleite*, a narrow wooded gorge through which the *Kleine Ohe* dashes, and the ruin of *Bärnslein* (open-air restaur.). From Grafenau to *Hohenau* (p. 179), 4 M.

A good road leads N.W. from Zwiesel to *Klautzenbach* and (2 1/4 M.) *Rabenstein* (Inn), and thence through magnificent wood, past the quarry on the *Hühnerkobel*, which yields beautiful rose-coloured quartz, and over *Schönebene* to (7 M.) **Bodenmais** (2266 ft.; **Post; *Dreseley's Bräuhaus*, with R. to let), pleasantly situated on a hill. Opposite to it rises the red *Silberberg*, apparently composed of slag, with its indented peak called the *Bischofshaube* ('mitre'; 3135 ft.). Vitriol and red polishing powder are manufactured from the ore obtained here. Rare minerals are also frequently found (good collection at the house of the overseer of the mine). Diligence to *Regen*, see p. 183.

The **Arber** (4783 ft.), the 'King of the Forest', may easily be ascended from Bodenmais in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 4 m., to Sommerau 6 m). The path leads through the **Riesloch*, a wild ravine with beautiful waterfalls. (An attractive digression of 1/2 hr. may be made from the upper end of this gorge to the *Rechensöldenfelsen*, with pretty views of the valley and of Bodenmais.) The bald summit on which is the *Arberhaus* (Inn), opened in 1885, consists of a platean with several peaks formed by a process of disintegration. In a hollow among them is a chapel. The view is superb, embracing a great part of Bohemia on the E. and the Fichtelgebirge on the W., while in clear weather the Alps are visible to the S. From the E. side of the summit a view is obtained of the sombre *Grosse Arbersee* (3064 ft.; Refreshmts., dear), surrounded with wood. The descent to the frontier-station *Eisenstein* (see p. 185) may be made either by the *Oberthurnhof*, the *Brennerbauer*, and *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* in 3 hrs., or past the lake and through the *Seebachwald*, in 2 hrs.

The excursion to the Arber may be agreeably extended in the following manner. Descend the Arber, leaving the *Kleine Arbersee* below to the left, by (3/4 hr.) *Mooshütten*, to (1 hr.) *Sommerau* (Inn) on the *Weisse Regen*, and thence proceed to the rigbt to (1/2 hr.) *Lohberg* (*Kellermaier), a village with a richly furnished Romanesque church, and convenient as

headquarters for various expeditions. From Lohberg we skirt the base of the *Osser* (see below) to (1 hr.) *Lam* (1890 ft.; Post), a large village picturesquely situated on the *Weisse Regen*, the valley of which seems to be closed by the *Hohe Bogen* (p. 175). Thence on foot (with guide) across the *Scharebene*, through beautiful woods, back to (4½ hrs.) Bodenmais. — — From Lam to *Furth* see p. 175.

[From Lohberg (p. 184) to Eisenstein across the Osser, a fine expedition of 6-7 hrs. A path (indicated by red marks), which it is impossible to mistake, steep at places, ascends in 2 hrs. to the saddle between the *Little* or *Bavarian Osser* (4068 ft.) on the left, and the *Great* or *Bohemian Osser* (4210 ft.) on the right. The view from the summit of the latter, to which the easy path now mounts, though limited by the Arber chain on the S., is unimpeded on the N. From this point we follow the bridle-path (direction-boards) to the E. to the (½ hr.) *Gütelplatz* (3120 ft.) whither also a route leads direct in 1½ hr. from Lohberg, diverging from the Osser route to the right (guide-post 'Zum Schwarzen See'), and crossing the *Sesselplatz* (4022 ft.). The path continues through wood (below, to the left, the glass-work *Müllerhütte*) to the (1½ hr.) *Schwarze See* (3307 ft.), also called *Bistritzer* or *Böhmische See*), a sheet of water 90 acres in area, lying sequestered among magnificent woods. The open pavilion on the lake is the property of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who also caused the bridle-path from the Osser to be constructed. From the end of the lake we ascend first to the right (a path soon diverges to the right to the *Seewand* and the *Gloriett*, see below), and then to the left, crossing the ridge which serves as the watershed between the Elbe and the Danube, and skirting the (1 hr.) gloomy *Teufelssee* or *Girglsee* (3380 ft.). Keeping at first the same level we pass the *Berghaus*, and finally we descend to the glass-work of *Elisenthal* (visit recommended) and the (1¼ hr.) railway-station of *Eisenstein*. Or from the end of the lake we may proceed to the left to the (½ hr.) *Seeförster* (Inn), and then across the *Spitzberg-Sattel* (Pens. Prokop, fine view) to the 1½ hr.) station of *Spitzberg* (p. 310), ¼ hr. by train from *Eisenstein*.]

Above Zwiesel the train again crosses the Regen, and then the *Kolbersbach* by a lofty viaduct, to (128 M.) *Ludwigsthal*, with glass-works. The line ascends the left bank of the Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia and passing numerous glass and smelting houses, and reaches the (133 M.) Bavarian and Bohemian frontier-station **Eisenstein** (2260 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*), which affords an admirable view of the imposing *Grosse Arber* (p. 184), rising to the W.

About ½ M. to the W. lies the village of *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (Bräuhaus, with garden; Oberst, unpretending), and ½ M. to the N. is the Bohemian *Markt-Eisenstein* (2540 ft.; Osser; Arber; Böhmer-Wald), prettily situated at the confluence of the Regen and the *Eisenbach*. — An attractive excursion may be made to the W. from the frontier-station, past the *Elisenthal* glass-house and through the valley of the *Büchelbach*, to the (1¾ hr.) *Scheiben* (3647 ft.), which commands a magnificent mountain-panorama (to the right is the *Seewand*, see below, which may be ascended hence by a steep path in 1 hr.); another, to the S., to the *Grosse Tanne* (a large fir-tree, 6½ ft. in diameter); and a third, to the E., to (½ hr.) *Deffernik*, the (1¼ hr.) *Zwieseler Waldhaus* (Inn; to Zwiesel 2½ hrs.), and thence to (1½ hr.) the summit of the *Grosse Falkenstein* (4314 ft.). To the (1½ hr.) *Arber-See*, and ascent of the (1½ hr.) *Arber*, see p. 184. — The ascent of the *Seewand* (4400 ft.) from Markt-Eisenstein makes another interesting expedition (2½ hrs.; belvedere at the top): descend to the (1 hr.) romantic *Schwarze See* (see above).

From Eisenstein to *Pilsen*, see p. 310.

Key to the Plan of Vienna.

1. Academy . . D. 5.
1a. Anatomical Institute . . . . C. 2.
2. Arsenal . . F. 7.

Baths.

3. Dianabad . . E. 3.
4. Sophienbad . F. 3.
4a. Roman Bath F. 2.
5. Kaiserbad . D. 2.
5a. Margarethenbad C. 6.

Railway Stations.

6. Northern Rail. F. 2.
6a. North-Western E. 1.
7. Western . . A. 5.
8. Franz-Joseph Railway . B. C. 1.
9. Staatsbahn . E. 7.
10. Southern . . E. 7.

11. Blind Asylum B. 3.
11a. Exchange . . D. 3.
12. Botan. Garden E. 6.
13. Burg . . . D. 4.
14. Burgthor . C. D. 4.

Barracks.

15. Artillery . F. G. 6.
16. Cavalry B. 3. D. 1.
17. Franz-Joseph E. 3.
18. Train . D. 6. E. 5.
19. Guards . . E. 5.
20. Rudolph . . D. 2.
21. Heumarkt . E. 5.
23. Infantry (with Military School) C. 3. C. 5.

24. Cavalry School F. 5.
24a. Chem. Laboratory . . . C. 3.
25. Credit-Anstalt D. 3.
26. Criminal Court C. 3.
27. Steamb. Station F. 3.

Monuments.

28. Trinity Column D. 3.
29. Marian Column D. 3.
30. Emp. Francis I. D. 4.
31. Francis II. D. 4.
32. Joseph II. D. 4.
33. Archduke Charles . . D. 4.
34. Prince Eugene of Savoy . . D. 4.
34a. Ressel . . D. 5.
34b. Prince Schwarzenberg . . D. 5.
34c. Tegetthoff . F. 2.

35. Horticult. Society E. 4.
35a. Commander-in-chief . . C. 4.
36. Geolog. Institution F. 4.
37. Musical Society D. 5.
37a. Academ. Gymnasium . . . E. 5.
38. Commercial Academy . . D. 5.
39. Heinrichshof D. 4.
40. Printing Office, Imp. . . . E. 4.
41. Hospital of Invalids . . E. F. 4.
42. Lunatic Asylum B. 2.
43. Josephinum . C. 2.

Churches.

44. Altlerchenfeld B. 4.
45. Garrison . . D. 3.
46. St. Anna's . D. 4.
47. Augustine . D. 4.
48. St. Barbara's E. 4.
49. Capuchin . D. 4.
50. St. Charles's D. 5.
50a. St. Elizabeth's E. 6.
51. Protestant . D. 4.
52. Greek . . . E. 3.
53. Gumpendorf . B. 6.
54. Heilandskirche C. 3.
55. St. John the Baptist's . . D. 4.
56. St. John's . E. 3.
57. Lutheran . . D. 3.
58. Maria-Stiegen D. 3.
59. St. Michael's D. 4.
60. Minorites . . D. 3.
60a. St. Peter's . D. 3.
61. Salvator (Rathhaus) . . . D. 3.
62. Schottenkirche D. 3.
63. St. Stephen's Cathedral . D. 4.
63a. Weissgärber F. 3.

64. Hospital, General . . . C. 2. 3.
65. —, Wieden . D. 6.
65a. Künstlerhaus D. 5.
65b. Central Market Hall . . . E. 4.
65c. Retail Market E. 4.
66. Custom House E. 3.
67. Mil. Geogr. Institution . . C. 3.
68. Mint . . . . E. 4.

Palaces.

69. Archduke Albert D. 4.
69a. — Lewis Victor D. 5.
69b. Archduke William . . E. 4.
70. Belvedere . E. 6.
71. Auersperg . C. 4.
72. Coburg . D. E. 4.
73. Dietrichstein C. 2.
73a. Archiepiscopal D. 3.
74. Liechtenstein C. 1. F. 4.
74a. Palavicini . D. 4.
75. Schwarzenberg E. 5.

76. Police Office D. 3.
77. Polytechn. Institution . . D. 5.
78. Post Office . E. 3.
80. Rathhaus . C. 3.

Collections.

82. Albertina . D. 4.
83. Ambras . . E. 5.
84. Exhibition, perman. of the Artists' Union . D. 3.
85. Czernin . . C. 3.
86. Belvedere (Picture Gall.) . E. 6.
87. Harrach . . D. 3.
88. Liechtenstein C. 2.
90. Museum of Art and Industry D. 4.
90a. Oriental Museum . . . D. 3.
91. Schönborn Gallery . . . D. 3.

92. Abattoirs B. 6. G. 6.
93. Prot. School . D. 5.
94. Milit. Hospital C. 2.
95. Stables, Imp. C. 4.
96. Synagogue . E. 3.
97. Deaf and Dumb Asylum . . D. 6.
97a. Teleg. Office D. 3.

Theatres.

98. Hofburg Theatre D. 4.
99. Opera . . . D. 4.
100. Stadt-Theater E. 4.
101. An der Wien D. 5.
102. Carl-Theater E. 3.
103. Josephstadt C. 3.

104. Theresianum D. 6.
105. Veterinary Institution . . E. 5.
106. University . C. 3.
107. Volksgarten . C. 4.
108. Orphan Asylum C. 2.
109. Arsenal, Civic D. 3.

VIENNA.
1 : 20,000
Yards
Mètres
Cottage Anlagen
Donau
Donau Dampfsch. Gesellschaft
Rotunde
Constantin Hügel
Vichweide
Prater
Erdberger Lände
Staatsbahnhof
Arsenal
Simmering
Neubergerfeld
Ring
Platz
Friedhof
Schlachthaus
Gasometer
Wasserwerk
Rathaus
Universität
Hofburg
Stephanskirche
Votivkirche
Augustinerkirche
Karlskirche
Belvedere
Schwarzenberg Platz
Franz Josefs Bahnhof
Nordwestbahnhof
Nordbahnhof
Donaukanal
Wienfluss
Linienwall
Glacis
Exerzierplatz
Kaiserin Elisabeth Westbahnhof
Südbahnhof
Südliche Staatsbahn
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Belvedere
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Schönbrunn
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Augarten
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Favorita
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Neugebäude
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Laxenburg
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Hetzendorf
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Hietzing
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Lainz
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Ebersdorf
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Kaiserebersdorf
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Simmering
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Neuwaldegg
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Dornbach
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Weidlingau
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Hütteldorf
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Penzing
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Mariahilf
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Neubau
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Josefstadt
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Alsergrund
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Währing
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Döbling
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Leopoldstadt
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Landstrasse
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Wieden
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Margareten
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Mariahilf
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Neubau
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Josefstadt
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Alsergrund
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Währing
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Döbling
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Leopoldstadt
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Landstrasse
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Wieden
Kaiserl. Lustschloss Margareten

AUSTRIA.

35. Vienna.

Arrival. Vienna possesses 7 RAILWAY STATIONS (connected with each other by a loop-line). *Northern* ('Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn'; Pl. 6, F, 2) near the Praterstern (RR. 50, 52). *North-Western* (Pl. 6a, E, 1; R. 49) in the Leopoldstadt, outside the Tabor-Linie. *Southern* ('Südbahn'; Pl. 10, E, 7; RR. 36, 40) and '*Staatsbahn*' (Pl. 9, E, 7; RR. 50, 56) outside the Favoriten- and Belvedere-Linie. *Western* ('Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Westbahn'; Pl. 7, A, 5), outside the Mariahilf-Linie (R. 37). *Franz-Joseph's*, Alsergrund (Pl. 8, C, 1; RR. 48, 50). *Wien-Aspanger Bahn*, St. Marxer Linie (Pl. F, 6). A perfunctory custom-house examination takes place at the Northern, North-Western, and Western Stations. Travellers arriving by railway should secure a fiacre (p. 189) as soon as possible. The omnibuses are not available for passengers with heavy luggage. Some of the larger hotels, however, now send omnibuses to meet the trains. — STEAMBOAT-PASSENGERS are conveyed by small steamers on the canal from the landing-place of the largervessels to the Stephaniebrücke, or to the steamboat-offices (p. 190), where cabs are in waiting. — Porters, see p. 192.

Hotels. *Interior of the City* (see plan, p. 196): *HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a; D, 5), Kärntner-Ring 16; GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. b; D, 4), Kärntner-Ring 9; *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; D, 3), Franz-Josephs-Quai 19; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. d; D, 3), Schotten-Ring 3; HÔTEL DE L'OPÉRA (Pl. x; D, 4), Augustiner-Str. 4, behind the opera-house; *HÔTEL MUNSCH (Pl. e), *ARCHDUKE CHARLES (Pl. f), *HÔTEL MEISSL & SCHADEN (Pl. g), all in the Kärntner-Str. (Pl. D, 4; Nos. 28, 31, 24); *STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. h), *MATSCHAKERHOF (Pl. i), both in the Seilergasse (Pl. D, 4; Nos. 14 and 6); *KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; D, 4), Weihburggasse 3; *OESTERREICHISCHER HOF (Pl. m; E, 3), corner of the Fleischmarkt and the Rothenthurm-Str.; *BAUER'S HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. y; D, 4), Singer-Str. 3; HÔTEL MÜLLER (Pl. l; D, 3), Graben 19; *KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. s; E, 4), Schuler-Str. 10, by the Stephans-Platz; HÔTEL WANDL (Pl. n; D, 3), Petersplatz; GOLDNE ENTE (Pl. t; E, 4), Ricmer-Str. 4. — Second-class: STADT LONDON (Pl. o; E, 3), Fleischmarkt 22; HÔTEL KLOMSER (Pl. p; D, 3), Herrengasse 19; UNGARISCHE KRONE (Pl. q; D, 4), Himmelpfortgasse 14; WEISSER WOLF (Pl. r; E, 3), Wolfengasse 3; RABL, Fleischmarkt 16. — *Hôtels Garnis:* *HÔTEL TEGETTHOFF (Pl. v; E, 4), Verlängerte Johannesgasse 23, with café, in a pleasant and quiet neighbourhood, R. from 2 fl., A. 40, B. 25 kr.; others at Pestalozzigasse 6, Neubadgasse 4, Seiler-Str. 11, etc. (Pensions, see p. 188).

Suburbs. **I. Leopoldstadt** (to the N. E., beyond the Danube Canal, near the N. railway-station): *GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (formerly GOLDNES LAMM; Pl. *a*; E, 3), Prater-Str. 7, R. 1-2 fl.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. *b*), Asperngasse 2; *KRONPRINZ VON OESTERREICH (Pl. *c*), Asperngasse 4 and 6; *WEISSES ROSS (Pl. *r*; E, 3), Tabor-Str. 8; HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. *s*; E, 3), Tabor-Str. 18. — Second-class: HÔTEL SCHRÖDER (Pl. *e*; E, 3), Tabor-Str. 12; NORDBAHN-HÔTEL (Pl. *d*; F, 2), Prater-Str. 72, near the Northern Railway Station; HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. *f*; E, 2), Kaiser-Joseph-Str. 15; KAISERKRONE (Pl. *g*; E, 3), Circusgasse 3 (frequented by Jews); *BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. *k*), SCHWARZER ADLER (Pl. *l*), NORDWESTBAHN (Pl. *m*), and GOLDNER PFAU (Pl. *n*), all in the Tabor-Str. (Pl. E, 2, 3; Nos. 39, 11, 47, 10); HÔTEL GARNI

ATHÉNES (Pl. *p*), Prater-Str. 36; DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. *q*; E, F, 2), Grosse Stadtgutgasse 23. — **II. Landstrasse** (to the E.): HÔTEL HUNGARIA (Pl. *a*; F, 3), Prager-Strasse 13; GOLDNE BIRN (Pl. *b*), and ROTHER HAHN (Pl. *d*), both in the Haupt-Str. (31, 40); HÔTEL NAGLER, Rennweg 59; GOLDSPINNERIN, Ungargasse 2; GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. *e*; F, 3), Radetzky-Str. 5. — **IV. Wieden** (S. side): HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. *f*; D, 5), Favoriten-Str. 11; GOLDNES KREUZ (Pl. *g*), DREI KRONEN (Pl. *h*), GOLDNES LAMM (Pl. *i*), STADT ŒDENBURG (Pl. *k*), STADT TRIEST (Pl. *l*), ZILLINGER (Pl. *m*), all in the Haupt-Str. (Pl. D, 5; Nos. 20, 13, 7, 9, 14, 25). — **VI. Mariahilf** (S.W. side): ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. *n*; B, 2), HÔTEL KUMMER (Pl. *o*; C, 5), *GOLDNES KREUZ (Pl. *p*; B, 5), all in the Mariahilfer Haupt-Str. (Nos. 81, 71a, 99). — **VII. Neubau** (W. side): *HÔTEL HÖLLER (Pl. *q*; C, 4), Burggasse 2, with good restaurant. — **VIII. Josephstadt** (W. side): *HÔTEL HAMMERAND (Pl. *s*; C, 3), Florianigasse 8, near the Burgring. — **IX. Alsergrund** (N.W. side): *UNION (Pl. *u*; C, 1), Nussdorfer-Str. 23; BELLEVUE, opposite the Franz-Joseph-Station. — At **Fünfhaus**: FUCHS (Pl. *v*; A, 5, 6), Schönbrunner-Str. 12; HOLZWARTH (Pl. *w*; A, 6), Schönbrunner-Str. 28; WIMBERGER, Fünfhauser Neubau-Gürtel 34. — At **Rudolfsheim**: SCHWENDER (Pl. *x*; A, 6), Schönbrunner-Str. 3. — At **Hernals**: STADT FRANKFURT, Ottakringer-Str. 7. — At **Döbling**: ZÖGERNITZ'S CASINO (p. 192), SCHWARZER ADLER (No. 88), both in the Haupt-Str., near the tramway-terminus. — HÔTEL ON THE KAHLENBERG, see p. 246.

CHARGES at the first-class hotels: R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. 50-60 kr., A. 40-50 kr., small portion of coffee and bread 50-90 kr.; at the smaller hotels and those in the suburbs about one-fourth less. It is advisable to inquire the charge of the room first assigned to the traveller, in order that a less expensive one may be obtained if necessary. The table d'hôte system is only in vogue at a few of the Vienna hotels; but the traveller may dine at any hour *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (2-2½ fl. and upwards). Most of the hotels have plainer rooms on the ground-floor, where dinner (equally good) may be obtained at a more moderate rate than in the large dining-room on the first floor. For a long stay visitors are received *en pension*.

FEES usual at the principal hotels: *Chambermaid* for 3-4 days ½ fl., for a week 1 fl.; *boots* 20 kr. per day, 1 fl. per week; *porter* for carrying luggage to and from the fiacre 20-40 kr.; *waiters* at each meal 5-20 kr.; *concierge* 50 kr. — Where service is charged in the bill, only the concierge, boots, and porter expect gratuities.

Pensions: *Frau Schwarz*, *Frau Banfort*, Universitäts-Str., 4 and 6; *Frau Lejeune*, Maximilians-Platz 4; *Frau Fischer*, Landesgerichts-Str. 18; *Frau Számwald*, Kolingasse 4; *Fräulein von Bagi*, Schwarzspanier-Strasse 6.

Private Apartments may be obtained in any part of the town without difficulty, from 20 fl. per month upwards, and for a prolonged stay are preferable to a hotel. Application may be made to the Wohnungs-Bureau, Kärntner-Ring 3. The 'Hausmeister', who opens the door at night, receives a fee of 10 kr. (20-30 kr. for a party, or when the hour is very late).

Restaurants. Besides the above-mentioned hotels (dinner-hour 12-5, supper after 7): **Breying & Söhne*, Graben 10, entrance from the Spiegelgasse 2 (D. from 2 fl.); *Maul*, Reichsrath-Str. 15; *Breit*, Reichsrath-Str. 3; **E. Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4 and in the Prater (D. 3 or 5 fl.); *Reichmann*, Augustiner-Str. 8; **Leidinger*, Kärntner-Str. 61; **Jos. Schneider*, Schottenbastei 3; **Rother Igel*, Wildpretmarkt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauben; *Winternitz*, Adlergasse 1; **Goldne Kugel*, am Hof; *Römischer Kaiser*, Renngasse 1; *Schibich*, Favoriten-Str. 17, with garden; *Zum Weingarten*, Getreidemarkt 5, near the Theater an der Wien; *Zum Riedhof*, Wickenburggasse 15. Refreshment-rooms at the N., N.W., W., the Franz-Joseph's, the Aspang, the S., and the 'Staats' railway-stations. — **Beer** (generally excellent; 'krügel' = ½ litre; 'seidel', or glass, = ⅓ litre; 'schnitt' = ½ krügel; 'pfiff' = ½ seidel) is the usual beverage at the following houses: **Zur Grossen Tabakspfeife*, Goldschmiedgasse 9, at the Stephans-Platz; **Michaeler Bierhaus*, Michaelcr-Platz 6; **Zum Lothringer*, Kohlmarkt 24; *Wieninger*, Naglergasse 1, near the Graben (also good wine; D. from 1 fl.); *Zum Alten Kühfuss*, Tuchlauben 10; *Fiedler*, Kärntner-Str. 35; **Drei Raben*, Rabenplatz 1 and Rothgasse 12; **Blumenstock*, Ballgasse 6; **Lehner* (handsome room; garden), Rothenthurm-Str. 12; *Winterbierhaus*, Landskrongasse 3;

Spatenbräu (handsome room), Lobkowitz-Platz 1; *Stadl Brünn*, Augustiner-Strasse 12; *Protiviner Bierhalle*, Wallner-Str. 2; *Bazar*, Seitzergasse 6. The following are all in or near the Ring-Str.: **Dreher*, Operngasse 8 (D. from 1½ fl.); *Gause*, Johannesgasse 12; *Witthalm*, Kärntner-Ring 10; *Höllriegl*, Babenberger-Str. 5; *Wieninger*, Universitäts-Str. 9; *Bellaria*, Bellaria-Str. 12; *Krischke*, Kolowrat-Ring 1; *Ansbacher Bierhalle*, Teinfalt-Strasse 10 and Franzens-Ring; *Niebauer*, in the Augarten (p. 219). *Dreher's Bierhalle* at Landstrasse, Haupt-Str. 97, *Zobel's*, outside the Mariahilf Line, etc., have large gardens. (Some of the Viennese dishes have peculiar names, e. g. 'Gulias', Hungarian baked meat, peppered; 'Papricahähnel', fowl prepared in a similar way; 'Jungfernbraten', roast pork with juniper-berries; 'Marine-Braten', 'Ofener Braten', 'Husaren-Braten', varieties of stewed beef; 'Fisolen', beans; 'Carviol', cauliflower; 'Kren', horse-radish; 'Aspic', jelly; 'Risibisi', rice and peas; 'Minestra', soup with rice and cauliflower.)

Wine. **E. Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4; **Schneider*, Rothenthurm-Str. 31; **Stefanskeller*, Stephans-Platz 2 (D. from 3 fl.); *Zur Schnecke* (old-German room), Petersplatz; *Obenaus*, Kölnerhofgasse 2; **Franner*, Kärntnergasse 8; **Vater's Weinstube*, Blumenstockgasse 5, moderate charges. These are also restaurants. At *Tommasoni's* (Dalmatian and Tyrolese wine), Wollzeile 12, cold viands only are supplied. — The best white Austrian wines are *Weidlinger*, *Gumpoldskirchener*, *Vöslauer*, *Retzer*, and *Mailberger;* the best red is *Vöslauer*. White Hungarian wines: *Ruster*, *Neszmelyer*, *Szegszarder*, *Schomlauer*, *Tokayer;* red, *Erlauer*, *Ofener* and *Carlowitzer*. The cheapest Hungarian wine is procured at the *Esterhazy-Keller* (in the Haarhof), open 11-1 and 5-7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninviting; also at the *Schottenhof*. Dalmatian wine at the *Keller*, Naglergasse 18. Spanish wines at the *Bodegas*, Kärntner-Ring 14 and Kolowrat-Ring 14. — The Viennese generally drink their wine mixed with soda-water (syphon 10-20 kr.). The ordinary table-wine is known as Marker (*i. e.* Markersdorfer). 'Ein Achtel gespritzt' means ⅛ litre of table-wine with ⅛ litre of soda-water; 'doppelt' or 'voll gespritzt' means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés. **Café de l'Europe*, Stephans-Platz 8; **Schrangl*, Graben 29; *Wortner*, Goldschmiedgasse 8; *Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10; *Griensteidl*, Scbauflergasse 2; *Haensch*, Tuchlauben 11; *Jungwirth*, Renngasse 19; **Central*, at the corner of the Herrengasse and Strauchgasse; *Pirus*, Neuer Markt 4 and Kärntner-Str. 24; *Café de l'Opéra*, *Bauer*, *Bock*, all in the Opern-Ring (Nos. 4, 3, 23); **Scheidl*, Wallfischgasse 1; *Corso*, *Frohner*, *Kremser*, *Sperrer*, all in the Kärntner-Ring (Nos. 2, 16, 8, 7); *Ferlès*, Kolowrat-Ring 2; *Deuerlein*, *Krippel*, Park-Ring (2, 10); *Landtmann*, Franzens-Ring 14; **Arcaden-Café*, *Grillparzer*, *Union*, *Auböck*, all in the Reichsrath-Str. (31, 25, 23, 11); *Machanek*, Volksgartenstrasse; *Café de France*, *Germania*, *Mendl*, *Schüsswald*, *Lloyd*, *Ostermayer*, all in the Schotten-Ring (4, 9, 13, 18, 19, 30); *Métropole*, Franz-Josephs-Quai 19, and many others. The cafés in the *Volksgarten* (pp. 191, 201) and *Stadtpark* (the *Cursalon*, much frequented on summer-evenings; concerts in winter on Sun. and Thurs., see p. 216). — At Leopoldstadt: *Stierböck*, *Puhrmayer*, *Donau*, *Licht*, *Hillebrand*, all in the Prater-Str. (Nos. 6, 8, 10, 50, 67). — Glass or cup of coffee 12-20 kr. (with milk, 'melange'; with more coffee than milk, 'Capuziner'; with more milk, 'mehr weiss'); rolls 2 kr. each, waiter ('Zahlmarqueur') 2-5 kr. — *Ices* (20-30 kr.) to be had at most of the cafés; *Bollled Beer* at many.

Confectioners. **Demel*, Michaeler-Platz 3, excellent ices ('Gefrornes') of every description ('Ribisel', currant; 'Weinscharl', barberry; 'Dierndln', cornelian-cherry; 'Agras', gooseberry; 'Marillen', apricot; 'Obers', cream; 'Schmankerl' resembles vanilla-ice); *Wiederer*, Bognergasse 11; **Ehrlich*, Rothenthurm-Str. 22; **Gerstner*, Kärntner-Str. 12; **Schelle*, Kärntner-Ring 53 and Neuer Markt 5; *Gfrorner*, Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben 23; *Ullmann's Söhne*, Sechshaus Haupt-Str. 19. Chocolate: *Jordan & Timäus*, Freisingergasse 6; *Cabos*, Kärtner-Str. 27 and Prater-Str. 50.

Fiacres. The following charges are from the TARIFF of 1874: — By time. *Two-horse carr.* ('fiacre'; 1-4 pers.) per drive within the Lines, excluding the Prater, 1 fl. for the first ½ hr., ½ fl. for each additional ½ hr. — *One-horse carr.* ('comfortable'; 1-3 pers.) for the first ¼ hr. 50, for the first ½ hr. 60, for each

additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr. — Beyond the lines no fixed charges. For waitin 1/2 fl. per 1/2 hr. for a two-horse, 20 kr. per 1/4 hr. for a one-horse carr. — At night (11 p.m. to 7 a.m.) fares one-half higher. — Fixed charges for the following drives: From any point within the Lines to any part of the Prater as far as the Swimming Baths in the Danube and the second 'Rondeau', to the Arsenal, Gaudenzdorf, Meidling, Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Neu-Lerchenfeld, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Weinhaus, Ober-Döbling, and Simmering, 2 fl. with two, 1 fl. 20 kr. with one horse. To Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Penzing, Dornbach, Gersthof, Unter-Döbling, or Zwischenbrücken 2 fl. 50 with two, 1 fl. 60 kr. with one horse; to Hetzendorf, Neuwaldegg, Grinzing, Lainz, Speising, St. Veit, Hacking, Baumgarten, Breitensee, Altmannsdorf, Pötzleinsdorf, Heiligenstadt, Central Cemetery, Nussdorf, Floridsdorf, Sievering, Lusthaus, Freudenau, and steamboat-quay in the Prater 3 fl. or 2 fl. 20 kr. Waiting charged for as above. If the carriage be used for returning, the return-fare is charged by time: 50 kr. per 1/2 hr. for two horses, 20 kr. per 1/4 hr. for one horse. At night, fares one-half higher, as above. — To and from the railway-stations 1 1/2 or 1 fl.; at night 2 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 30 kr. *Luggage* in the vehicle free, on the outside 40 or 30 kr. each package. The driver expects a small gratuity.

Omnibuses within the Lines 12 kr., without respect to distance; principal starting-point the Stephans-Platz, whence also omnibuses run to the railway-stations (12 kr., those at a quicker pace 15 kr.). The latter usually start every 5-10 min.; those to the *S.* and *W.* stations take 25-30 min. for the journey. The traveller should therefore be at the Stephans-Platz 1 hr. before the departure of the train. The 'Correspondence System' (see below) has been introduced in the lines of the *Vienna General Omnibus Company* (English) which run from the Ringstrasse through the inner town (6 kr.) to the toll-gates (6 kr.), from the Stephansplatz to the toll-gates (9 kr.), the subnrbs (12 kr.) and to Hietzing and Schönbrunn (15 kr.). Omnibuses may be hired to go to and from the stations (3-4 fl.; telegraph to the manager of the company, Stephansplatz 8). — Stands: for the *Arsenal* (12 kr.), Verlängerte Kärntner-Str.; *Döbling* (in 1/2 hr., 12 kr.), Freyung, Am Hof, and Wieden Haupt-Str. 52; *Dornbach* (3/4 hr., 20 kr.), Am Hof; *Gersthof* (20 kr.), Wipplinger-Str.; *Grinzing* (3/4 hr., 20 kr.), Hof; *Heiligenstadt* (15 kr.), Hof; *Hietzing* (and *Schönbrunn;* 15 kr., after 10 p.m. 20 kr.), Neuer Markt, Peter, Stephans-Platz; *Klosterneuburg* (1 1/2 hr., 40 kr.), Juden-Platz; *Meidling* (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz and Praterstern; *Neulerchenfeld* (12 kr.), Stephans-Platz; *Neu-Waldegg* (1 hr., 20 kr.), Hof; *Nussdorf* (26 kr.), Hof; *Ottakring* (12 kr.), Hof; *Penzing* (1/2 hr., 15 kr.), Hoher Markt and Praterstern; *Pötzleinsdorf* (25 kr.), Hohenstaufengasse; *Währing*, *Weinhaus*, and *Cottage-Verein* (12 kr.), Hohenstaufengasse and Praterstern. The omnibuses begin running at 6 a.m. (in winter 7 a.m.), and cease at 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.). Smoking-coupés are provided.

Tramway, with good cars (coupés for smokers), open in summer, round the interior of the city, by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Josephs-Quai and across the Aspernbrücke, to the Praterstern (N. and N.W. Railway Stations), and thence on the one side to the Municipal Baths and on the other to the Lagerhaus, every 5-10 min. (fare 8 kr.). Also to Döbling, Hernals, Fünfhaus, Rudolfsheim, Simmering, Währing, Weinhaus (fare 10 kr.). To Penzing and Dornbach 15 kr. (from the Mariahilf and Hernals Line 10 kr.). From the Schwarzenberg-Platz to the Central Cemetery 20 kr. If the tramway-car does not go in the direct route to the passenger's destination, the may apply to the conductor for a 'correspondence' ticket with the line which will convey him thither, and ask to be set down where the two lines cross (no additional payment). A blue lamp on a car signifies that it is the last for the day on that route. — The cars of the *New Tramway Company* ply on the *Gürtel-Strasse* (see p. 196) from the Meidling Station to Döbling every 7-10 min. (10 kr.). Branch-lines diverge from the Neulerchenfeld-Linie to Alt-Ottakring, from the Westbahn-Linie to Breitensee, and from the Währinger Linie to the Schotten-Ring.

Steamboats. Office on the Danube Canal, beyond the Radetzky Bridge, Dampfschiff-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 3). As the larger steamers cannot enter the canal, passengers are conveyed to them by small steamboats. Those for

Linz (R. 38) start from the Stephanie Bridge, by the Franz-Josephs-Quai, those for Pest (R. 53) from a quay below the Aspernbrücke, near the steamboat-offices. Other small steamers ('*Mouches*') ply every ½ hr. in the forenoon and every ¼ hr. in the afternoon to the Schüttel in the Prater (fare 10 kr.).

Post-Office (Pl. 78; E, 3), Postgasse 10, open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Branch-offices in the Inner City, Habsburgergasse 9, Seilerstätte 22, Franz-Josephs Quai (Esslinggasse 4), Maximilian-Str. 4, Kärntner-Ring 3, Minoriten-Platz 9, Nibelungengasse 6 (Schiller-Platz), SchottenRing 16 und 19, Börsen-Platz 1, in the Town Hall, the Reichsrathsgebäude, and at all the railway-stations. Letter to any part of Vienna 3 kr., to Austria or Germany 5 kr.; post card 2 kr. — There are also several offices for sending dispatches to different parts of the city by *Pneumatic Tube Post* (in the inner town, Börsen-Platz 1, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, Schotten-Ring 16 & 19; letters 15 kr., cards 10 kr., cards with prepaid answer 20 kr.). The letter-boxes for the pneumatic post are painted red and are smaller than the ordinary ones, which are painted yellow.

Telegraph. *Central Office* (Pl. 97 a; D, 3), Börsen-Platz 1. Branch-offices: Fleischmarkt 19, Habsburgergasse 9, Kärntner-Ring 3, Schotten-Ring 16 & 19, Tabor-Str. 27; also in the suburbs. — The *Private Telegraph Co.* for Vienna (20 words for 25 kr.) and the environs has branch-offices in all the principal streets. It also forwards dispatches to any of the government telegraph-stations. Telegrams are sent from all the branch post-offices.

Police Office (Pl. 76; D, 3), Schotten-Ring 18 (night-entrance by the Hohenstaufengasse). District Offices in the different sections of the city and in the suburbs of Ottakring, Währing, Döbling, Floridsdorf, Meidling, and Sechshaus.

Theatres. Performances begin at 7 o'clock. A fee of ½-1 fl. is charged for booking seats beforehand. The charge for each article left in the cloak-room is 10 kr. Imperial Theatres: *Opera* (Pl. 99; D, 4), closed in June, operas and ballet only; stalls (parquet) 2-5, best boxes 4-5, best parterre-seats 2-3 fl., others in proportion (prices 50 p.c. higher for Italian operas). *Hofburg Theatre* (Pl. 98; D, 4), closed from 1st July to 16th Aug., tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; stalls 3-4, boxes 1½-3, reserved parterre-seats 2 fl. — Private Theatres: *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. 101; D, 5), dramas, comedies, operettas, etc.; boxes, orchestra-stalls, or dress-circle 3, parquet 2½ fl. *Carl-Theater*, in the Leopoldstadt (Pl. 102; E, 3); best boxes 3-4, dress-circle and stalls 2½-3 fl. *Josephstadl-Theater* (Pl. 103; C, 3), popular plays and farces, pit 1½-2 fl. — During winter popular performances are given on Sun. afternoons at reduced prices. Tickets for popular performances are bought up to a large extent by speculators. Those who make a long stay in Vienna will find it convenient to possess Gutman's (Operngasse) guide to the seats in the various theatres ('Logen- und Sitzeintheilung sämmtlicher Theater'; 50 kr.). — Summer Theatres: *Volks-Theater*, in the Prater (seats 80 kr.-2 fl.); *Third Café* in the Prater (see below); *Colosseum* and *Volks-Theater*, at Rudolfsheim; *Prince Sulkowski's Private Theatre*, Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 49.

Concerts in the *Volksgarten* every afternoon in summer; admission when a military band plays, 20 kr.; when Strauss's celebrated band performs 50 kr.; on Tuesday and Friday evenings, with illumination, 1 fl. (subscription for the season 20 fl.). Military music at the cafés in the Prater, at *Vogelsang's Garden Restaurant*, at the W. Railway Station, etc. In the *Augarten* (p. 219) on Tuesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, in favourable weather. — In winter daily at *Schneider's Harmonie-Säle*, Schottenbastei 3; on Sundays in the Volksgarten, in the hall of the Musikverein (p. 215), and at the Sophienbad (see below); on Sundays and Thursdays in the Cursalon and the flower-saloons of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft (p. 216). — Concerts of *Classical Music* in the rooms of the Musikverein, or in those of the piano-manufacturers, *Bösendorfer*, Herrengasse; *Ehrbar*, Mühlgasse 6 (IV. District); and *Heizmann & Son*, Graben 15.

Popular Resorts. *Danzer's Orpheum*, Wasagasse 33, Alsergrund (in summer in the third Café in the Prater), and numerous other cafés-chan-

tants. Beyond the Lines: *Schwender's Colosseum* at Rudolfsheim, Schönbrunner-Str. 1; *Dommayer's Casino*, at Hietzing (p. 241); *Casino* and *Schwarzer Adler* at Oberdöbling. Balls in winter at the *Sophienbad* and *Dianabad* (see below), and at the *Flower Saloons* (p. 216). Three masked-balls in the rooms of the Musikverein during the Carnival. — *Skating Rinks* at the Wiener Eislauf-Verein (p. 219) and in the Volksprater (p. 240).

Panoramas, Prater-Str. 49 (Battle of Champigny, by Detaille and Neuville) and in the Prater, Ausstellungs-Str. 165 (Siege of Paris, by Philippoteaux); Adm. to either, 9-1, 1 fl.; after 1 p.m. on Sun. and holidays 50 kr.

Military Music daily at 12.30 p.m in fine weather (Sun. excepted) in the Burg, by the Monument of Emp. Francis (p. 200).

Baths. *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 5; D, 2), Franz-Josephs-Quai, near the corner of the Schotten-Ring, bath 35-80 kr. (also a hydropathic establishment). — **Sophienbad* (Pl. 4; F, 4), in the Landstrasse quarter, Marxergasse 13, with vapour, douche, and swimming-baths; 9-12 o'clock ladies only; warm bath 50, cold 35, adm. for non-bathers 20 kr. — **Dianabad* (Pl. 3; E, 3), Obere Donau-Str. 93, Leopoldstadt, left of the Ferdinandsbrücke (reached by steam-launch from Franz-Josephs-Quai). At both these establishments the bathroom is fitted up as a ballroom in winter. — *Leopoldsbad*, Obere Donau-Str. 45, Leopoldstadt; **Margarethenbad* (Pl. 5a; C, 6), Wildemanngasse 5, in the Margarethen district, bath 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr.; **Russian Bath*, Liniengasse 5, Gumpendorf; *Brünnlbad*, Lazarethgasse 16; **Florabad*, Floragasse 7, Wieden; *Herculanumbad*, Wien-Str. 19, Wieden (with swimming-bath); **Esterhazybad*, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59; **Roman Bath* (Pl. 4a; F, 2), beautifully fitted up, Kleine Stadtgutgasse, opposite the N. Railway Station; **Josephsbad*, Sophienbrücken-Str. 12 (electric baths, vapour baths, 'massage', etc.). — **River Baths.** **Städtische Badeanstalt* (p. 240), on the right bank of the Danube, admirably fitted up, 1st class bath 1 fl.; **Military Swimming School & Baths*, farther down on the same bank; *Holzer's River Baths*, on the left bank; *Concordiabad*, in the Danube Canal, Franz-Josephs Quai, above the Stephaniebrücke; *Wilhack's Baths*, at *Oberdöbling*, Haupt-Str. 70, in a shady park (also warm baths).

Medical Advice may be obtained gratis at the *Allgemeine Poliklinik*, Oppolzergasse 4, and at the *Mariahilf Ambulatorium*, Esterhazygasse 31. Surgical cases are well attended to at *Dr. Eder's Private Establishment*, Josephstadt 53. Dentists: *Brunn*, Lerchenfeldergasse 162; *Franz*, Kärntner-Str. 33; *Jarisch*, Schottenhof.

Porters for carrying carpet-bags, etc., from the railway-station to a fiacre 10, larger articles of luggage 20 kr.; to a hotel 1/2-1 fl.

Commissionnaires *(Dienstmänner)*. Charge for an errand within a district (Bezirk) 10 kr. (incl. 24 lbs. of luggage); into an immediately adjoining district 20 kr.; into any other district 30 kr.; for luggage over 24 and uuder 62 lbs. these charges are doubled; for carrying luggage under 24 lbs. to a railway-station, in the same district 15, into another district 30-40 kr.; if hired by time for light jobs, 1 hr. 50-60 kr.; fee for obtaining theatre or concert-tickets according to bargain. Double fees at night (9-7 in summer, 8-8 in winter). The commissionnaires are all numbered, and are bound to carry a tariff of charges, which should be consulted in doubtful cases.

Shops. The best are in the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Kärntner-Str., Ring-Str. and Stephans-Platz. Leather-wares and fancy-goods sold by *Aug. Klein*, Graben 28; *Rodeck*, Kohlmarkt 7; *Weidmann*, Babenberger-Str. 7; *Sirk*, Kärntner-Ring 1; *Palais Royal* and *Vienna Louvre*, Kärntner-Str. — Carpets: *Haas & Sons*, Stock im Eisen 6; *Backhausen*, Opern-Ring 1. Oriental carpets and embroidery, *Jac. Adutt*, Fleischmarkt 7. — Jewellery and plate: *Mayer Sons*, Stock im Eisen 7; *Rozet & Fischmeister*, Kohlmarkt 11; *Hauptmann & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 3; *Reiner*, Kohlmarkt 7; *Brandeis*, Kärntner-Str. 35; *Goldschmidt*, Goldschmiedgasse, Aziendahof, first floor. — Electroplate: *Cristofle & Co.*, Opern-Ring 5; Depôt of the *Berndorf Manufactory of Metallic Wares*, Wollzeile 12, Bognergasse 2, and Mariahilfer-Str. 18. — Meerschaum and other pipes: *Hiess & Sons*, Kärntner-Str. 25; *Mager*, Kärntner-Ring 15; *C. Hiess*, Graben 11. — Crystal wares: *Lobmeyer*,

Kärntner-Str. 13; *Schreiber*, Tegetthoff-Str. 3; *Counl Harrach's Depôt*, Freyung 3; *Wallisch*, Johannesgasse 3. — Porcelain: *Wahliss*, Kärntner-Str. 17; *Stellmacher*, Augustiner-Str. 8; *Haas & Czjczek*, Kärntner-Str. 5. — Galvanoplastic works of art: *C. Haas*, Dreilaufergasse 5, Neubau. All these may be regarded more or less as among the specialties of Vienna. — Photographs: *Kramer*, Graben 7; *Czihak*, Graben 22; *Arlaria*, Kohlmarkt 9; *Heck*, Kärntner-Ring 12. — Bohemian garnet-wares; *Kersch*, Graben 16. — Boots: *Hahn*, Plankengasse 4. — Tailors: *Rothberger*, Stephans-Platz 8; *Grünbaum*, Graben 26; *Patonay*, Plankengasse 6. — Outfitters: *Jägermayer*, Kärntner-Str. 38; *Riedel & Beutel*, Stephans-Platz 9; *Bollarth* (Bohem. lace), Graben 29; *Steinbühler*, Freyung 9. — Milliners: *Dürr*, Kärntner-Str. 16 und Graben 20; *Jungmann & Co.*, Albrechts-Platz 3; *Elsinger*, Mariahilfer-Str. 60; *Tomasi*, Kirchengasse 28, Neubau. — Umbrellas, etc.: *Mautner*, Hohenstaufengasse 2; *Weip*, Bauernmarkt 12; *Schaller*, Bognergasse 15 and Weihburggasse 31. — Perfumery: *Calderara & Bankmann*, Graben 18; *Filz*, Graben 13; *J. M. Farina*, Kohlmarkt 26; *G. Steinmetz*, Bauernmarkt 1; *K. Steinmelz*, Stephans-Platz 6. — Gloves: *Jaquemar*, Herrengasse 6; *Zacharias*, Spiegelgasse 2; *Pollilzer*, Negerlegasse 7, Leopoldstadt; *Adam's Sohn*, Wieden, Haupt-Str. 14; *Frz. Schubert*, Wieden, Paniglgasse 17. — Hatters: *Pless*, Graben 31; *Skrivan*, Graben 8; *Habig*, Kärntner-Str. 51.

Money Changers. *Unionbank*, Graben 13; *Escompte-Gesellschaft*, Kärntner-Str. 7; *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, Stephans-Platz 2; *Epstein*, Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3; *Völcker & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 26; *Verkehrsbank*, Wipplinger-Str. 28.

Markets. The markets of Vienna, which are abundantly supplied from every part of the empire, merit a visit in the forenoon. *Fruit Market* in the Hof and at the Elisabethenbrücke, Wieden. *Fish Market* on the Franz-Josephs-Quai (Fridays): excellent fish, *e.g.* the Fogasch caught in the Plattensee (p. 351); Huchen, a kind of trout; Schill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon. — The spacious *Central-Markthalle* (Pl. 65 b) in the suburb of Landstrasse, opposite the Stubenthor bridge, is worthy of a visit. — *Retail Market Halls*, Stubenbastei 5; Landesgerichts-Str. 2; Phorus-Platz 5; Mariahilfer-Str. 73; Gumpendorfer-Str. 58; Esterházygasse 21; Neustiftgasse 89. — *Horse Market* (*'Wiener Tattersall'*), Prater-Str. 54 (Pl. F. 3).

The **Auskunfts-Bureau des Wiener Vereins für Stadtinteressen**, Kohlmarkt 17 (open daily 9-6, on Sun and holidays 9-12; no fees), gives information and help to strangers.

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, *Sir Augustus Paget*, Metternichgasse 6; Consul General, *Mr. G. Nathan*, Schwarzenberg-Str. 3; Pro-Consul, *Mr. Feldscharck*. American Chargé d'Affaires, General *A. Lawton*, Stubenbastei 1; Consul General, *E. Jüssen*.

English Church Service at the Chapel of the British Embassy (Christ Church) at 11 a.m.; Chaplain, *Rev. William H. Hechler*, Chaplain to the British Embassy.

Collections.

**Academy of Art* (p. 213): Picture Gallery, Sat. and Sun. 10-1; Plaster Casts 9-1 on the first five days of the week, in winter and on Sat. throughout the year 5-7 (closed 15-30th Sept.).

Agricultural Collections (p. 209), Herrengasse 13, daily on application to the secretary.

**Albertina* (p. 205), Mon., Thurs. 9-2 o'clock.

**Ambras Collection* (p. 230), in summer on week-days (except Mon.) 9-12 and 3-6, Sun. and holidays 10-1; in Oct. and the first half of Nov. 9-2; during the rest of winter by tickets obtained at the Collection or at the Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities.

Antiques and *Egyptian Antiquities* (p. 229), as the last.

Aquarium (p. 240), daily 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; adm. 30 kr.

Arsenal (p. 231). *Museum of Armour*, Tues., Thurs., Frid. 9-3 (from Nov. to May, Thurs. only, 10-2). The *Artillery Work-shops* are shown only to visitors with an order from the War Office.

Arsenal, Civic, in the New Rathhaus (p. 211), from May to Oct. daily 9-2.

Beethoven Collection, in Heiligenstadt (tramway from the Schotten-Ring in ½ hr.), Thurs. 3-6 (10 kr.).

Blind Asylum, Josephstadt, Blindengasse 31; public examinations, Thurs. 10-12. Permission may also be obtained from the Director to be present at some of the ordinary classes. Vacation in August.

**Coins and Antiquities* (p. 203), Mon. and Thurs., 10-2.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 13 (p. 233); public examinations, Sat. 10-12 (vacation Aug. and Sept.).

Educational Exhibition, Westbahn-Str. 25, Neubau, Thurs. 9-12 and 3-6 (in winter 2-4).

Exhibition of Exports, Wollzeile 37, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-1.

Geological Institution (p. 219), daily 9-4.

Government Printing-Office, Singer-Str. 26 (p. 206), Tues. and Frid. 9-12, on application at the office.

Handels-Museum (p. 210), Börsengasse 2, week-days 10-4 (30 kr.), Sun. and holidays 9-1 (10 kr.; closed on Mondays).

Imperial Burg (p. 200), ordinary rooms daily 3-6, on application to the Burghauptmann between 9 and 12.

Imperial Garden and Hot-houses (p. 201), Hofburg, closed at present.

**Imperial Library* (p. 201), daily 9-4, except Sun., closed from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept. (large room closed in winter, but shown up till 2 p.m. for a fee; MSS. not shown after 2 p.m.).

Imperial Stables (p. 213), tickets obtained at the office of the Oberstallmeister in the Amalienhof, daily 1-3.

**Imperial Treasury* (p. 202), Tues., Thurs., Frid. 10-1; from 1st Nov. to 30th April, Tues. and Frid. only. Tickets procured at the office of the Schatzmeister, in the Schweizerhof, at the Hofburg (p. 201), on the day previous, 10-12. These are available only for the hours and persons specified. Strangers, however, generally obtain tickets without previous application on presenting their cards.

Industrial Museum (p. 236), Sun 9-12, Mon., Wed., Thur., and Frid. 9-6; adm. 20 kr. (free on Mon.).

Miethke's Permanent Exhibition of Art, Neuer Markt 13, daily, 9-6 (30 kr.).

Minerals, closed at present.

**Museum of Art and Industry* (p. 216), Sun. 9-1, and Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 9-4, gratis; on Tues. and Wed. 9-4, adm. 30 kr.

Musikverein, building (p. 215) daily, except Sunday, 9-5, 20 kr.

Natural History Cabinet, closed at present.

**Opera House* (p. 213), Opernring, during the July vacation by application at the office.

Pictures (modern), *Permanent Exhibition* of the Austrian Art-Union (p. 207), Tuchlauben 8, daily 9-5, in winter 10-4; (adm. 30 kr., Sunday afternoon 20 kr.).

Pictures (modern) exhibited periodically at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 215), Lothringer-Str. 9, daily 9-5, in winter 9-4; adm. to the spring exhibition 50 kr., on Sun. and holidays 20 kr.; at other seasons 30 kr., on Sun. afternoons 10 kr.

**Picture Gallery in the Belvedere* (p. 220), daily (Mondays excepted) 10-4, Sun. and holidays 10-1. Attendants forbidden to accept gratuities.

Picture Gallery, Czernin's (p. 234), Mon., Thurs. 10-2.

—, *Harrach's* (p. 208), Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-4 (closed in winter; fee 30 kr.).

—, **Liechtenstein's* (p. 236), daily in summer, except Sat., 9-4, Sun. and holidays, 2-4. In winter daily, on application to the Director.

—, *Schönborn's* (p. 209), Mon., Wed., Frid. 9-3 (fee 30 kr.).

Polytechnic Institution, Wieden (p. 233), on week-day forenoons, on application to the Keeper (in the first court to the right, left corner).

Rathhaus (p. 211), Franzens-Ring, on week-days after 2 p.m. (apply at the portal in the Lichtenfels-Str.; fee).

Reichsrathgebäude (p. 212), shown out of session, on Sun. 9-1, Mon., Wed., Frid. 10-5 (fee). Entrance in the Ring-Str.

University (p. 211), week-days 1-4, Sun. and holidays the whole day.

Wagner Museum (Oesterlein's), Alleegasse 19, Wieden; daily, 10-6; adm., including printed description, 40 kr.

Diary. Particulars see above. DAILY, Art Union 9-5; Civic Arsenal 9-2;

Imperial Burg 3-6; Imperial Stables 1-3; Miethke's Exhibition 9-6; Anatomical Museum (in the Public Hospital, p. 235) 11-1; Künstlerhaus 9-5; Geological Institute 9-4. — DAILY, Sundays and holidays excepted: Imperial Library 9-4; Musikverein 9-5; Government Printing Office 10-12; Polytechnic in the forenoon; Wagner Museum 10-6; Military Parade with band, 12-1, in the Burghof. DAILY, except Saturdays; Liechtenstein Gallery 9-4 (Sun. 2-4). — SUNDAYS: Church-music at the Burgpfarrcapelle (p. 200), 11 a.m.; Ambras Collection and Cabinet of Antiques in the Belvedere 10-1; Picture Gallery in the Belvedere 10-1; Academy 10-1; Museum of Art and Industry 9-1; Oriental Museum 9-1 (10 kr.); Civic-Arsenal 9-2; Corso of the fashionable world in the great avenue in the Prater 5-7, best in May. — MONDAYS: Cabinet of coins and antiquities 10-2; Albertina 9-2; Czernin Gallery 10-2; Schönborn Gallery 9-3. — TUESDAYS: Ambras Collection, Antiquities and Egyptian Museum 10-4; Belvedere Gallery 10-4; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4 (30 kr.); Arsenal 9-3; Oriental Museum 10-4 (30 kr.); Treasury 10-1; Civic Arsenel 9-2 (20 kr.) — WEDNESDAYS: Belvedere Gallery 10-4; Harrach's Gallery 10-4; Schönborn Gallery 9-3; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4 (30 kr.). — THURSDAYS: Belvedere Gallery 10-4; Treasury 10-1; Coins and Antiquities 10-2; Czernin Gallery 10-2; Albertina 9-2; Arsenal 9-3; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4; Oriental Museum 10-4 (30 kr.); public examination at the Blind Asylum 10-12, closed in August; Educational Exhibition 9-12 and 3-6. — FRIDAYS: Ambras Collection, etc., 10-4; Belvedere Gallery 10-4; Treasury 10-1; Schönborn Gallery 9-3; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4; Oriental Museum 10-4; Civic Arsenal 9-2 (20 kr.). — SATURDAYS: Belvedere Gallery 10-4; Academy 10-1; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4; Oriental Museum 10-4 (30 kr.); Harrach's Gallery 10-4; Arsenal 9-3; Academy (Casts) 5-7; public examination in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 10-12 (vacation Aug. and September).

Most of these collections, when closed to the public, are accessible to strangers by payment of a fee.

Principal Attractions, when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 197); Ring-Strasse (p. 210); Treasury, and Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities at the Burg (p. 203); Picture Gallery and Ambras Collection at the Belvedere (pp. 220, 230); Liechtenstein Gallery (p. 236).

Vienna (436 ft.), the capital of the Empire of Austria, and residence of the emperor, is situated in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the Danube Canal, the southern arm of the river, into which the *Wien* falls on the E. side of the city. Prior to 1863 it was divided into the inner city and 34 suburbs, but it now consists of 10 sections: I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margarethen, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josephstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten. In addition to these, there are 35 suburbs beyond the Lines (see below), immediately connected with the city, and under the supervision of the Vienna police: Hernals, Fünfhaus, Rudolfsheim, Ottakring, Währing, Unter-Meidling, Simmering, Gaudenzdorf, Sechshaus, Neulerchenfeld, Ober-Döbling, Wilhelmsdorf, Nussdorf, Heiligenstadt, Hietzing, Ober-Meidling, Unter-Döbling, Weinhaus, etc. According to the census of 1880 the interior of the city had a population of 69,694, while the nine other districts contained 635,062 inhab., and a garrison of 20,902 soldiers. The total population including the suburbs was 1,103,857. The present population of the ten districts is estimated at 800,000, including 75,000 Jews.

Vienna was originally the Celtic settlement of *Vindomina*, which the Romans seized and fortified about 14 A. D., changing the name to *Vin-*

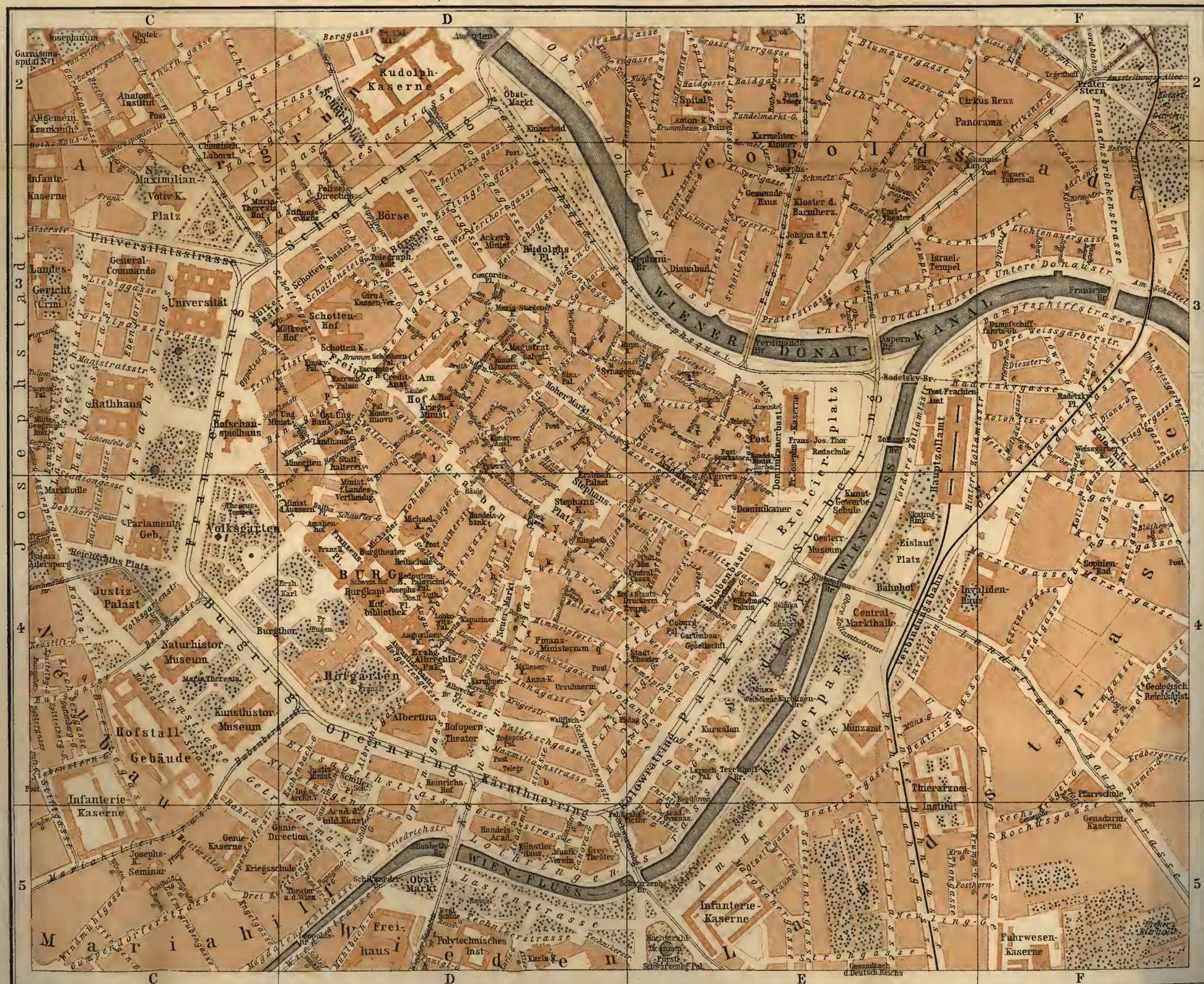
dobona. Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century Vindobona had become a municipal town, and being the seat of the Roman civil and military government, continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 588. From that date the Roman Vindobona disappears from history until the year 791, when Charlemagne conquered the inhabitants of the district, and constituted the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otho II. (973-983) the fief of Austria (the 'E. Mark') was held by the *Babenbergers*, who exchanged their title of margrave for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent.). The first mention of Vienna as a 'civitas' occurs in a document of 1130, and in 1156 it became the capital and residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, in consequence of the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia was in possession of the country (1251-1276), those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1519 the Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying: —

'*Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;*
Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct. 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand-vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept. 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and the Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 3rd Nov. 1814 to 9th June 1815. — Tablets are now affixed to the various houses which possess historical interest.

Until 1809 Vienna was enclosed by a double girdle of fortifications, of which little now remains. The *external* works, constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczy, consisting of a rampart, 12 ft. high, and a fosse, are still maintained as the boundary-line of the city-imposts. This external fortification is called the '*Lines*', but the Viennese generally apply the word to the fourteen gateways (most of the gates removed) named after the suburbs adjoining them. The *internal* fortifications, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled in consequence of an imperial decree of 1858, and the space employed for the erection of the Ring-Strasse (p. 210), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. Of the former gates the Burg-Thor and Franz-Joseph-Thor now alone remain. Outside of the Ring-Strasse, and parallel with it, runs the *Lasten-Strasse*, 50 ft. in breadth, while the *Gürtel-Strasse* will, when completed, form a circle round the whole city beyond the Lines. — The streets of the inner city are narrow, and enclosed by very lofty houses, but generally well paved. The Church of St. Stephen (p. 197) is the central point from which the numbers of the streets are reckoned. No. 1 is to the left, No. 2 to the right of this point. The plates with the names of the streets which lead towards the centre of the city are rectangular, of those running round the city circular. The coloured borders of these plates and of the house-nnmbers are red in the 1st and 10th districts, violet in the 2nd, green in the third, pink in the 4th, black in the 5th, yellow in the 6th, blue in the 7th, gray in the 8th, and brown in the 9th. The city contains a great number of '*Durchhäuser*', or passages through the courts of houses, by means of which the pedestrian may often make a short cut, but modern building operations are rapidly diminishing their number.

The great *Ecclesiastical Foundations* and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold valuable property to a considerable extent in


C
D
E
F
2
3
4
5
Josephinum
Garnisons-spital N°1
Chotek-Pal.
Rudolph-Kaserne
Anatom. Institut
Allgemein. Krankenh.
Chemisch. Laborat.
Post
Obst-Markt
Kursalon
Spital
Anton-K.
Karmeliter-Kloster
Cirkus Renz
Panorama
Prater-Stern
Infant.-Kaserne
Maximilian-Votiv-K.
Platz
Polizei-Direction
Börse
Börsen-Pal.
Ackerb. Minist.
Rudolphs-Pl.
Gemeinde-Haus
Kloster d. Barmherz.
Carl-Theater
Johann d. T.
Josephs-K.
Schmelz
Israel. Tempel
Landes-Gericht (Crim.)
General-Commando
Universität
Universitätsstrasse
Schotten-Hof
Schotten-K.
Molker-Bastei
Molker-Hof
Magistrat
Salvat.
Synagoge
Am Hof
Credit-Anst.
Hohe Markt
Kriegs-Minist.
Ung. Bank
Rathhaus
Hofschau-spielhaus
Landhaus
Minoriten-K.
Statt-halterei
Dominikaner-bastei
Dominikaner-Kaserne
Franz-Jos. Thor
Post
Zollamt
Hauptzollamt
Ferdinands-Br.
DONAU-KANAL
Stephani-Br.
Diana-Bad
Franzens-Br.
Aspern-Br.
Radetzky-Br.
Radetzky-Pl.
Post Fracht-Amt
Markthalle
Stadion-gasse
Theseus-Tempel
Volksgarten
Parlaments-Geb.
Stephans-Platz
Stephans-K.
Handels-bank
Elisabeth-K.
Kunst-Gewerbe-Schule
Dominikaner
Oesterr. Museum
Eislauf-Platz
Skating-Rink
Reichsraths Platz
Palais Auersperg
Burgtheater
Redouten-S.
Palavicini
Burg
Burgkap.
Hof-bibliothek
Staats-Druckerei
Evang.
Wilhelms-Palais
Zelinka
Bahnhof
Central-Markthalle
Invaliden-haus
Justiz-Palast
Burgthor
Naturhistor. Museum
Maria Theresia
Franz I.
Franz II.
Erzh. Karl
Erzh. Albrechts-Pal.
Augustiner-K.
Kapuziner-K.
Loko-witz-Pal.
Finanz-Ministerium
Coburg-Pal.
Gartenbau-Gesellschaft
Stadt-Theater
Hofgarten
Albertina
Hofopern-Theater
Todesco-Pal.
Molleser-K.
Anna-K.
Ursulinerin
Kunsthistor. Museum
Hofstall-Gebäude
Münzamt
Thierarznei-Institut
Infanterie-Kaserne
Genie-Kaserne
Genie-Direction
Josephs-Seminar
Kriegsschule
Acad. d. bild. Künste
Heinrichs-Hof
Handels-Acad.
Künstler-Haus
Musik-Verein
Grey-Theater
Obst-Markt
Ressel-Schule
Polytechnisches Inst.
Freihaus
Gesandtsch. d. Deutsch. Reichs
Fürst Schwarzenb. Pal.
Hochstrahl-Br.
Gymnas.
Gensdarm.-Kaserne
Pfarrschule
Geologisch. Reichsanst.
Fuhrwesen-Kaserne
Ring
Kärnthnerring
Operaring
Schottenring
Universitätsstrasse
Josephstädter Strasse
Lerchenfelder Strasse
Mariahilfer Strasse
Burgring
Kärntnerstrasse
Graben
Kohlmarkt
Tuchlauben
Wipplingerstrasse
Freyung
Herrengasse
Strauchgasse
Schottengasse
Währingerstrasse
Alserstrasse
Landesgerichtsstrasse
Liechtensteinstrasse
Porzellangasse
Berggasse
Währingergasse
Nussdorferstrasse
Canisiusgasse
Thurngasse
Türkenstrasse
Seegasse
Universitätsstrasse
Grillparzerstrasse
Ebendorferstrasse
Schreyvogelgasse
Schottenbastei
Schottensteingasse
Schottenfeldgasse
Lichtenfelsgasse
Teinfaltstrasse
Wallnerstrasse
Bognergasse
Lugeck
Singerstrasse
Rotenturmstrasse
Fleischmarkt
Griechengasse
Adlergasse
Wollzeile
Bauernmarkt
Brandstätte
Sonnenfelsgasse
Backerstrasse
Seitenstettengasse
Judengasse
Ertlgasse
Lichtenfelsgasse
Dorotheergasse
Graben
Kohlmarkt
Tuchlauben
Stock-im-Eisen-Platz
Schulerstrasse
Goldschmiedgasse
Naglergasse
Kramergasse
Jasomirgottstrasse
Am Hof
Bognergasse
Strauchgasse
Freyung
Herrengasse
Wipplingerstrasse
Renngasse
Schenkenstrasse
Judenplatz
Parisergasse
Milchgasse
Wallnerstrasse
Bauernfeldgasse
Lobkowitzplatz
Augustinerstrasse
Himmelpfortgasse
Johannesgasse
Annagasse
Krugerstrasse
Wallfischgasse
Schwarzenbergstrasse
Weihburggasse
Seilerstätte
Operngasse
Kärntnerstrasse
Neuer Markt
Tegetthoffstrasse
Lothringerstrasse
Schellinggasse
Hegelgasse
Beethovenplatz
Johannesgasse
Kärntnerring
Schubertring
Parkring
Stubenring
Weihburggasse
Rasumofskygasse
Landstrasser Hauptstrasse
Invalidenstrasse
Verbindungsbahn
Heumarkt
Am Heumarkt
Marokkanergasse
Rennweg
Beatrixgasse
Seidlgasse
Sophien-Bad
Harrachgasse
Kegelgasse
Blattgasse
Hintere Zollamtsstrasse
Vordere Zollamtsstrasse
Obere Donaustrasse
Untere Donaustrasse
Franzensbrückenstrasse
Praterstrasse
Taborstrasse
Leopoldstadt
Josephstadt
Landstrasse
Mariahilf
Wieden
WIEN-FLUSS
Exercierplatz
Stubenbastei
Elisabethstrasse
Babenbergerstrasse
Museumstrasse
Burgring
Maria Theresia
Kaiserin Elisabeth
Franz Josef
Ferdinand Max
Joseph II.
Leopold II.
Franz I.
Johann
Albrecht
Rudolph
Carl
Ludwig Victor
Wilhelm
Ludwig
Heinrich
Friedrich
Leopold
Ernst
Eugen
Karl
Josef
Ferdinand
Maximilian
Elisabeth
Theresia
Anna
Ursula
Johannes
Hegel
Schiller
Beethoven
Schubert
Grillparzer
Lessing
Goethe
Mozart
Haydn
Gluck
Schmelz
Leopoldstadt
Josephstadt
Landstrasse
Mariahilf
Wieden
Alsergrund
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Meter
1:11.500
0 1/8 1/2 Engl Mile

Vienna. They are proprietors of those vast edifices called *Höfe*, which are still common, and contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the most extensive of these is the *Schottenhof*, once belonging to Irish Benedictines ('Scoti'), who were invited hither by Heinrich II., Jasomirgott, first Duke of Austria, in 1158, but were gradually superseded by German monks. Opposite to it is the almost as spacious *Melkerhof*, the property of the Abbey of Melk (p. 255). The *Starhembergische Freihaus* in the suburb Wieden comprises no fewer than 200 different dwellings. The *Rothe Haus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely less extensive.

Within the last quarter of a century Vienna has acquired an importance as a seat of ART, of which nothing in its previous history gave promise. The Austrian capital has, indeed, possessed an Academy of Art since the end of the 17th cent., but this institution had no share whatever in promoting the modern artistic revival in Germany. The honour of inspiring Viennese painting with new life, and of introducing an elevated and monumental style, is chiefly due to *Carl Rahl* (d. 1865), who settled in Vienna after the revolution of 1848; and with his name we must couple that of *Führich* (d. 1876), Overbeck's associate, whose powers were not fully unfolded till the closing years of his life. To the success of their efforts, however, various external circumstances materially contributed. While the extension of the city and the erection of numerous palatial edifices have called forth considerable architectural talent, for the exercise of which there is still abundant scope, the great wealth amassed by many of the citizens has in many cases been laudably dedicated to the formation of private galleries of art. Vienna has thus of late become a favourable market for the products of the brush and the chisel, and the centre of a busy art-life which does not lack external brilliancy.

A prominent feature in the street-architecture of Vienna is afforded by the many-storied, palatial dwelling-houses, erected by building-speculators, and let out in 'quartiers' to families. The interiors are generally decorated throughout with painting and sculpture, which show the perfection attained by the Viennese in the exercise of art-handicrafts, and at the same time exhibit the peculiarities of their taste. In modern church-building the Romanesque style, which was for a time predominant, latterly gave place, chiefly through the influence of *Friedrich Schmidt*, to the Gothic. The public buildings, the most important of which are still unfinished, exhibit partly antique, and partly Renaissance forms, according as the influence of *Hansen* or of *Semper* has been in the ascendant. The most eminent architects of Vienna, besides those already named, are *Hasenauer*, *Ferstel*, *Romano*, *Van der Nüll*, and *Von Siccardsburg*. — Until recently, sculpture has had few opportunities of testing its strength upon heroic monuments. The best native sculptors are *Gasser*, *Fernkorn*, *Pilz*, *Costenoble*, and *Kundmann*, with whom *Zumbusch* from Munich has recently been associated. — Among the present painters of Vienna the most popular and successful are those who excel in colouring. Many of them have migrated hither from Munich, others have received their training in Paris, and a few only show traces of the influence of earlier Vienna artists. The most distinguished group consists of *Griepenkerl*, *Eisenmenger*, *Gaul*, and other pupils of Rahl, who have carried on the study of monumental painting since the death of their master. Other eminent painters are *Angeli*, whose portraits of members of the aristocracy are well known, *Pettenkofen*, *R. Alt*, *Felix*, *Hoffmann*, and *Lichtenfels*. The eminent colorist *Hans Makart* died in 1884.

I. THE INNER CITY AND THE RING-STRASSE.

a. *Church of St. Stephen. Graben. Kohlmarkt.*

The ***Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. 63; D, 4), the most important edifice in Vienna, was erected between 1300 and 1510, with the exception of the few fragments of the original building dating from

the 12th century, to which date some traces of Romanesque workmanship on the W. façade belong. The original church, consecrated about 1147, was destroyed by fire, and the construction of a new and larger edifice was begun in 1258; the choir was erected between 1300 and 1330, and was consecrated in 1340. Duke Rudolph IV. directed the architect, Meister Wenzla of Klosterneuburg, to prepare comprehensive plans, and he laid the foundation of the nave and probably of the S. tower also, in 1359. The latter was completed in 1433, but the building of the N. tower, begun in 1450, was arrested in 1562 and has never been resumed. Among the other architects whose names have been preserved are Ulrich Helbling, Hans von Prachatiz, who completed the tower in 1433, and Hans Puchsbaum, who vaulted the nave in 1446. The length of the entire edifice is 335 ft.; the nave and aisles are of equal height (89 ft.) and nearly equal width (34½ and 29 ft.). The building is of solid limestone, and in the form of a Latin cross. The richly-groined vaulting is supported by 18 massive pillars, which are adorned with upwards of 100 statuettes. The roof is covered with variegated tiles. — Since 1853 the cathedral has undergone a thorough restoration.

Exterior. At the W. end are the Romanesque *Riesenthor*, or Giant's Door (opened only on occasions of great solemnity), the two towers called the *Heidenthürme* (210 ft. high), and a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. On the S. side, near the first entrance (Singerthor), is a tombstone said to be that of the Meistersänger Nithard Fuchs. Then follows the bay of the tower with the *Primthor* and the *Choir*, surrounded by tombstones. The first of the reliefs in stone, representing Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, and dating from the 15th cent., is worthy of notice. On the N. side is the *Pulpit* of the Franciscan monk *Capistranus* (1451), and near it the entrance to the new crypt. The entrance to the bay of the (unfinished) N. tower (213 ft.) is named the *Adlerthor* (Eagle's Door), the second is the *Bischofsthor* (Bishop's Door).

Interior. The Adlerthor forms the entrance to the Chapel of St. Barbara, the bay of the N. tower, containing a votive altar in commemoration of the escape of the Emperor Francis Joseph in 1853. Next to this is the Frauenchor (N. side choir), with the monuments of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the Hauptchor (centre-choir), on the left, is the altar of St. John of Nepomuc; in the centre a high-altar of black marble, with an altar-piece representing the Stoning of St. Stephen, by Bock; on the right the altar of St. Carlo Borromeo; richly-carved choir-stalls of the 15th century. Of the stained-glass windows two are ancient, and the rest modern, three of them after designs by Führich. In front of the steps leading to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria; but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins. The Thekla Choir contains the **Sarcophagus of the Emp. Frederick III.* (d. 1493), by *Lerch*, completed in 1513, amost elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats-of-arms; in 8 sections below are representations from Scripture; at the feet of the figure various animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a *Monumental Brass*, with three coats-of-arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three counsellors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. To the right of the emperor's tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1885 from the Neu-Kloster at Wiener Neustadt (p. 268). — In the bay of the S. tower is the Chapel of St. Catharine, the vestibule of which contains portraits of

Austrian dukes and emperors. — The NAVE contains the **Pulpit*, executed in stone in 1512 by the architect *Pilgram*; on the front four Fathers of the Church; under the stairs the figure of the master, looking through a window; on the landing, toads, lizards, and other animals. — On the N. wall immediately to the W. of the entrance, and forming the termination of a former organ-choir, is the **Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechsel* (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a rnle and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window. — By the N.W. Portal is the SAVOY or LIECHTENSTEIN CHAPEL, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736). — Below the church are extensive CATACOMBS, consisting of three vaults, one below another, filled with bones and skulls. Visitors are admitted to inspect the small portion (on the first and second tiers) which has not fallen utterly into ruin (adm. for 1-8 pers. 4 fl., with fee of 20 kr. for each guide).

The ***Tower of St. Stephen's** (449 ft.) affords an extensive view, embracing the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling. It was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former structure, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the hüge bell. Cards for the ascent of the tower are obtained at the sacristan's office, Stephans-Platz 3; best time about 3 p.m. (fee 40 kr.).

On the N. side of the Stephans-Platz, at the corner of the Rothenthurm-Str., is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1632-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain. The chapel has an altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Opposite, at the corner of the Brandstätte, is the handsome modern house of Hr. Thonet. The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is called the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz*.

No. 6, at the corner of Graben, is the richly-decorated house (rococo style) of Messrs. Haas & Sons (p. 192). Opposite the Riesenthor is the new *Rothbergerhof*. — At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str., is the '*Stock im Eisen*', the stump of a pinetree secured by cramps and a lock with the date 1575, and full of nails, which have been driven into it, in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of some supposed sanctity once attached to the tree. It is said once to have marked the extremity of the Wiener Wald. — At the corner of the Stephans-Platz and the Singer-Str. stands the house 'Zum Goldenen Becher', adorned with frescoes,

The GRABEN (Pl. D, 4), with its attractive shops, now the principal business-street in Vienna, was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall. Its appearance has been entirely changed of late years by the erection of new buildings.

On the right, No. 31, is the *Aziendahof*, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer; beyond are the *Trattnerhof* (No. 29) and the *First Austrian Savings Bank* (No. 21; founded in 1836). To the left (No. 8) is the *New York Insurance Co.* The *Lechleitner'sche Haus* (on the left, No. 14, 15) has a rich façade by Wagner and Thienemann. In the centre of the Graben rises the **Trinity Column** (Pl. 28), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1694, on the cessation of the plague. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the *Fountains* are the work of J. M. Fischer (1804).

The Jungferngasse leads N. from the Graben to the Peters-Platz. The **Church of St. Peter** here (Pl. 60a), with its handsome dome, was erected in 1702, on the site of a chapel of the 12th cent., and restored in 1839-44. It is adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Rothmayer* and *Bibiena*, and altar-pieces by *Altomonte*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

The KOHLMARKT (Pl. D 3, 4), another busy street, leads to the left to the Burg. To the left in the Michaeler Platz is situated the **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. 59), frequented principally by the higher

classes, founded in 1221, but greatly altered in the 17th century. The choir is 14th cent. Gothic (1327). The church is adorned with modern paintings by *Schnorr* and others. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels in stucco. Several monuments of the 16th-18th centuries. — In a straight direction hence we reach the *Burgtheater* (p. 191), originally erected in 1741, enlarged in 1748, and rebuilt in its present form in 1760 (seats for 1125 persons).

b. *The Imperial Hofburg and its Collections.*

The imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. 13; D, 4), usually termed the *Burg*, has been the residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th century. It is an extensive, irregular pile, dating from several different periods. Approaching it from the Michaeler-Platz, the visitor first enters the *Innere Burghof*, or *Franzens-Platz*, in the centre of which rises the —

Monument of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1835; Pl. 31), in bronze, by *Marchesi* of Milan; the Emperor in the robe of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the other figures represent Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; the figures in relief at the corners are Science, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

On the S.W. side of the Burghof, in the *Leopoldinische Tract* (built by Leopold I. after the fire of 1668), is situated the old *Residence*, containing the magnificent 'Rittersaal', the long 'Controlor' corridor in which Joseph II. granted audience to all comers, the apartments occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (adm., see p. 194), and the *Military Office* of the emperor. On the right, by the passage to the outer Burg-Platz is the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 12.30 p.m.). To the N. is the *Reichs-Kanzlei-Palast*, containing the state-archives, and the apartments of Emp. Francis Joseph (on the first floor). At the N. entrances are four Hercules groups (Antæus, Busiris, Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull) by *Lorenzo Mathielli*.

Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the small *Amalienhof*, erected at the end of the 17th cent., and now occupied by the Empress Elizabeth. It also contains the office of the *Oberstallmeister* (tickets for the stables are obtained from 9 to 12 at the office to the right in the passage, p. 194). The exit to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the well-preserved coloured and gilded armorial bearings (restored in 1854), leads to the *Schweizerhof*. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five larks (or rather dwarf-eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. To the left in the corner of the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the *Treasury*. On the right is the *Burgkapelle*; the end of the choir is the only remnant of the original Gothic building of 1449 (church-music, see p. 195). On the right side of the *Augustinergang*, which leads hence to the Josephs-Platz and the Augustine church, is the entrance to the cabinets of minerals, coins, and antiquities (on the

second floor). On the first floor tickets for the Treasury are issued (p. 191). In the *Josephs-Platz* are the Imperial Library and the Cabinet of Engravings (entrance in the corner to the right). On the left are the *Ball Rooms* and the *Winter Riding School*, erected in 1735, with a gallery borne by 46 columns. Adjacent are the *Summer Riding School* and a passage leading to the office of the Hofburg-Theater (p. 191). In the centre of the Platz rises the ***Equestrian Statue of Emp. Joseph II.** (d. 1790; Pl. 32) by *Zauner*, in bronze; two large reliefs at the sides contain allusions to agriculture and commerce; on the granite columns at the corners, 16 small reliefs in bronze representing events in the emperor's life. — The *Augustine Church*, etc., see p. 204.

On the right, in the large open space between the Burg and the Ring-Strasse, called the *Outer Burgplatz*, rises the equestrian ***Statue of Archduke Charles** (d. 1847; Pl. 33), represented in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the victory of Aspern (designed by *Fernkorn*). To the left is the equestrian ***Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy** (d. 1736; Pl. 34), in the costume of a general of last century, also designed by *Fernkorn*.

The outer **Burgthor** (Pl. 14), with five passages, and adorned with twelve Doric columns, was erected by *Nobile* in 1822. On the side towards the town is the motto of Emp. Francis II., *'Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum'*. Semper's design for the reconstruction of the Hofburg includes two large wings, extending from this gate, along the Hofgarten and the Volksgarten, to the central dome of the new Hofburg.

The **Volksgarten** (Pl. 107; C, 4), to the N.W. of the Burgplatz, laid out by Emp. Francis in 1824, contains pleasant grounds and a café which attract numerous visitors (concerts every afternoon in summer, see p. 189). In the centre of the grounds is the *Temple of Theseus*, containing *Canova's* fine marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, originally destined by Napoleon I. for Milan; custodian in the hut to the right of the entrance.

The **Hofgarten**, to the S. of the Outer Burgplatz, containing an equestrian *Statue of Francis I.* (d. 1765), husband of Maria Theresa, is closed at present, pending the enlargement of the Burg (see above).

Collections in the Imperial Burg.

1. ***Imperial Library** (adm. see p. 194). The building, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1722, occupies the entire S.W. side of the Josephs-Platz. Roman antiquities on the walls of the staircase. In the centre of the great hall, statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. *Ceiling-paintings by *Daniel Gran*. The saloons are richly decorated with gilding, painting, and marble., The library contains upwards of 400,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., among which are valuable Oriental documents, collected by Baron v. Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1856), and 12,000 vols. of music. Among

the 6800 '*Incunabula*' (*i. e.* books printed prior to 1500) are a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer and Fust, and the oldest edition of the Biblia Pauperum, of 1430. Some of the principal treasures of the library are exhibited in glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

Case A. *Materials used for MSS.:* purple parchment with silver and gold letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — B. *Greek MSS:* Fragments of the Book of Genesis of the 6th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs, with illustrations, of the 5th century. — C. *Latin MSS:* Fragments of the Roman history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decade, brought by St. Suitbert from Scotland in the 7th century. — D. *German MSS:* Harmony of the Gospels, by Otfried, of 885; Tristan and Isolt, by Godfrey of Strassburg, of about 1210; fragments of a MS. of the 8th century. — E. *Other Western Languages;* Illustrated French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Dante's Divine Comedy, beautifully written, with marginal illustrations, of the 14th cent.; same of the 16th cent., very minute, hardly legible to the unaided eye. — F. *Oriental Languages:* Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an azure ground, with illustrations on fig-leaves. — G. and H. MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 8th-16th cent.; Hortulus Animæ by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several of his relations.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, founded by Prince Eugene, of *Engravings* and *Wood-cuts*, comprising about 300,000 specimens, and embracing artists from the earliest to the latest period (about 1000 vols.; entr. to the left of the main door). The *Collection of Portraits* comprises 34,000 plates.

2. ****Treasury** (adm. see p. 194), very rich and historically interesting. Catalogue 50 kr.

Entrance-Chamber. On the long walls the heralds' robes, comprising some beautiful specimens of heraldic embroidery, the Austrian standard, and the shield of the Grand Marshal. In the two niches of the windows are the silver caskets in which the gift of the Hungarian Landtag was presented to the emperor on his coronation in 1867 (100,000 ducats, devoted by the Emperor to the relief of impoverished Honveds). On a pillar an ebony casket containing the keys of the coffins of the ancestors of the imperial house (in the Capuchin Church, p. 205). — Cases I-VI. Clocks and automata (specimen 33, by J. Bürgi, beginning of 17th cent., is interesting from the fact that the pendulum is here for the first time employed as a regulator). — VII-XII. Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz. Here the development of the art of the lapidary may be traced from the 15th cent. down to modern times. In Case XII., *303. Crystal goblet richly set with jewels, in the late-Gothic style, from the treasury of Charles the Bold; also *298. Altar of coloured stones, the summit of the fountain consisting of a single emerald; background of the altar-piece in Florentine mosaic. — XIII. Jewellery, including some interesting portrait-medallions. — XIV-XXI. Articles in gold, silver, and precious stones; handsome tankards, vases, drinking-cups of lapis-lazuli and enamelled gold: XIV. *14, 15. Dish and tankard from Nuremberg; XV. 29-38. Goblets; 51. Dish from Augsburg, 52. Early Russian 'Brotherhood' drinking-cup; XVI. *66. Ewer, **67. The celebrated salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, executed for Francis I. of France, *68. French drinking-cup (16th cent.), 69. Drinking-cup of Frederick IV. (15th cent.), *70. Dish by Chris. Jamnitzer. — XXII. Private jewels of the Austrian imperial family. 1-4. The Austrian regalia: crown, sceptre, and imperial globe, of the time of Rudolph II.; 5. Crown of the empress, reset in 1867. The collection of jewels is of enormous value. 38. The celebrated Floren-

tine diamond, 133 1/5 carats in weight, and valued at 57,449*l.*, once the property of Charles the Bold of Burgundy (it is said to have been found by a peasant after the Battle of Morat and sold to a Bernese merchant for 1 fl.; it was subsequently purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and is now set in a hat-clasp). A collection of the decorations of different orders; *e.g.* an order of the Golden Fleece composed of 150 brilliants, with the so-called 'Frankfort solitaire' (42 1/2 carats) in the centre; scarf with the Grand Cross of the Maria Theresa order, with 548 brilliants, with a pink diamond in the centre (26 carats); star of Joseph II.; magnificent ornaments with rubies, emeralds, etc. — XXIII. The imperial baptismal vessels. — XXIV. State-swords used at coronations and investitures. — XXV. Coronation-robes. — XXVI. Insignia of Napoleon I. as King of Italy; also the silver-gilt cradle of the King of Rome, weighing 5 cwt. — XXVII. Older coronation-robes. — XXVIII. Historical curiosities: 1. Staff of the president of the imperial chamber, presented by Maximilian I. to his privy-counsellor and chancellor, Frederick, Count of Hohenzollern on 13th Oct., 1495. 5. Horoscope (talisman) of Wallenstein. 11. Snuff-box of Prince Kaunitz. — XXIX. Insignia and memorials of the Holy Roman Empire, once preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards at Nuremberg: the crown of Charlemagne, the sceptre, imperial globe, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, coronation-robe, book of the Gospels; swords of Charlemagne and of St. Mauritius; sabre of Haroun-al-Raschid; also the relics which were shown during the coronation (fragment of the 'true Cross', lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc.).

2. The ***Cabinet of Coins and Antiques** (adm. see p. 194) contains ancient and modern bronzes, gems (cut stones, *cameos* raised, *intaglios* receding), precious curiosities, etc. The entrance is in the Augustinergang, p. 200; we ascend from the Josephs-Platz by the first staircase to the left, pass through the archway opposite the winding staircase to the third floor, ascend twelve steps, and follow the corridor to the glass-door at the end of it.

To the right and left of the entrance basaltic figures of the Egyptian cat-headed goddess Pasht. I. Room. *Collection of Vases.* Five cabinets contain Greek and Etruscan vases, the finest of which are in the 4th and 5th. In the centre six tables with a selection of coins and medals affording a general historical survey. Adjoining the 2nd and 3rd tables are two *Marble Reliefs of the Hellenistic period, representing groups of animals and landscapes. On the 4th table a large medal with portraits of the Hapsburgs (1677); also (*21) Gold medal of Isabella d'Este (d. 1539), Margravine of Mantua, by Gian Cristoforo Romano. — II. The *Gallery of Bronzes* contains ancient flint weapons of Northern Europe, articles in terracotta, etc. Bronzes: 2. Division, 532b. Bust of Jupiter; 711. Noric Pannonian standard of weight. 3rd Transverse Cabinet: 1107. Grecian hero; 1112. Youthful Bacchus; 1089-1100. Twelve helmets found in Styria; 1103a. Figure of a griffin belonging to a statue of Apollo. 4th Cabinet, 2nd Division, upper part: 1129, 1133. Venus putting on her sandals; 1130, 1132. Water-carriers; 1210. Mercury reposing; 1213. Mercury with attributes. 3rd Division, upper part: 1134. Proserpine; 1135. Hercules reposing. — 5th Table: Bronze tablet bearing a Roman Senatus consultum of A. U. C. 567 (B. C. 186), prohibiting the Bacchanalia (Livy xxxix., 8-18). — 6th-8th Tables. Objects of the flint-period found at Horn in Lower Austria, at Wiener-Neustadt, and in the pile-dwellings of the Lake of Garda. — 9th and 10th Tables: Objects found in the Celtic graves near Hallstatt, weapons, axes, armlets, bronze and gold trinkets, etc. — 11th cabinct, 2nd Division: Horse-trappings from Dalmatia. — 12th Cabinet, 2nd Division: 5. Lid of a jar in embossed work from Hallstatt. — III. *Cabinet of Coins*, numbering 160,000 specimens. The most valuable portions of this collection are the cabinets of the Emperors Charles VI. and Francis I. and of Duke Alexander of Lorraine; also the sets of ancient Italian medals from Rome, acquired by purchase, and the collection of Russian medals,

a bequest by Prince Kaunitz (specimens in the Gallery of Vases, see above). — *IV. Cabinet:* Ancient classic coins. — **V. Room.* Works of art in gold, cut stones, etc. — On the right, *1st Case:* Antique cameos. 11. Head of Medusa in onyx; 22. Tiberius; 25. Eagle with a twig of palm, a large onyx (8 in. wide); 33. Mercury. — *2nd:* 2. Augustus and Roma; 3. Jupiter; 4. Tiberius; 6. Claudius and Agrippina; *19. Apotheosis of Augustus, a celebrated cameo cut in an onyx 9 in. in diameter, with 20 figures: Augustus as Jupiter on earth, enthroned with the goddess Roma; then Tiberius, Germanicus, and allegorical figures (originally belonging to the church of St. Sernin at Toulouse, this cameo was presented by Francis I. to Pope Clement VII. in 1533 and afterwards sold to Emp. Rudolph II. for 12,000 ducats); 21. Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe; 35. Livia; 38. Vespasian. — *3rd* and *4th:* Intaglios (stones for rings and seals). 360. Pallas. — *5th:* 14-17. Diptychs (ivory tablets); 18-21. Necklaces from Herculaneum; 36. Juno; 56. Vase of agate, 29½ in. in diameter, from the bridal treasure of Mary of Burgundy; 59. Roman glass. On the transverse case are an ivory bust of Augustus and an ivory casket of the 11th century. To the left is a marble statuette of Artemis, from Cyprus, with traces of the original colouring. — *7th:* Objects in silver. 41. Votive shield; 42. Centaur. — *8th:* Objects in gold, of the period of the barbarian migrations; those in the 1st and 2nd sections were found at Gross Szt. Miklos in the Banat. 17. Seal of Alaric, King of the Goths; 23. The largest known vessel of solid gold, weighing 614 ducats. — *9th:* Objects in gold, of Roman and Etruscan workmanship. — *10th:* Show-utensils, in agate and crystal (16th and 17th cent.). 37. Sword-hilt chased in silver; 45a. Vessel of gold with 127 cameos and numerous precious stones (belonging to No. 68); 47. Vase of onyx; 68. Large gilded dish ('Cleopatra's'); 69. Rosary. — *12th:* A collection of 168 gems carved by *L. Siries* (18th cent.). Below, old glass. — *13th:* Cameos in rings. — *13a.* Timoni Collection of gems. — *14th:* Necklace of the Order of the Golden Fleece, consisting of 49 shells with portraits of the sovereigns of Austria from Rudolph I. to Ferdinand III.; 128. Maximilian I., in marble; 130. Charles V., a bust in marble. — *15th:* 16. Madonna; 18. Nativity; 22. Queen Elizabeth of England; *29. Leda and the swan, by Benvenuto Cellini; 33. Hadrian. On the table between the windows: Terracotta figures from Tanagra.

c. *The S.E. Part of the Inner City.*

In the Josephs-Platz (p. 201), opposite the statue, is the *Palais Pallavicini* (Pl. 74a; No. 5), built in 1784; the colossal double Caryatides at the entrance are by Zauner. No. 6 is the *Italian Embassy.* In the *Augustinergasse*, which leads hence S. to the Opera-house, stands the **Augustiner-Kirche** (Pl. 47; court-church), begun in 1330, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir (nave 60 ft., choir 75 ft. high). The tower, dating from 1850, replaces the old one burned down in 1848.

Opposite the entrance stands the beautiful marble **Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1798, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa), by *Canova.* In a vault nearly adjacent, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble by Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this '*patriae liberator*'. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. The Loretto Chapel, added in 1627, contains the hearts of deceased members of the imperial family, preserved in urns. — Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

Nearly opposite the church is the small *Lobkowitz-Platz* with the *Palais of Prince Lobkowitz* (1685-90), now occupied by the French ambassador. To the right stood formerly the *Bürger-Hospital*, which has become the property of a building-society and

been replaced by modern edifices. The handsomest part of this group of buildings is the *Kärntnerhof*, with a large glass-covered court, and the sumptuous *Ziererhof*, which contains the premises of the *Jockey Club*. Opposite, at the corner of the Augustinerbastei, rises the *Albrechts-Brunnen*, occupying the site of the old Kärntner Thor, erected by the Emp. Francis Joseph in 1869, adorned with marble statues by Meixner. In the centre the Danube with Vindobona; on the right the Theiss, Raab, Enns, Traun, and Inn; on the left the Save, March, Salzach, Mur, and Drave.

On the Augustinerbastei stands the *Palace of Archduke Albert* (Pl. 82), built in 1801-4, extensively altered in 1865-67, and containing the ***Albertina,** or library of the archduke, together with a celebrated collection of engravings and drawings (adm. see p. 193).

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, is chiefly remarkable for its *Drawings*, 117,000 in number. Among them are 144 by Raphael (50 indisputably authentic; the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia was presented by Raphael to Dürer in 1515), 160 by Dürer, 150 by Rubens (nearly all genuine), and 147 by Rembrandt (100 authenticated; the largest existing collection of Rembrandt's drawings). Among the most interesting are the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called 'Green Passion', the hare, the flowers, etc., by *Dürer*, and the numerous etchings and sketches by *Rembrandt*. The number of *Engravings* exceeds 220,000, the older masters being copiously represented (Coronation of Mary, a niello by *Finiguerra*, the works of *Marc-Antonio Raimondi* in beautiful specimens, etc.). The finest plates are framed and exposed to view in cabinets. — The *Library* contains 50,000 vols., many of them magnificent illustrated works; also a collection of 24,000 *Maps* and *Plans*.

Opera House, Ring-Strasse, etc., see p. 213 *et seq.*

The Klostergasse leads to the E. from the Lobkowitz-Platz to the NEW MARKET, or *Mehlmarkt* (Pl. D, 4). The **Fountain* in the centre, by Raph. Donner (1739), represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ips, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube.

On the W. side of the market-place is the **Capuchin Church** (Pl. 49), a rococo edifice of 1622, containing the *Imperial Vault*. The latter is open to the public on All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day (1st and 2nd Nov.), and to strangers daily 9-12 and 1-4 o'clock. Application is made to the Father Treasurer, and a monk will be found in the sacristy to act as guide (a donation for the poor expected). A passage leads down the middle of the long vault, between numerous coffins (upwards of 100), most of them of copper.

In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), with two silver wreaths (that of palm-leaves placed here by his widow). In the side-vault on the left Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792). In the side-vault to the right (dark) the older sarcophagi, most of them richly decorated: Charles VI. (d. 1740), Leopold I. (d. 1705), Joseph I. (d. 1711), Matthias (d. 1619). The last-named, with his empress, were the first members of the imperial family buried here, while Ferdinand I. (d. 1875) and his wife Maria Anna (d. 1884) were the last.

The short Schwanengasse leads hence to the busy *Kärntner-Strasse*, one of the chief arteries of traffic in the inner city. Opposite,

at the corner of the Johannisgasse, is situated the **Maltese Church** (Pl. 55), or *St. John the Baptist's*, attended by the Hungarian community. It contains an honorary monument in plaster to the Grand Master Lavalette, representing the fortress of Malta. — The **Church of St. Anna** (Pl. 46), in the adjacent Annagasse, rebuilt in the rococo style after its destruction by fire in 1747, was formerly a church of the Jesuits and is now used by a French congregation (French sermon on Sundays); the frescoes and image of the Virgin are by D. Gran. — A little to the N., Himmelpfortgasse 8, is the *Office of the Minister of Finance*, an edifice in a rich rococo style, with a handsome vestibule and staircase, erected by Hildebrand and Fischer von Erlach in 1703; it was originally the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who died here in 1736. — To the E., in the *Seilerstätte* are the *Stadt-Theater*, burned down in 1884 and now rebuilding as a large music-hall (Ronacher's), and the *Palace of the Duke of Coburg* (p. 216).

From the N. end of the Seilerstätte we return through the *Singer-Strasse* to the Graben. The **Imperial Printing Office** (Pl. 40; adm., see p. 194), on the left side of the Singer-Strasse, comprehends every kind of graphic reproduction, by means of printing-presses, stereotyping, lithography, etc. The *House of the Teutonic Order* (No. 7) occupies the site of a commandery and chapel of 1200; the church, richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, was erected in 1326, but has since been substantially rebuilt.

From the Stephans-Platz the animated *Rothenthurm-Strasse* runs N.E. to the Leopoldstadt. The second cross-street to the right (*Lugeck*, then *Bäcker-Str.*) leads to the small *Universitäts-Platz*, in which rises the *University Church* (the property of the Jesuits), erected in 1628-31 in the rococo style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andr. Pozzo early in the 18th cent., were restored by P. Krafft in 1834; the high altar-piece is by Kupelwieser. Adjacent (No. 2) is the old building of the University, occupied since 1857 by the *Academy of Sciences* (founded in 1846).

In the Fleischmarkt (No. 13), the next street diverging on the right from the Rothenthurm-Str., stands the **Greek Church** (Pl. 52; E, 3), built in 1804. The new Byzantine façade, designed by *Hansen*, was added in 1858 at the expense of Baron Sina (d. 1876); the frescoes on gold ground are by Rahl. The vestibule contains some paintings by Bitterlich and Eisenmenger, and the interior is adorned with frescoes by Thiersch. — The *Church of St. Barbara* (Pl. 48), in the neighbouring Postgasse, carefully restored in 1852, belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation. In the same street are the *Office of the Minister of Commerce* (No. 8), the *Post Office Savings Bank* (No. 9), and the *General Post Office* (Nos. 10 & 12).

d. *The N.W. Part of the Inner City.*

From the N.W. end of the Graben the Naglergasse and Bognergasse lead in a straight direction to the Hof and the Freyung, while the *Tuchlauben* to the right (No. 8 the *Austrian Kunstverein*, p. 194) leads to the HOHE MARKT (Pl. D, 3), supposed to have been the forum of the Roman Vindobona (p. 195). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen and decorated by Rahl, is part of the *Berghof*, the oldest house in Vienna, where the Roman Prætorium is said once to have stood. In the centre rises a **Votive Monument** designed by Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 in commemoration of the bravery of Joseph I. at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. On each side of it is a fountain. Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lay the old *Jews' Quarter*. From the N. angle of the Markt the new Marc-Aurel-Str. and Vorlauf-Str. lead to the Salzgries and the Danube. — No. 8 Wipplinger Str., a short distance to the W., is the **Old Rathhaus** (Pl. 80), the oldest part of which, next to the Salvatorgasse, dates from 1455, while the façade in front is from 1706. Most of the rooms are now let to private persons. In the court is a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner. Opposite the Rathhaus (No. 11), at the corner of the Judenplatz, are the offices of the *Minister of the Interior*, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716. New Rathhaus, see p. 211.

Adjoining the old Rathhaus is the *Salvator-Capelle*, or *Chapel of the Rathhaus* (Pl. 61), consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1360, the other, and the fine Renaissance portal, from 1540. The tower was added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of **Maria-Stiegen** ('Maria am Gestade'; Pl. 58) in the Salvatorgasse, attended by a Bohemian congregation, dates from 1340-65, when the Gothic style had attained its highest perfection. It was restored in 1820, and possesses handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. For some unexplained reason the narrow and lofty nave, which is without aisles, joins the choir in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.) terminates in an elegant open-work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., where we have a glimpse, between Nos. 22 and 24, of the 'Tiefe Graben'. The Färbergasse leads hence to the **Hof** (Pl. D, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on No. 14 (see below) inform us, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 196). In the centre rises the *Mariensäule*, or *Column of St. Mary*, erected by Leopold I. in 1664 in honour of the Immaculate Conception. In the S.E. corner of the Platz is the *War Office* (No. 14). Adjoining it is the *Church am Hof* (Pl. 45), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a façade in the rococo style added in 1662. The handsome building opposite is

the *Austrian Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. 25; No. 6), adorned with six statues by Gasser. The *Civic Arsenal* (Pl. 109), in the N.W. corner of the Platz, built in 1562, with a façade of 1732, has yielded its collection of weapons to the New Rathhaus (p. 211).

The **Freyung,** the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a **Fountain* by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, surmounted by a figure of Austria; below, the rivers Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

On the left side of the Freyung (No. 3) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. 87), built in 1689, containing the **Harrach Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 194) on the second floor. It contains about 400 pictures, well arranged in four rooms and two Cabinets, and lighted from above. Entrance by the door to the left.

I. Room. Flemish and Dutch Schools. 1. *Fyt*, Fruit; 4. *Heda*, Still-life; 11-15. *Valkenburg*, Still-life; 16. *Jac. van Es*, Fishmonger; 17. *Paul Potter* (?), Cows; 79. *Berchem*, Forest-scene; 47. *F. Snyders*, Stag-hunt; *169. *Flemish School*, Three girls with musical instruments; *40. *G. Schalcken*, Peter recognised by the servant of the High Priest; 41. *Weenix*, Abraham's migration; 62, 63. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Boors smoking; 71. *Ryckaert*, Plunderers; 72, 73. *School of Rembrandt*, Two heads; *Jurian Ovens*, 78. Girl with a dead hen, 79. Girl with grapes; 81. *Griffier*, Greenwich; 85. *W. van de Velde*, Malta; 89. *Griffier*, Windsor; 111, 114. *Isaac van de Velde*, Camp in the Thirty Years' War. — II. Room. Italian and French Schools. *119. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset; 122. *J. Vernet*, Landscape (injured by a bullet during the bombardment of 1848); 126. *And. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 137. *Luini*, Madonna and Child; 139. *Paul Veronese*, Christ washing the feet of his disciples; 140. *Pordenone*, Madonna; 141. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Madonna; 146. After *Perugino*, Madonna enthroned; *Tintoretto*, 149. Crucifixion, 151. Temptation of St. Anthony; 152. *A. Sabbatino*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 154. *M. de Vos*, Descent from the Cross; 161. *P. Veronese*, The widow of Darius before Alexander the Great; 169. *Albani*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 172. After *Guido Reni*, Beatrice Cenci; 174. *Ciro Ferri*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *190. *Raphael Mengs*, Nativity; *191. *Battoni*, Susanna in the bath; 205. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 206. *Maratta*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; *212, 214, 215, 216. *J. Vernet*, Landscapes. — III. Room. Spanish and Italian (Neapolitan) Schools. 235. *Manfredi*, Murder of Amnon; 330. *Coello*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anna and St. Cajetan; 243. *Solimena*, Adam and Eve; 254, 255. *Salvator Rosa*, Rocky landscapes; 264. *Caravaggio*, Lucretia; 265. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 266. *Salv. Rosa*, St. Jerome; 269. *Ribera*, Queen of Heaven; 271. *Correggio* (?), Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 273. *Salvator Rosa*, St. Bartholomew; 274. *Luini*, Madonna; *275. *Murillo* (?), Esau selling his birthright; *P. da Cortona*, *277 Capture of Samson, *281. Abraham's sacrifice; *285. *Luca Giordano*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 286. *Caravaggio*, Massacre of the Innocents. — The 1st Cabinet contains a few pictures of no great interest. — The 2nd Cabinet or Trihuna contains the gems of the collection. 293. *Canaletto*, The Freyung, with the Palais Harrach; 294. *Holbein* (?), Moritz von Ellen; *295. *Carenno*, Philipp IV. of Spain; *297. *Hobbema*, Landscape; **B. van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 301. *P. Brueghel*, The Seven Works of Mercy; *304. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 305. *Rubens*, Head of a child; **307. *Velazquez*, Infant of Spain in the dress of a cardinal; *316. **Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Nativity; 314. *Jac. Ruisdael*, Landscape; 316. *Veronese*, St. Lawrence; 317. *Carenno*, A nun; 320. *Cranach the Elder*, A princess and her son; 321. *Rembrandt* (school-piece), Niece of the Duc de Nivernois; *322. *Everdingen*, Rocky landscape; 323. *Rubens*, Heads of Moors; 324. *Dürer* (?), Portrait; 325. *Cuyp*, Cows; 326. *Van Gouda*, Portrait; *329. *Titian*, St. Sebastian; 330. *Luini*, Madonna; 338. *Murillo*, Crucifixion; 340. *Alfaro*, Nun; 341. *Leon. da Vinci* (?), Bearing of the Cross.

The adjoining house (No. 4) is the *Palace of Prince Kinsky*, with a richly-decorated façade, built by Hildebrand in 1710 for Count Daun. Opposite, between the Freyung, Schottengasse, and Schottensteiggasse, lies the spacious *Schottenhof* (p. 197). The **Schottenkirche** (Pl. 62), with a handsome high-altar and paintings by *Sandrart*, contains the tombs of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683, and of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (d. 1177; in the vault).

At the N.E. corner of the Platz (Renngasse 4) is the *Palace of Count Schönborn* (Pl. 91), with the **Schönborn Picture Gallery** on the first floor (adm., see p. 194; door to the right in the entrance).

I. Room. 5, 7. *Cranach*, Portraits; 9. *J. Brueghel*, A village fair; 12. *Caravaggio*, Lute-player; 13. *Giorgione*, Man in armour; 15. *Wynants*, Landscape; 17. *Rubens*, Faun with a basket of fruit; 18. *F. Bol*, Hagar in the desert; 19. *Van Dyck*, Cupid. — II. Room. 25, 28. *Weenix*, Game; 27. *Teniers the Younger*, A savant; 31. *Dan. Gran*, The Prodigal Son; 32. *Van Goyen*, View of Dort; 36. *Carlo Dolci*, Portrait; *41. *Holbein*, Portrait of a man; 42. *Verschuring*, Seaport-town; 43. *Metsu*, The letter-writer; 45. *Mignon*, Madonna surrounded with flowers; 46. *Guido Reni*, Diana; 47. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 48. *Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 49. *Domenichino*, A general. — Room III.: 52. *Ostade*, Peasants merry-making; 55. *Flemish Master*, Adoration of the Magi; 56. *Unknown Master*, Joseph in prison; 68. *Rugendas*, Cavalry skirmish; 69. *Brouwer*, Village leech; 73. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 74. *Dou*, A savant; 76. *J. Ruysdael*, Château of Bentheim; 79. After *Rembrandt*, Descent from the Cross; 83. *Early German School*, Eve; 86. *Rubens*, Study of a head for the Lion Hunt at Munich; 90. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 92. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; *93. *Rembrandt*, The blinding of Samson; 96. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 97. After *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. — IV. Room: 100. *Early German School*, Adam; 103. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; 106. *J. Weenix*, Dead birds; 109. *Teniers the Younger*, The Temptation; 111. *A. van der Neer*, Winter-scene.

Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the left is the **Bankgebäude** (Pl. 10; No. 2), erected by *Ferstel* in 1856-60 in the Italian style. The passage (bazaar) contains a handsome fountain in bronze with a nymph of the Danube by Fernkorn. — The court of the *Montenuovo Palace* (now the *Anglo-Austrian Bank*), Strauchgasse No. 1, is embellished with a fountain-group of *St. George and the Dragon by Fernkorn.

The *Herrengasse* leads to the left to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 199). No. 13 is the *Niederösterreichische Landhaus*, or assembly-hall of the diet of Lower Austria, with a good façade, containing the collections of the Agricultural Society (adm., see p. 193). On the right, farther on (No. 11), is the *Statthalterei*, or government-buildings. The back of the Landhaus adjoins the *Minoriten-Platz*. The **Minorite Church** (Pl. 60), that of the Italians, built in the 14th cent., with a handsome E. portal, contains an admirable Mosaic Copy (28 3/4 ft. long and 14 1/2 ft. high) of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by *Raffaeli*, executed in 1806-14, by order of Napoleon, at a cost of 400,000 fl. (20,000*l.*) and placed here in 1846. On the right is the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (d. 1782), a sitting marble figure by Lucardi. — A little to the S., on the N. side of the Burg, is the *Ballhaus-Platz* with the *Foreign and Crown Office*.

By the Löwel-Str. and the Bankgasse (No. 9 in which is the imposing *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, erected in 1694) we may now return to the Herrengasse on the right, or proceed to the left to the Franzens-Ring (see below).

e. *The Ring-Strasse.*

The ***Ring-Strasse**, which in conjunction with the *Franz-Josephs-Quai* (see p. 218) encircles the entire inner city, has been constructed mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis, and averages 55 yds. in width. Its length from the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schottenring is 2 M. The handsomeness of its architecture is perhaps unsurpassed in any other European capital, but many of the buildings are more showy than tasteful.

In the Schotten-Ring (Pl. D, 3), to the left, at the corner of the Währinger-Str., stands the *Hôtel de France* (p. 187). Farther on, at the corner of the Hessgasse, on the site of the *Ring Theatre*, which was burned to the ground, with terrible loss of life, 8th Dec., 1881, stands the *Stiftungshaus* (Pl. 95a), a charitable institution containing a 'Chapelle Expiatoire' ('Sühnkapelle') on the first floor. Beyond it is the *Police Office* (Pl. 76), formerly the Hôtel Austria. On the right rises the **Exchange** (Pl. 11a), built in the Renaissance style by *Hansen* and *Tietz* at a cost of 5,000,000 fl., and consisting of a rectangular block of buildings 300 ft. in length and 325 ft. in depth. The handsome façade is lavishly adorned with marble, terracotta, and reliefs. In the centre is a portico of five arches with two rows of columns. The magnificent vestibule and the large business-hall are worth inspection. On the first floor (entrance from the Börsengasse) is the ***Handels-Museum** (adm. see p. 194), which contains an extensive collection of Oriental articles, chiefly from E. Asia (natural products, manufactures, models, etc.). It includes a *Reading Room* with a selection of Oriental journals. — Behind the Exchange, at the corner of the Börsen-Platz and Wipplinger-Str., is the *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. 97a).

At the N. end the Schottenring is bounded by the Danube Canal, on the bank of which, to the right, extends the *Franz-Josephs-Quai*, flanked with handsome modern buildings (comp. p. 218). — On the left is the extensive *Rudolfs-Caserne* (Pl. 20; D, 2), opposite which the new *Augartenbrücke* crosses the canal to the Leopoldstadt. The four bronze figures on the pillars at the ends of the bridge represent Painting, Poetry, Commerce, and Astronomy.

The Schottenring is adjoined on the S. by the *Franzens-Ring (Pl. C, 3, 4), where a number of magnificent new buildings have been erected, which make this section of the Ringstrasse one of the finest parts of Vienna. To the right, at the corner of the Universitäts-Str. and opposite the *Votivkirche* (p. 235), rises the ***University** (adm., see p. 194), a large quadrangular structure in

the style of the early Tuscan Renaissance, built by *Ferstel*. It contains accommodation for the university collections, the library (see below) and most of the lecture-rooms. A large flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with sculptures, and opens on the vestibule of the lofty aula. The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the *University Library*, built in imitation of Ste. Geneviève at Paris, and containing 320,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (296 seats; open in summer 9-5, in winter 9-1 and 5-8). — The University, founded in 1365, reorganised under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten, and now attended by about 6000 students and occasional hearers, has a staff of 350 professors and lecturers. The medical faculty enjoys a European reputation. The following establishments are also connected with the University: the *Observatory* (p. 239); the *Physical Institute* (Türken-Str. 3); the *Botanical Garden* with herbaria (Rennweg 14, see p. 220); the *Chemical Laboratory* (p. 236); the *Pathological Museum* (in the General Hospital, p. 235); the *Protestant Theological Faculty* (Mariannengasse 25, Alsergrund); the *Anatomical Institute* (p. 236), etc.

At No. 7 Universitäts-Str., beyond the University, are the *Offices of the Commander-in-Chief* (Pl. 35a), an imposing rectangle in the style of the Renaissance, erected in 1872-74 by Doderer. The doorway is embellished with Atlantes by Pilz.

The next large building in the Franzens-Ring, but lying about 165 yds. back from the street, is the ****New Rathhaus**, built in 1873-83 by *Schmidt* in the Gothic style, at a cost of 15 million florins (750,000 *l.*), and lavishly adorned with statues. The building encloses seven courts, the largest of which is surrounded with arcades. The most noteworthy features of the interior (adm. see p. 194) are the Magistrates' Assembly-Rooms; the handsome Council Chamber, adorned with frescos by *Müller*; the Public Hall under the tower (328 ft. high); the two main staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; aud the large and lofty Reception Hall, containing statues of ten former Burgomasters of Vienna. The balconies afford a good view of the handsome square adjoining the Rathhaus. The first floor is devoted to the *Municipal Library*, containing a valuable collection of books relating to Vienna (open daily, except Sun., 9-1), and to the *Municipal Collection of Arms and Armour (entr. by the II. Staircase; adm., see p. 193).

I. Room (Vestibule). Escutcheons borne at the funeral of Emp. Frederick IV.; Milanese armour; Gothic suit of horseman's armour (15th cent.); finely painted shields and long pikes ('Ahlspiesse') of the 16-17th cent. — II. Room. Swords, daggers, arquebuses (15th cent.). — III. Room. Spears, pikes, and lances; civic suits of armour, finely chased suits of armour (502, 593; 16th cent.). The cases contain guns and pistols (15-16th cent.), cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, hunting weapons, catapult-bows. On the walls are groups of arms and armour; also the Vienna standards used during the two sieges by the Turks. — IV. Room. Dark-coloured and black armour; a Hungarian breast-plate; numerous trophies

from the second Turkish siege (1683), flanked by busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, with the silken cord with which he was strangled after his unsuccessful expedition against Vienna (p. 196); his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions, chiefly from the Koran (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head separated from it and brought to Vienna); the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, etc. On the walls lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers' guild. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John. — V. Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Loudon; French weapons of 1805-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis I. Weapons and banners of the Municipal guards of Vienna; blunderbusses. The cases contain ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish 'hanjars'. — VI. Room (Corridor). Hofer's Alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards; six gun-barrels presented to the citizens by the emperor in 1809; uniforms worn by Emp. Francis I. at the Battle of Leipsic und the Entry into Paris. Busts of Wrbna and Saurau. — VII. Room. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; models of the Vienna Volunteers (1859 und 1866).

The spaces in front of and behind the Rathhaus are tastefully laid out with flower-beds. — Opposite, on the left side of the Ring-Str., is the new ***Court Theatre** *(Hofschauspielhaus)*, a handsome Renaissance edifice with numerous columns, designed by *Semper* and *Hasenauer*, and to be opened in 1887.

Farther on, on the right side of the Ring-Str., facing the Volksgarten, is the imposing ***Reichsrathsgebäude**, or *Houses of Parliament* (adm., see p. 194), in the Greek style, by *Hansen*. The portico adjoins the atrium, from which we enter the magnificent peristyle, borne by 34 monolithic marble columns and adorned with a frieze representing important events in Austrian history. The Chamber of Deputies on the left and the Upper House on the right form two independent buildings, adorned with marble statues and basreliefs and surmounted at the corners with bronze quadrigæ. The lower wings uniting these buildings contain the offices, committee-rooms, etc.

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, in the Volksgarten-Str., is the ***Palace of Justice**, built in the German Renaissance style by *Wielemanns* in 1875-81 and containing the supreme courts of the Austrian empire. In the magnificent hall in the centre is a marble statue of Justice by *Pendl*, 10 ft in height.

In the Burg-Ring (Pl. D, C, 5), opposite the Burg-Platz, are the new ***Imperial Museums**, extending from the Bellaria-Str. to the Babenberger-Str. The two buildings, which are exact counterparts of each other, were erected in the Renaissance style by *Semper* and *Hasenauer*. That on the W. was built for the natural history collections, while the other is destined for art-collections. The exteriors, which are lavishly adorned with sculpture, were completed in 1879. On the domes are colossal statues of Helios and Athena, while round the cornices are statues of celebrated artists and naturalists (28 of each). The figures of Architecture and Artistic

Industry, by *Kundmann*, at the chief portal of the E. museum, are two of the most successful statues in the whole building. The Natural History Museum already contains part of its collections, but is not yet open to the public; the interior of the other museum is still unfinished. In the space between the museums, a grand *Monument to the Empress Maria Theresa*, designed by Zumbusch, is shortly to be unveiled. — In the Hofstall-Str., behind the museums, are situated the extensive buildings of the **Imperial Stables** (adm., see p. 194), which contain a gunroom, saddle-room, riding-school, etc., all worthy of inspection.

The Burgring is continued to the E. by the Opern-Ring (Pl. D, 4). To the left, in the Albrechtgasse, is a new wing of the *Palace of Archduke Albert* (Pl. 69), connected by a covered passage with the palace (p. 203) on the Augustinerbastei. Farther on, between the Operngasse and the Kärntner-Str., rises the —

***Imperial Opera House** (Pl. 99), a magnificent Renaissance edifice, completed in 1861-69 by *Van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*.

The sumptuous decorations of the interior were executed by Schwind, Engerth, Rahl, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-portraits of the architects; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts (Architecture, Sculpture, Poetry, Dancing, Music, the Drama, and Painting), by Gasser. Adjoining the 'foyer', which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by Schwind and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by Schwind (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by Hähnel. The winged horses on the pedestals to the right and left above the balcony are also by Hähnel. The interior, with seats for 2350 spectators, is richly gilded and painted; on the principal curtain is a representation of the legend of Orpheus, designed by Rahl. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with thirty medallions of distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years. Admission to inspect the interior, see p. 194.

In the Opernring, opposite the Opera House, stands the *Heinrichhof* (Pl. 39), an imposing edifice by Hansen, the property of Baron von Drasche. The upper part of the front is decorated with frescoes on a gold ground by Rahl. — The Elisabeth-Str., at the back of the Heinrichhof, leads to the *Schiller-Platz* (Pl. D, 4, 5), which is adorned with the ***Schiller Monument** (Pl. 34b) by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1876. The bronze statue of the poet stands upon a lofty, bronze pedestal, at the corners of which are sitting figures representing the four ages. At the sides are figures of Genius (in front), Poetry, Science, and Human Love (behind). On the pedestal are medallion-reliefs of Pegasus, the pelican, the tragic mask, and the head of Minerva. — On the W. side of the square is the *Ministry of Justice;* on the S. side is the **Academy of Art** (Pl. 1), a Renaissance edifice built by *Hansen* in 1872-76. The windows in the richly-decorated upper stories alternate with niches containing terracotta copies of celebrated ancient statues; between the windows of the upper floor are allegorical figures 'al fresco' on a gold ground.

The Academy, founded in 1692 by Leopold I., and frequently re-organised, has occupied its present position as a school or college of art since 1872. In 1876 the institution and its extensive collections were transferred from the St. Annagasse to the new building in the Schiller-Platz.

Adjoining the vestibule is the *Aula*, forming the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 193), which contains a rich collection of copies (1450 in number) of ancient, mediæval, and modern sculptures, and also several interesting original works. Of these the finest are a *Torso of Hera, of the best period of Greek workmanship, the leaden model of Fischer's Anatomy, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the *Library* and the collection of *Engravings and Drawings* (about 17,000 drawings and water-colours, 61,000 engravings and wood-cuts, 5000 photographs; open daily 3-7, in summer 3-6). The most interesting of the drawings are the works of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the Prodigal Son, those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and others. Among the most important engravings are those comprised in the Hüsgen collection of Dürer's works (with a lock of Dürer's hair).

The **Picture Gallery* (adm., see p. 193) is on the first floor (entrance by the W. corridor). The greater part of this valuable collection (750 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg in 1812. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the glory of the collection consists in its specimens of the Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent., *e.g.* Van der Meer of Delft, Van Goyen, Ruysdael, Willem van de Velde, and the architectural and flower-painters. The Graces by Rubens deserve special mention. — In 1835 the Emp. Ferdinand presented 84 pictures, mostly of the Venetian school, which were never adequately exhibited until the completion of the new building. — The remainder of the collection consists of modern works purchased by government, and a few portraits and compositions by H. Füger, bequeathed by his son.

The gallery consists of a hall facing the S., a corridor parallel to the hall and lighted from the N., two large corner-pavilions, and several side-rooms. As a re-arrangement of the pictures is now in progress, it will suffice to mention here a selection of the most meritorious works without indicating their positions. *Lampi*, Portrait of Canova; *Kollonitsch*, Portrait of Count Lamberg, founder of the gallery; *Bonifacio*, Finding of Moses; *Titian*, Cupid sitting on a wall; **Paul Veronese*, Annunciation; *Mazzolino*, Virgin and Child; **F. Francia*, Virgin enthroned; *Bonifacio*, Gentlemen and ladies at a rustic repast; **Velazquez*, Consort of Philip IV. of Spain; *Murillo*, Two street-boys playing with dice; *Herri met de Bles*, Procession of the Cross, Prayer of John the Baptist; *Pourbus*, Portraits; *Fries*, Portrait of a man with a skeleton to the right; **Old German School*, Death of the Virgin; *Van Acken*, Creation, Fall of man, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Tortures of the damned; **Rembrandt*, Dutch girl; *De Heem*, Still-life; *Cuyp*, Portrait of a woman; *Hondekoeter*, Poultry; **Rubens*, Boreas carrying off Orithyia; *Rubens*, Designs for painted ceilings; *Weenix*, Poultry; *Fabritius*, Bust of a shepherd; *Rubens*, *The Graces, Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of Christ; *Van Dyck*, Souls in purgatory, Lady at the piano, *Man in armour; *Rubens*, Esther before Ahasuerus; *Huysum*, Flowers; *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; *Ede Witte*, Interior of a church; *Neefs*, Interiors; *D. Hals*, Aristocratic party; **Netscher*, A blonde; *Teniers*, Bust of a priest; *Pynacker*, Landscape; *Le Duc*, Duet; *Ghering*, Interior of a church; **Heyden*, Bridges in a city, with accessories by *Adr. van de Velde; Berchem*, Cliffs by a lake; *Le Duc*, Lulled to sleep; *Van der Neer*, Dutch family-picture; *Ostade*, Two peasants; *Elzheimer*, Woodland-scene with mythological figures; *Potter*, Sheep; *Ostade*, A comic recitation; *Jan Fyt*, Still life; *Hondecoeter*, Ducks; *Du Jardin*, Ox and goats; *Backhuyzen*, Landing-place with boats; *Roos*, Italian landscape; *Asselyn*, Landscapes; *Van Goyen*, Dordrecht; *Craesbeke*, Peasants outside a tavern; *Teniers*, The five senses; **Everdingen*, Mountain water-

fall; *Greuze*, Girl with a dog; **Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; *Teniers*, Witches' sabbath; *Berchem*, Landscape in winter; *W. van de Velde*, Port in Holland; *Both*, Sunset; **A. van de Velde*, Cattle-market at Haarlem; **Ruysdael*, Landscapes; *Wouwerman*, Travelling-adventure; *J. Vernet*, Landscapes; *Greuze*, Heads; *Greuze*, Girl in morning-attire.

In the vicinity, Eschenbachgasse 9 and 11, is the handsome Renaissance building of the *Engineering and Industrial Societies*, erected by Thienemann in 1870-72. The entresol of No. 9 is occupied by the *Scientific Club* and the *Club of Austrian Railway Officials*. The ground-floor of No. 11 contains the show-rooms and library of the *Industrial Society*.

The Kärtner-Strasse leads N. from the Opera to the Stephans-Platz (No. 51, the *Palais Todesco*, in a Renaissance style, adorned with frescoes by Rahl). The prolongation of the same street towards the S. ends at the *Wien*, over which the ***Elisabeth-Brücke** leads to the district of *Wieden* (p. 233).

The bridge, a Renaissance structure built by Förster in 1850-54, is 90 ft. wide and 140 ft. long. On the parapet are eight marble statues: Duke Henry Jasomirgott, by *Melnitzky;* Leopold the Glorious, by *Preleuthner;* Duke Rudolf II., the founder, by *Gasser;* Rüdiger von Starhemberg, by *Fessler;* Bishop Kollonits, by *Pilz;* Niklas Salm, by *Purckershofer;* Joseph von Sonnenfels, by *Gasser;* Fischer von Erlach, by *Cesar*.

We now return to the Ringstrasse. In the KÄRNTNER-RING (Pl. D, 4, 5) are a number of handsome dwelling-houses. No. 9 on the left is the *Grand Hôtel* (p. 187). To the right in the Academie-Str. is situated the **Commercial Academy** (Pl. 37b), erected by *Fellner* in 1862. Façade adorned with statues of Columbus and Adam Smith. The detached building opposite, facing the Lothringer-Strasse on the Wien, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. 65a), built in the Italian Renaissance style by *A. Weber* in 1865-68 and enlarged by *Schachner* and *Streit* in 1881 (exhibitions of pictures, see p. 194). Beyond it, in the Künstler-Gasse, is the **Musikvereinsgebäude** (Pl. 37), in the Renaissance style, erected by Hansen in 1867-70 for the '*Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde*'. Façade richly embellished with statues. In the tympanum the myth of Orpheus in terracotta, designed by Rahl. Handsome concert-rooms in the interior, the chief of which is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses, by Eisenmenger. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works, and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm., see p. 194; concerts, see p. 191).

The Kärntner-Ring is regained hence by the Canovagasse. To the left, at the corner of the Schwarzenberg-Platz, is the old Palace of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, now the *Hôtel Impérial* (p. 187). To the right, in the *Schwarzenberg-Platz*, rises the equestrian **Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg** (Pl. 34b), 'the victorious leader of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', designed by *Hähnel*, and erected in 1867. On the left side of the Platz is the *Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor* (Pl. 69a; No. 1), erected by Ferstel in the Italian Renaissance style in 1865 (rich

façade). The *Schwarzenberg Bridge*, 90 ft. long, built in 1864, crosses the Wien to Landstrasse (p. 219); at the farther end is the *Summer Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. 75) with a pleasant garden (open to the public). In front of the palace is a large basin and a fountain with a jet 100 ft. high.

The KOLOWRAT-RING (Pl. E, 4, 5) begins at the Schwarzenberg-Platz. To the right in the Christinengasse is the *Academic Gymnasium* (Pl. 37a), with its handsome Gothic façade. The Beethoven-Platz, in front of the gymnasium, is embellished with a ***Monument to Beethoven**, by *Zumbusch*, unveiled in 1880. On a lofty granite pedestal is the sitting figure of the great composer in bronze, $8^1/_2$ ft. high, while to the left is Prometheus Bound, to the right Victory with a wreath of laurels; at the front and back are figures of child-genii (total height 23 ft.). — To the right in the Ring, farther on, is the *Adelige Casino* (or club of the noblesse), with a long balcony. — Near the Stadtpark is the elegant iron *Tegetthoffbrücke* over the Wien. To the right, at the corner of the Johannesgasse and the Lothringer-Strasse, stands the *Palais Larisch*, an imposing French Renaissance building by Van der Nüll.

The **Stadtpark** (Pl. E, 4), with its pleasant grounds and shady walks, is a favourite lounge on summer-evenings. The elegant *Cursalon*, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by Garben (concerts, etc., see p. 189). A little to the N.E. is the *Carolinenbrücke*, leading to a part of the garden on the right bank of the Wien (large play-ground for children). To the left, before it is crossed, is a fountain with a figure of the Danube by Gasser. A pavilion beyond the pond (crowded with skaters in winter) affords a good survey of the grounds. Farther on, in the direction of the Ring-Str., are **Schubert's Monument* (d. 1828) by Kundmann, erected in 1872, and a bronze bust of Burgomaster *Zelinka* (d. 1868), by Pönninger.

In the PARK-RING, opposite the Stadtpark, is the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*, or *Horticultural Society* (Pl. 35), which contains spacious saloons for flower-shows, concerts, etc. (p. 191). The colonnades on both sides are occupied by shops. Behind it is the extensive *Palace of Duke Augustus of Coburg* (Pl. 72), with its long balcony, and columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. Farther on rises the **Palace of Archduke William* (Pl. 69b), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1865-67. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above; and a fine staircase. At the back of the palace (Stubenbastei 5) is the *Detailmarkthalle*, or *Retail Market* (Pl. 65c; p. 193). — At the end of the Stadtpark the *Stubenbrücke*, dating from the 16th cent., leads to the right to the district of Landstrasse (p. 219).

In the STUBEN-RING, on the right, are the ***Austrian Museum of Art and Industry** (Pl. 90) and the *School for Art-Industry*, two Italian Renaissance edifices in brick, erected in 1868-71 and 1875-

1877 from designs by Ferstel. The articulation of the museum is of stone, that of the school is in terracotta. The museum is embellished with two friezes decorated in sgraffito by Laufberger, and with majolica medallion-portraits of 33 celebrated artists and art-workers. The two buildings are united by a corridor, adjoining which is a colossal statue of Pallas Athene by Laufberger, rising above a fountain. In the interior of the museum is a quadrangle surrounded by a colonnade, on each side of which are four exhibition-rooms. On the first floor are the library, lecture and business rooms, and additional exhibition-rooms. The Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, founded in 1863 on the plan of the S. Kensington Museum, has for its object the encouragement of the industrial arts by means of oral and written instruction, practical training, and the exhibition of good models. Dr. von Falke is the Director. The collections are arranged with a view, as far as possible, to show the steps of the development of technical perfection and style. Adm., see p. 194.

The COURT and COLONNADE contain sculptures, chiefly casts of ancient and modern works. The different objects are labelled. ('Wegweiser', or guide-book, 20 kr.). — Right: ROOM I. *Specimens of the Goldsmith's Art* and kindred branches. On the wall: Objects from the treasury of the Teutonic Order (drinking-vessels, weapons, etc.), ecclesiastical vessels, *Treasures of the Guelphs (reliquaries, book-boards, etc., of Byzantine and early-German workmanship), specimens of Spanish damaskeening, Arabian, Cologne, Limoges, Venetian, and transparent enamels (Crucifix with transpareut enamel by Finiguerra, 15th cent.). The large show-cases in the middle of the room contain Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and other Oriental goldsmith's work and enamels, enamels of the 18th cent., and reproductions of gold trinkets in electroplate. In the small cases are ornaments of every age and people, including an ancient *Gold ornament from Timbuctoo, probably of Carthaginian origin, Chinese gold filigree-work, and characteristic national ornaments from Austria, Bavaria, India, Egypt, etc. — ROOM II. *Pottery and China.* The wall-cases (beginning with the E. window-wall) contain specimens of Mexican, Peruvian. Egyptian, Spanish, Portuguese, Morocco, Turkish, South-Slavonic, and Magyar pottery, smaller antique terracottas, (N. side) Italian rustic majolica, Moorish and Rhodian faience, Persian tiles, stoneware, Delft-ware, Rouen-ware, German and Austrian pottery, Wedgwood-china, biscuit-china, Dresden-china, Sèvres-china, china from Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, Chinese and Japanese porcelain. The cases in the middle contain early Viennese china, antique painted terracotta-vessels, Italian majolica (16th cent.), Palissy-ware and imitations of it, large show-pieces from various manufactories, modern faience. Not in cases: Early Italian and modern terracotta-busts, huge antique and Renaissance vessels. — Room III. *Glass.* Antique glass vessels and pieces of glass; glass pastes; Venetian, painted German, Oriental, and Bohemian cut glass (two Persian bottles of the time of the Crusades, old Arabian lamp); modern Austrian, English, French, Russian, etc., glass wares, glass mosaics, window-panes. — ROOM IV. *Specimens of Furniture, Weaving, Ivory Carving,* etc. The furniture, vessels, stoves, etc., of the various styles are grouped together in separate cabinets: Oriental, Renaissance, Gothic, Rococo, and 'Baroque' (*Wood-mosaics by Röntgen of Neuwied). The wall-cabinets contain a collection of woven prodncts, embroideries, laces, costumes, and so forth, which are freqnently changed. Above them are specimens of tapestry. Cabinets with carvings in ivory, wood, stone, and other materials (Spanish ivory figure). Chests; cabinets; *Coffer covered with embroidery bearing the initials ofHenri II. of France and Diana of Poi-

tiers (16th cent.). — Room V. *Articles in the Base Metals.* In the middle of the room: railings of wrought and cast iron, leaden figures, *Chandeliers of steel and rock-crystal, cases containing Persian vessels of brass and tin, etc. By the wall: Bronzes from the barbaric and Etruscan periods down to the present day, tin and copper vessels, locks and keys, metal-mountings, etc. (*Antique bronze mask, relief in lead by Raphael Donner). — Room VI. Varying collection of modern articles of Austrian and foreign manufacture. — Room VII. *Book-Decoration and Mural Painting.* Book-covers, miniatures, specimens of printing, leatherwork, lacquerwork, wicker-work, carpets, etc. — Room VIII. *Plaster Casts* of architectural details, ornamental works, small figures, and vessels. — First Floor. Room IX. *Pictorial and Plastic Art* (objects frequently changed). Opposite: arrangements representing rooms furnished in different styles. The Library contains 16,000 vols. of works on pure and applied art, and a collection of 15,000 drawings, photographs, engravings, and so forth. The Reading and Designing Room is open daily to all comers (in winter during the evening also), and visitors are most liberally permitted to make use of the collections.

The Technical School, founded in 1868, consists of a preparatory school (Hegelgasse), and departments for instruction in architecture, sculpture, and painting in their industrial relations, chasing, wood-carving, enamelling, painting on porcelain, etc. Those who intend to become teachers of drawing have a special course provided for them. There is also a chemical laboratory. The school produces a constant succession of skilled artisans, foremen, designers, modellers, etc. The various technical schools and educational work-shops throughout the Austrian Empire are generally managed by former pupils of the Vienna Technical School.

On the left lie the spacious drilling-grounds, beyond which is the *Franz-Josephs-Thor*, flanked by two large barracks (Pl. 17). To the right, immediately above the influx of the Wien into the Danube Canal, is the *Radetzky Bridge* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1854, which leads to the Landstrasse suburb (p. 219).

The Ringstrasse terminates with the *Aspern Bridge*, constructed in 1863-64. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. The **Franz-Josephs-Quai** leads hence to the left along the canal, passing the *Ferdinands-Brücke*, the *Stephanie-Brücke*, and the *Kaiserbad*, and ending at the *Schotten-Ring* (p. 210).

II. The Outer Districts.

Leopoldstadt, the second of the municipal districts of Vienna, lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal. The chief artery of traffic is the *Prater-Strasse* (also called the *Jägerzeile*; Pl. E, F, 2, 3), which is traversed by tramways to the *Prater-Stern* (p. 239), the new municipal *Baths* (p. 240; straight on), the large stations of the *N.* and *N. W. Railways* (p. 187; to the left), and the back of the Rotunda in the Prater (p. 239; to the right). The principal buildings in this street are the *Carl Theatre* (Pl. 102; No. 31) and the **Church of St. John** (Pl. 56), built by *Rösner* in 1842-45, and decorated with frescoes by Führich, Schulz, and Kupelwieser. In the neighbouring Tempelgasse is the **Jewish Synagogue** (Pl. 96), a brick edifice in a Moorish style by *Förster* (1853-58); the atrium is tastefully decorated with mosaics. In the Prater-Stern is the **Tegetthof Monument,** erected in 1886, and consisting

of a bronze statue of the hero of Lissa and Heligoland (d. 1871), by Kundmann, on a marble column (35 ft. high), adorned with ships-prows in bronze; below are Battle and Victory, in chariots drawn by sea-horses.

On the E. the Leopoldstadt is bounded by the *Prater* (p. 239). On the N.W. lies the **Augarten** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), a park of 125 acres laid out in the French style, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775. The small *Augarten Palace* is now the official residence of the Obersthofmeister, or Lord High Chamberlain, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. (Café-Restaurant, see pp. 189 and 191.)

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the **Brigittenau** (Pl. D, 1), which contains extensive manufactories and a handsome modern **Church* in the early-Gothic style, with two towers, built by Schmidt in 1867-73. The interior is adorned with polychrome painting, and frescoes by *C.* and *F. Jobst.* The altar-sculptures are by *Erler*, the stained glass by *Geyling.* — The *Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Brücke*, constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 323).

The third district, **Landstrasse**, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends on the W. to the Heugasse and on the S. to the Belvedere-Linie. To the right beyond the Radetzky-Bridge (p. 218) are the *Goods Post Office* and the *Custom House* (Pl. 66), to the left the *Steamboat Offices* (Pl. 27). By proceeding straight through the Radetzky-Str. and the Löwengasse we reach the ***Weissgärberkirche** (*St. Othmar's*, Pl. 63 a), which was erected by *Schmidt*, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), and possesses a handsome tower, 250 ft. high.

On the Wien, to the S. of the Custom House and above the Stubenbrücke (p. 216), are the grounds of the *Vienna Skating Club*, including a large skating-rink (adm. 50 kr.). Opposite stands the *Grossmarkthalle*, or *Wholesale Market Hall* (Pl. 65 b), built in 1865. In the *Invalidengasse*, a little to the E., beyond the railway-viaducts, is situated the **Hospital for Pensioners** (Pl. 41), adorned with two large paintings by *Krafft*, representing the battles of Aspern and Leipsic (adm. on application to the Commandant). — At Heumarkt No. 1, a little to the S., is the *Imperial Mint* (Pl. 68), erected from designs by Sprenger in 1836. Adjacent, in the Linke Bahngasse, is the **Veterinary Institution** (Pl. 105), attended by upwards of 1000 students, which professional men or persons interested in farming are recommended to visit.

The **Geological Institution** (Pl. 36; F, 4; adm., see p. 194) in the Liechtenstein Palace, Rasumoffskygasse 23, was founded in 1849 with a view to promote geological enquiry in every part of the empire. It possesses important collections. — At the E. end of the Rasumoffskygasse is the *Sophien-Brücke*, leading across the Danube Canal to the Prater.

More to the S. stands the *Rudolf Hospital* (Pl. 75), built by Horky in 1862-65, admirably fitted up, and containing accommodation for 860 patients. A short way to the S.E. are the ex-

tensive *Artillery Barracks* (Pl. 15), which are adjoined by the *Slaughter Houses* (Pl. 92), and the *Central Cattle Market*, covering 20 acres of ground, and capable of containing 37,000 head of cattle. From this point the *Rennweg* leads N.W. to the *Schwarzenberg-Brücke* (p. 216), passing the well-arranged *Botanical Garden* (p. 211; left), the *Palais Metternich* (right), built by Romano in 1840, the *Lower Belvedere*, and large *Barracks*. The old Metternich park (Pl. E, 5) is now covered with numerous handsome streets and houses, including the palaces of the *German* and *British Embassies* (Metternichgasse 3 and 6) and of the *Duke of Nassau*.

The **Belvedere**, an imperial château, once the residence of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736), by whom it was erected in 1693-1724, consists of two buildings, the *Lower Belvedere*, containing the Ambras collection and the antiquities, and the *Upper Belvedere*, or château proper, with the picture-gallery. Between them extends a large garden with terraces, in the French style, the lower part of which is traversed by shady avenues, while the upper part, laid out in grass-plots and flower-beds, is adorned with fountains and twelve figures of children by Gasser.

The Upper Belvedere is more than 1 M. from the Stephans-Platz. Omnibuses to the S. station pass near the Belvedere, passengers for which should alight at the end of one of the streets (Belvedere-Str. or Karolinen-Gasse) leading from the Favoriten-Str. to the Upper Belvedere, whence they may descend through the garden to the Lower (better than in the reserve direction, which is uphill).

The ****Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 194) in the *Upper Belvedere* (Pl. 86; entrance from the S.) is arranged in schools: on the first floor, divided by the marble-saloon into two parts, on the right (E. wing) the Italian, on the left (W. wing) the Flemish and Dutch schools, with a few Spanish and French pictures. On the second floor four rooms on the E. side contain the old German and old Netherlands schools; four on the W. the modern German school. Every picture is furnished with the name of the artist and the date.

The detailed catalogue by the Director, Herr von Engerth (3 vols.; 1882-86), has been drawn up with regard to the eventual exhibition of the pictures in the new Museum, but is of great use even under present conditions; an abstract is sold for 40 kr.

This collection of pictures (numbering about 1750 works), which has occupied the Belvedere since 1777, attained its present dimensions during last century by the amalgamation of various smaller collections. In it the most widely divergent schools of by-gone art are represented by masterpieces, so that the historical student and the amateur alike will be rewarded by an inspection of the galleries. The chief strength of the collection, however, lies in its examples of the Venetian School, Rubens, and Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed by any other gallery in the world. Among the most striking of the works by Early Italian Masters are the two by *Perugino* (III. 12, 31); *Fra Bartolommeo's* Presentation in the Temple

(IV. 29), painted in 1506, notable for its elevated simplicity of grouping and mild dignity of character; *Andrea del Sarto's* Pietà (IV, 23), characterised by its robustness of expression. *Raphael's* Madonna al Verde (III. 55), an example of his Florentine period (1505 or 1506?), while it does not quite attain the attractive liveliness of composition and expression which mark the similarly-composed Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardinello), is yet of great importance for the study of the master owing to the obvious indications it exhibits of the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the MASTERS OF UPPER ITALY Correggio, and Mazzuola or Parmeggianino, who, though not actually Correggio's pupil, yet stands in close relation to him, have the strongest claims on our attention. *Correggio* reveals himself here, not only as an impressive delineator of scriptural types (VI. 25), but also as a fascinating narrator of pleasing myths (VI. 19, 21). *Parmeggianino* is best represented by his Cupid cutting his bow (VI. 20) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (VI. 22; perhaps Lorenzo Cibò?). Among the numerous excellent works by VENETIAN MASTERS in the gallery, it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to clothe themes the most diverse each in its appropriate garb, is perhaps nowhere studied to so great advantage as here. What a host of different emotions the mind experiences in passing from the Ecce Homo (II. 19) to the Callisto or Danae (II., 17, 36), from the Entombment (II. 32) to the mysterious allegories of love (I. 6, II. 59), from the sweetness of his Madonnas (II. 39, 41, 64) to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varchi, a Strada, or the physician Parma (II. 37, 27, 40)! In portraits generally the Vienna gallery is particularly rich, and a comparison of the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck, will prove of great interest in enabling the student to appreciate the peculiarities of the different masters. The most striking work of *Giorgione* is the so-called 'Geometricians' (II. 57). Among the finest Italian works may also be mentioned the Visitation and Madonna (II. 2, 6) of *Palma Vecchio*, the Madonna with saints (I. 50) of *Paolo Veronese*, the Madonna (II. 47) of *Lorenzo Lotto* of Bergamo, and the St. Justina (II. 7) of *Alessandro Buonvicino* of Brescia, surnamed *Moretto* (d. after 1560), which is justly regarded as one of the gems of the collection.

Turning now to the NORTHERN SCHOOLS, we find that *Jan van Eyck's* Portrait of a man (II. 42), the sketch for which is preserved at Dresden, is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. *Gerhardt van Haarlem* is represented by a Pietà and the Burning of the bones of John the Baptist (II. 58, 60), *Roger van der Weyden* by a Crucifixion (I. 81), and *Memling* by altarpieces with the Virgin Mary (II. 6, 10, 61).

Dürer's masterpiece, and the most finished composition he ever produced, is the Trinity (I. 18) in this gallery, painted in 1511 for the chapel of the Laudauer Monastery at Nuremberg (p. 93). The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of Jane Seymour (I. 61), Derick Tybis, a London merchant (I. 83), and John Chambers, the physician (I. 62). In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the two paintings of the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier, in the first *Rubens* room (IV. 1, 3), rivet the attention by the dramatic vigour of their expression and the skill of their colouring. The finest of the other works in the same room are the Boar Hunt (7), St. Ambrose denying the Emp. Theodosius entrance to the church (8), and the allegorical picture of the four quarters of the globe (10). The masterpieces in Room V. are the Madonna with St. Ildephons and the Festival of Venus. A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of this master is formed by the refined,

Plan of the First Floor.

	Netherl. Schools.			*(North.)*	*Italian School.*		
	3	2	1	Marble Saloon	1	2	3
4							
	5	6	7	Staircase.	7	6	5 | 4
				(South.)			

(N., S., E., W. denote the N., S., E., and W. walls.)

though at times somewhat frigid, repose of *Van Dyck*, who is admirably represented here by his two Madonnas (III. 2, 33), his Delilah (III. 32), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncade (III. 19). The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, admirably illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady (I. 40) and its pendant (I. 38) are painted luminously and minutely, the portrait of himself (I. 42) belongs to his middle period, while the portrait of himself in a round hat (I. 45) is suffused with the deep golden tone which characterised his later years.

Some of the finest works are generally to be found on the easels of the copyists (chiefly on the ground-floor).

First Floor. E. Wing: ITALIAN SCHOOL. ROOM I. VENETIANS. (W.) 2. *Palma Giovane*, Mourning for Christ; 9. *Jac. da Ponte (Bassano)*, Tamar and Judah; 10. *Palma Vecchio* (or *Lor. Lotto*), Portrait of Gaston de Foix (?); 11. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 12. *Jac. Bassano*, The good Samaritan; *6. *Titian*, Allegory; (S.) 21, 22. *Tintoretto*, Procurators of S. Marco; *Paolo Veronese*, 23. Annunciation, 15. Christ and the adulteress; 24, 25, 26. *Tintoretto*, Portraits of men; 35. *Palma Vecchio*, John the Baptist; *16, 18. *P. Bordone*, Portraits; 37. *Tintoretto*, Old man and boy; *P. Veronese*, 29. Portrait of the Venetian ambassador Barbaro, *19. Christ and the Samaritan woman.

*38. *Tintoretto*, The Doge Niccolò da Ponte.

'The grandeur of conception, the tone of the flesh-tints, and the breadth of handling combine to make this a historical work. The great colourist is seen at his best in the depth and harmony of the cap, chair, and curtain.' — '*Die Kunstdenkmäler in Wien*' ('*Art Treasures of Vienna*'), by *Prof. G. F. Waagen.*

32. *Tintoretto*, The Doge Venier. — (E.) *50. *P. Veronese*, Madonna with St. Catharine and St. Barbara.

'Seldom do we find in this master such well-ordered composition, and such fine feeling in the heads (especially the nuns), coupled with his own peculiar cool and silvery harmony.' — *Waagen.*

*52. *P. Veronese*, Christ and the Woman with an issue of blood.

'The best small picture by this master known to me, and the best example of his power in this collection.' — *Waagen.*

*48. *Titian*, Venetian lady.

Room II., also Venetians. (W.) *2. *Palma Vecchio*, The Conception (marked by 'rich-toned landscape and a large cast of form'); 4. *Jac. Bassano*, Portrait of himself; *6. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna. — 9, *11, *12. *Palma Vecchio*, Venetian ladies.

'The blending and enamel of the skin (of No. 11), the pure and finely outlined features are lovely.' — 'The grand ease of her pose (No. 12) is in admirable contrast with the toning and exquisite finish of the flesh.' — *Crowe and Cavalcaselle.*

13. *Palma Vecchio*, Lucretia. — *7. *Moretto*, St. Justina.

'Majestic beauty dwells in her face, and melody of silvery colours combines with soft and highly blended modelling to produce an impression of great freshness and brilliancy.' — *C. & C.*

*8. *Bonifacio*, Madonna; 5. *Titian*, St. Catharine; 3. *Giorgione*, St. John; (S.) *Titian*, 27. The antiquary Strada, 23. Portrait, *39. Madonna and saints, 17. Diana and Callisto.

*40. *Titian*, Portrait of his physician Parma.

'This masterly portrait is one of the noblest of its kind, finished with a delicacy quite surprising, and modelled with the finest insight into the modulations of human flesh.' — *C. & C.*

Titian, 41. Madonna (small picture of his earliest period), 48. Portrait of himself, 18. St. James the Elder, 29. Isabella d'Este, 30. Jesuit praying, 32. Entombment, 45. Pope Paul III. (copy), 46. Elector John Frederick the Magnanimous of Saxony, 37. The Florentine historian Varchi, 22. Filippo Strozzi, 35. Young girl in furs, 36. Danae.

*19. *Titian*, Ecce Homo.

This great painting, completed in 1543, was purchased in 1620 by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, after whose death it passed into the hands of Emp. Ferdinand III. It contains portraits of Sultan Solyman and of Aretino (as Pilate). The picture is handled with great freedom and facility, and coloured with richly contrasted tones (*C. & C.*).

43. *Giovanni Bellini*, Young lady, with a mirror; 47. *Lor. Lotto*, Madonna; *Padovanino*, 21. Christ and the adulteress, 26. Judith; (E.) 60. *Titian*, The Woman taken in adultery.

*64. *Titian*, Virgin with the cherries.

'It is impossible to conceive a more glossy finish united to more subtile modelling, or greater purity in colours of the richest tinge and most dazzling brightness.... The treatment, still reminiscent of Palma, reveals the lasting influence which that great master wielded upon Titian.' — *C. & C.*

*57. *Giorgione*, 'Geometricians from the East.'

'This picture is said to have been finished by Sebastian del Piombo after Giorgione's death, but of this there is no trace. It is characterised by plump form, soft blending, pure drawing, and spare impast in flesh bathed in vapour and made transparent by delicate glazes. We must admire the spirited and easy reproduction of instant motion, the lightness of touch, and the subtle feeling for colour.' — *C. & C.*

58. *Vivarino*, Altar-piece; *62. *Basaiti*, Call of the sons of Zebedee; 59. *Titian*, Allegory (a variation of No. 6 in Room I.); 56. *Bonifacio*, John the Baptist; 66. *Bordone*, Allegory.

Room III. Romans. (W.) *Maratta*, 1. Death of St. Joseph, 23. Flight into Egypt; 9. After *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; *12. *Perugino*, Madonna and saints ('the colour is bright and powerful'); 6. *Raphael Mengs*, Madonna; (S.) 28. *Pomp. Battoni*, The Prodigal Son; 31. *Perugino*, Madonna with saints; 33. *Pietro da Cortona*, Hagar; *Caravaggio*, 25. Tobias, 27. Madonna of the rosary.

(E.) *55. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde'.

The 'Madonna al Verde', the 'Madonna del Cardinello' at Florence, and 'La belle Jardinière' in the Louvre form a group nearly allied in point of conception. To the earlier and simpler representations of the Madonna, in which Mary and her Son alone appear, the child John the Baptist has been added. This not only admits of the delineation of additional features of child-life, but also enables the master to construct a regularly-arranged group. The two children, standing at the feet of the Madonna, form a broad base for the composition, which tapers upwards easily and naturally to the head of the Virgin. This arrangement first found expression within the realms of sculpture, whence it was eagerly adopted by the Florentine painters. — *Springer.* See also p. 221.

*49. *Albani*, Venus; *54. *Raphael's School*, Holy Family; 56, 57. *Salvator Rosa*, Battle-pieces; *51. *Giulio Romano*, St. Margaret (one of the artist's finest works). — The adjoining circular room contains a bust of Emp. Francis and an Apotheosis by *Füger*, dedicated '*patriae et ecclesiae liberatori*' (1814); also an album in a richly-adorned iron case, presented by the city of Vienna to Emp. Francis Joseph in 1873, on the 25th anniversary of his accession.

Room IV. Florentines. (N.) 3. *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonna; 10. *Andrea Solario*, Christ bearing the Cross; 5. *Angelo Bronzino*, Holy Family; 9. *Carlo Dolci*, Madonna and Child; 12. *Luini*, Herodias; (W.) 19. *A. del Sarto* (or *Pontormo?*), Old woman; 17. *Fra Bartolommeo* (?), Madonna.

*23. *And. del Sarto*, Pietà (Madonna mourning over the body of Christ).

'There is nothing ideally select in the shape of the Redeemer or in the face of his mother; but the naturalism of the nude, the correctness of the drawing and modelling, and the intensity given to the expression of grief, are so genuine ... that we still find much to admire and to praise, the more as the colour is still brilliant and powerful.' — *C. & C.*

15. *Franc. Furini*, Magdalene; *20. *Crist. Allori*, Judith; 24. *Cesare da Sesto* (?), The Daughter of Herodias; 18. *Sodoma*, Holy Family; (E.) 35. *Furini*, Magdalene.

*29. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Presentation in the Temple.

This 'magnificent conception sins by shortness of stature in the personages, and has been deprived of harmony by the removal of glazes; bu-

there are few subjects due to Fra Bartolommeo in which there is a softer gravity or a more melancholy beauty'. — *C. & C.*

30. *A. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; (S.) 42. *Fra Paolo da Pistoja*, Madonna and saints; 36. *Franciabigio* (?), Portrait of a man; *43. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Virgin and Child worshipped by saints.

Room V. Bolognese. (E.) 1. *G. Reni*, Baptism of Christ; 3. *Cignani*, Madonna; 6. *G. Reni*, Ecce Homo; 4. *Marcantonio Franceschini*, Magdalene; 5. *Cignani*, Cimon deriving sustenance from his daughter; 9. *An. Carracci*, Pietà; (N.) 13. *An. Carracci*, Venus and Adonis. — *17. *Agostino Carracci*, St. Francis.

An admirable example of this rare master, who surpasses the other Carracci in purity of drawing and taste. The composition is well considered, the drapery carefully executed, and the colouring unusually clear and harmonious. — *Waagen.*

G. Reni, 21. Madonna, 23. David, 24. Magdalene; 18. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna with St. Francis and St. Catharine; 19. *Guercino*, John the Baptist; (W.) 30. *Guercino*, The Prodigal Son; *G. Reni*, 31. Ecce Homo, 27. Presentation in the Temple.

Room VI. Bolognese, Lombards, etc. (E.) *10. *Correggio*, Portrait; *An. Carracci*, *12. Christ and the Samaritan woman, 13. Entombment; 2. *Lod. Carracci*, Venus and Cupid; (N.) *22. *Parmeggianino*, The Florentine General Malatesta Baglioni (or, perhaps, Lorenzo Cibò; 'nobly conceived, finely drawn, and executed in a careful and masterly style'); *19. *Correggio*, Jupiter and Io (replica in Berlin; 'the expression of the well-individualised head is extraordinarily attractive'); *Correggio*, *21. Ganymede carried off by the eagle (companion to No. 19), 25. Christ crowned with thorns; 20. *Parmeggianino*, Cupid cutting his bow; 27. *Murillo* (?), John the Baptist, with a cross; *28. *Seb. Bombelli*, Duke Francesco de' Medici at the age of twelve; (W.) 33. *Dosso Dossi*, Duke Alphonso II. of Ferrara; 39. *Bolognese School*, Madonna; 41. *Parmeggianino*, Portrait; 34. *Procaccini*, Pietà; *Mantegna*, 42-45, 47-50. Cæsar's Triumph (original in Hampton Court), *46. St. Sebastian.

Room VII. Venetians, Spaniards, etc. (E.) 17. *Correggio*, St. Sebastian; *12. *Palma Vecchio*, Venetian lady; *Velazquez*, *13. The Infanta Marg. Theresa, *14. His own family (one of the best of the artist's pieces out of Spain), 15. The Infanta Maria Theresa, *6. The Infant Don Balthasar, *8. Philip IV. of Spain; 7. *School of Luca Signorelli*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 2, 3. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 16. *A. Bronzino*, Cosimo de' Medici; (N). *Bonifacio*, 24. St. Francis and St. Andrew, 26. St. Jerome and St. John; *Spagnoletto*, 20. The Boy Christ among the doctors, 22. Christ bearing his Cross; 38. *Salvator Rosa*, Portrait of a warrior; *40. *Velazquez*, Idiot.

(W.) *44. *L. Giordano*, Fall of the angels.

The works of Luca Giordano (1632-1705) are of such varying merit that the Italians say he sometimes used a golden, sometimes a silver, and sometimes a leaden pencil, — the last unfortunately oftenest. This picture,

however, is one of the few which may be assigned to his golden brush; the composition shows a powerful imagination, and the attitudes are very effective. — *W.*

49. *Palma Vecchio*, Venetian lady; 47. *Velazquez*, The Infanta Maria Theresa. On the ceiling, **Paolo Veronese*, Curtius leaping into the gulf.

W. Wing: Netherlands Schools. I. (Rembrandt) Room. (E.) 2. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Adam and Eve mourning for Abel; 9. *Sam. van Hoogstraeten*, Portrait of an old Jew looking out at a window; 11. *Govaert Flinck*, Portrait of an old man; (S.) 14, 15. *Franz Snyders*, Fish-markets, the figures by *Cornelis de Vos;* 20. *Jan Fyt*, Animal and fruit-piece; *21. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry. Most of the pictures on the following (E.) wall are by *Rembrandt;* the finest are, 38. Portrait, 39. Portrait of his mother, 40. Portrait of a lady, 41. Youth singing, *42, *45. Portraits of himself, 28. St. Paul.

Room II. Landscapes. (E.) 9. *Van der Neer;* *6. *Ruysdael;* 7. *Saftleven;* (S.) 37. *Backhuysen;* 29, 36. *Ruysdael;* (W.) 48. *Artois*, Large wild landscape; 53. *Backhuysen*, Amsterdam; *58. *Vlieger*, Sea-piece.

III. (Van Dyck) Room. (E.) *2. Madonna and saints (one of the finest altar-pieces ever produced by Van Dyck); *4, 5. Rupert and Charles Lewis, sons of Count Palatine Frederick V.; 8. Joseph Hermann; 10. Portrait of a general ('reveals the influence of Titian in its grandeur of conception, simplicity of form, and warmth of harmony'); (S.) 16. The Infanta Clara Isabella Eugenia; 19. Count Ossuna; 21. Portrait of a gentleman; 22. Christ on the Cross; 24. Countess Emilie von Solms; 25. Portrait of John de Montfort; (W.) 31. Christ mocked; 32. Samson and Delilah; 33. Holy Family; 30. St. Francis Seraphicus; 28. The Jesuit Scribani. 27. *Crayer*, Virgin enthroned; 35. *Rubens*, Pietà.

IV. (Rubens) Room. (E.) *1. Ignatius Loyola curing possessed persons; 2. Assumption; *3. Preaching of St. Francis Xavier (three very large pictures); 4. St. Jerome; 5. Pepin of Brabant with his daughter St. Bega; (W.) *7. Meleager and Atalante slaying the Calydonian boar; *8. St. Ambrose prohibiting the Emp. Theodosius from entering the church of St. Ambrogio at Milan ('in every respect one of the very best of the artist's historical scenes'); *10. The four quarters of the globe, represented by the river-gods of the Danube, the Nile, the Amazon, and the Ganges (the tigress in the latter remarkably good); 11. Portrait of himself; 13. Pietà; 16. Scene from the Decameron of Boccaccio.

The adjacent White Cabinet contains twenty-nine flower and fruit-pieces, and the Green Cabinet a number of Dutch cabinet-pictures: 9. *Metsu*, Lace-maker; *Mieris*, *14. Scene in a shop, *18. Sick lady; 16. *Terburg*, Young girl; 20, 52. *Gerard Dou*, Urine doctor and old woman; *11. *Schalcken*, Girl with a candle; 51. *Berchem*, Pastoral scene; *103, *104. *Balth. Denner*, Old man

and old woman, two excellent portraits, of remarkably minute execution; 62. *Roos*, Animal-piece; 63, 97. *Wouwerman*, Landscapes; 87. *Van de Velde*, Landscape.

V. (Rubens) Room. (W.) *The Virgin with four women and St. Ildephons; left, Archduke Albert, Stadtholder of the Netherlands; right, his wife kneeling.

This masterpiece, the finest work of Rubens in the gallery, was painted for the church of St. Jaques sur Caudenberg at Brussels, soon after his return from Italy (1610). He is here seen 'at the apex of his excellence, and never suhsequently produced so perfect a work in so lofty a style'. *(Springer).*

3. Naked children playing; (N.) 6. Magdalene; 7. Festival of Venus; 15. From Ariosto's Orlando Furioso; 11. Portrait of Helena Fourment, the artist's second wife; (E.) 20. Emp. Ferdinand III. when Archduke, in Hungarian costume; 21. Holy Family; 23. Maximilian I.; 27. Philip le Bon of Burgundy.

VI. (Teniers) Room. (W.) *D. Teniers the Younger*, 3. Rustic wedding, 5. Abraham's sacrifice; 9. *Jan Steen*, Rustic wedding; 13. *Pet. van Elst*, Interior of a cottage; *16. *Teniers*, Village festival; 17. *Ryckaert*, Female treasure-digger; (N.) 24. *Ryckaert*, Village-festival; 34. *Teniers*, Picture-gallery of Archduke Leopold William, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, as it existed at Brussels in 1656, when Teniers was overseer of the gallery; most of the pictures here copied are now in the Belvedere; 22. *Corn. Schut*, Hero and Leander; 37. *Teniers*, Dancing peasants; 28. *Ryckaert*, Plundering of a village; (E.) 53. *Teniers*, Cow-house; *51. *Teniers*, Prize-shooting at Brussels, Arch. Leopold William receives an honorary cross-bow; 46. *Honthorst*, Christ before Pilate.

Room VII. (W.) 4. *De Vos*, Portrait of himself; 15, 18. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry-engagements; 16. *Pauditz*, Old man; *27. *Jordaens*, 'Bean-King', a Twelfth-Night game (*'nil similius insano quam ebrius'* is the motto above the chimney); 23. *Seghers*, Madonna; 32. *Steen*, Dissolute life; (E.) 47. *Rubens*, Jupiter and Mercury at table with Philemon and Baucis; 56. *Brueghel* and *Rottenhammer*, The four elements; 51. *Craesbecke*, Interior of a tavern; 48. *Van der Helst*, Portrait.

Second Floor. To the right (E.): Early German & Netherlands Schools. Room I. (W.) *Thomas of Mutina*, Altar-piece on a gold ground; *5. *A. Dürer*, Emp. Maximilian I. — *15. *Dürer*, Martyrdom of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II., King of Persia, in the centre Pirkheimer and Dürer himself, the latter with a stick in his hand, and on it a paper with an inscription recording that he was the painter.

A subject of this kind, representing the most excruciating details of torture and death, is certainly alien to modern taste, hut was chosen hy Dürer for the opportunity it afforded of depicting nude forms in various attitudes and bold foreshortening. The admirable drawing, the fine, even delicate execution, and the strength and depth of the colouring, make us almost forget the ghastly nature of the work as a whole. — *'Dürer'*, hy *Prof. Thausing.*

*27. *Holbein*, Portrait; *Dürer*, 26. Madonna, *28. Madonna with the pear ('one of the most carefully executed and effective of Dürer's paintings'), 29. Portrait, 30. Johann Kleberger; 23. *M. Schön*(?), Holy Family.

*18. *Dürer*, The Holy Trinity, or All Saints ('Allerheiligenbild'), painted in 1511.

No work of the painter surpasses this in wealth and magnificence of composition. The harmony of colouring is so fine and spiritual, that it seems as if Dürer had been aiming at the pictorial embodiment of the music of the spheres. *(Thausing.)*

12. *Bernhard Strigel*, Maximilian I. and his wife Mary of Burgundy, their son Philip le Bel, Charles V. and Ferdinand I., sons of the latter, and Lewis II. of Hungary; 4. *German School*, Portrait of a man; (N.) 58. *G. Pencz*, Crucifixion, with the donors, a small winged picture; 47. *Unknown Master* (generally referred to as the painter of this picture), St. Jerome, an altar-piece with four wings, on which are apostles, church-fathers, saints, and the donors; *Holbein*, *61. Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII. ('one of the best examples of Holbein's English period'), *62. John Chambers, physician of Henry VIII.; 41. *Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve; 37, 43. *Theodorich of Prague*, St. Augustine and St. Ambrose; 50. *Burgkmair*, Altar-piece; *Cranach*, 63. Frederick the Wise, 64. Portrait; (E.) 71. *L. Cranach*, Appearance of Christ; *Amberger*, 78. Herodias, 88. Portrait; 67, 68. *German School*, Man and wife; *81. *Roger van der Weyden*, Crucifixion, with wings (considered a school-piece by Mr. Crowe); 82. *H. Memling*, Bearing the Cross and Resurrection; *H. Holbein*, *83, 85. Portraits.

Room II. (W.) 5. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Altar-piece with wings; 6, 10, 61. *Hans Memling*, Madonnas with angels and donors; 12. *Old Dutch School*, Pietà; *John van Eyck*, 12. Pietà, 13. Portrait of a young man; *Roger van der Weyden*, *18. Virgin and Child, almost a miniature, 22. St. Catharine; 9. *Mabuse*, Madonna; (N.) 32. *Q. Massys*, St. Jerome; *42. *J. van Eyck*, Portrait of an old man (Card. della Croce?); 43. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; (E.) *Gerhardt van Haarlem*, 58. Pietà, 60. Julian the Apostate burning the remains of John the Baptist; 59. *B. van Orley*, Altar-piece; 66, 67. *Joh. Schoreel*, Portraits. The windows of this room afford a view of the railway-stations and the Arsenal.

Room III. (W.) *François* and *Pierre Pourbus*, 13, 14, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30. Portraits; *A. Moor*, *20. Cardinal Granvella, 29. Portrait of a young man; *M. van Coxcie*, 16, 17. Adam and Eve, Expulsion from Paradise; 34. *Francken*, Crœsus showing Solon his treasures; (E.) 65. After *Callot*, Fair at Impruneta near Florence.

Room IV. *German Pictures* of 1530-1780, comparatively uninteresting. (*Survey of the city and environs from the windows.)

A long passage leads into the four rooms on the right, which contain about 150 Modern Pictures, chiefly by Austrian artists; names on the frames. These works are frequently changed.

The **Ground Floor**, containing the less important pictures of the Ita-

lian and Flemish Schools and a cycle of 11 *Water-colours by Von Schwind, illustrating the story of the Beautiful Melusina, and also a number of modern sculptures, is not always open. Here too are the *Copying* and *Restoration Rooms*, under the management of Herr Schellein.

The LOWER BELVEDERE (Rennweg 4) contains the collection of antiques and Egyptian antiquities, and the Ambras Collection. The visitor first enters the large saloon of the ***Collection of Antiquities** (Pl. 83; adm. see p. 193), which consists of statues, busts, reliefs, inscriptions, and mosaics, most of them from different parts of the Austrian dominions.

ENTRANCE HALL: On 10 platforms are the smaller objects (busts, &c.), in the centre the larger. *1st Platf.* (left) No. 1. Silenus, 3. Double bust of the poetesses Sappho and Erinna, 10. Germanicus, 11. Sappho, 25a. Marcus Aurelius Commodus, 26a. Commodus. — *2nd.* 31. Comic mask, 36. Greek hero, *38. Vitellius, 39. Hadrian, 40. Venus, 41. Diana. — *3rd.* 48. Hercules, 49. Rom. Eagle, 51. Mithras monument, found at Mauls in the Tyrol (Mithras, god of the sun, stabs a bull in the neck, a symbol of the power of the sun when it enters the sign of the bull; below are a dog, serpent, and scorpion; above are the sun and moon). — *4th.* *55. Faun, 59. Hercules, 60. Augustus, 64. Taurobolium (sacrifice of a bull) in relief, 64a. Bust of Marcus Aurelius, 65. Sphynx, reconstructed, with 4 heads. — *5th.* 69. Genius of Sleep, 70. Pan and a Bacchante, 76. Roman bust. — *6th.* 88a. Augustus, 93. Julia Domna, with removable hair, 94. Sibyl, a statuette, 95. Julia Mæsa, 97. Faustina junr., consort of M. Aurelius (d. at Vienna A. D. 180); 100. Three Horæ, a modern mosaic, 101a. Centaur, a torso, 102a. Trajan. — *7th.* 105. Marcellinus, 106. Greek basrelief, 107. Augustus as a youth, 108. Sept. Severus, 112. Luc. Verus, 115. Offering sacrifice (a mosaic), 115a. Greek tombstone. — *8th.* *117. Jupiter Ammon (mask), 119. Girl offering a grasshopper to Ceres (mosaic), *120a. Pallas. — *9th.* 124. Faustina senr., consort of Anton. Pius, 126. Scipio Africanus, 130. Genius of sleep (a statuette), 131. Vitellius (bust in porphyry), 133. Scipio Africanus, 137. Diana of Ephesus. — *10th.* (right, by the door). 142. Matidia, niece of Hadrian, 143. Julia Domna (with removable hair), *146. Julia, daughter of Augustus, 148. Galba (bust in porphyry), 150. Hygieia.

IN THE CENTRE: 154. Marcellus, a portrait-bust; *155. Mercury as an orator, a bronze statue, 6 ft. in height, found in the Zollfeld in Carinthia in 1502; *156. Euterpe; *157. Isis, in black marble, with face, hands, and feet in white; *158. Fragment of a Cupid, 159. Geta, 160. Vase with Bacchanalians, 161. Vespasian, *162. Amazon (a fragment, archaic style), 163. Paris, 166. Head of the goddess Roma; **167-170. Sarcophagus with reliefs representing the battle of the Amazons, found by Count Fugger near Ephesus, and known as the 'Fugger Sarcophagus'; 171a. and b. Egyptian sarcophagus of blackish limestone; 171e. Large vase (used as a fish-tank, found in the harbour of Lissa).

SECOND ROOM. 176a. Sept. Severus, 180a. Apollo (in relief), 195a. Marcus Aurelius; on the platform, cinerary urns and small tombstones. — 3rd R. In the centre, 199a. and 200. Two Egyptian sarcophagi, between them a glass case containing Mexican antiquities. 211. Head of Venus; 212b. Silenus mask; 215. Votive stone. By the wall, 230. Mithras-monument (comp. No. 51, above). — 4th R. Cabinet with busts, statuettes, vases, &c. (137a. Antoninus Pius; 138. Discobalus, after Myron; 138a. Lucius Verus); in the centre, under glass, the mummy of an Egyptian sacred bull (Apis); by the wall to the left, Roman bricks; 235. Sabina. — 5th R. Antiquities from Cyprus, Persepolis, etc. — 6th R. Indian and Mexican antiquities.

The **Egyptian Collection,** arranged in three saloons on the right of the entrance-hall, consists of mummies of human beings and animals, figures of gods and sacred animals in stone, clay, and bronze, various utensils, coffins, etc. — The second door to the right leads to the celebrated —

***Ambras Collection** (Pl. 82; adm. p. 193) of ancient armour and curiosities, founded at the château of Ambras near Innsbruck by Archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol (d. 1696), and transferred to Vienna in 1806. Catalogue 35 kr. Director, Dr. Albert Ilg.

Room I. Equestrian Armour. 1. That of Maximilian I. (d. 1519), 2a. That of Archd. Ferdinand, founder of the collection. By the window-wall, 3. The gigantic (7½ ft.) life-guardsman of the Archduke. Also armour of Austrian and other princes; in the centre Nos. 2, 18. The gala-suit of Archd. Ferdinand; 34. That of Stephan Bathory, Prince of Transylvania and King of Poland (d. 1586), in steel and gold. — **Room II.** Armour of German princes and others: right, 43. Polished accoutrements for man and horse (16th cent.); 44. Do., Ital. work of about 1480; 45. Armour of J. J. Fugger (d. 1575). By the wall: 53. Margrave Albert Achilles of Brandenburg; 69. Footman's armour (c. 1500), entirely gilded; 79. Duke of Oliva (d. 1616), in enamel. By the window, 2nd pillar, 243. Sword and casque of Scanderbeg, Prince of Albania (d. 1466, a vigorous opponent of the Turks); 248. Glove of Sultan Soliman (d. 1566), who besieged Vienna in 1529. Gun Chamber. Fire-arms of various kinds, sabres, swords, etc. — **Room III.** Italian and Spanish Armour. 95. Milanese suit of Archd. Ferdinand; 96. State-suit of Duke Alex. Farnese (d. 1592), general of Philip II. in the Netherlands; 122. Andrea Doria; 123. Gianettino Doria; 137. Alva. On the pillars red suits of Venetian Doges. — **Room IV.** The three large cabinets in the middle of the room contain the Burgundian Sacerdotal Vestments from the Imperial Treasury, which are supposed to have belonged to the Order of the Golden Fleece, and are valuable specimens of embroidery of the Van Eyck School. Four glass-cases contain MSS. with miniatures; in the 2nd are two portraits on wood painted by *Holbein the Younger* in 1534; in the 4th is a volume with original drawings by Albrecht Dürer. On the walls are portraits of celebrities (141 in number) of the 15th-16th cent., chiefly of the House of Hapsburg. (Also 15 busts.) 2. Rudolph of Hapsburg, copied from the tombstone at Speyer; 1. Genealogical tree (dating from 1502) of the House of Hapsburg, from Rudolph (d. 1291) down to Philip le Bel and Margaret, children of Maximilian I.; 4. Emp. Matthias; 5. Philip II. of Spain; 6. Don John of Austria; 9. Philippine Welser, the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg, wife of Archd. Ferdinand; 10. Archd. Ferdinand; 22. Mary of Burgundy; 23. Maximilian I.; 41. Elizabeth of England; 42. Mary, Queen of Scots; *47. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 49. Duke Frederick of the Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets'; 53, 54. Maximilian I.; *57. Philip II. of Spain (by *Moroni*); *63. Charles IX. of France (by *Clouet*); 68. Maximilian I. at the age of twelve, and Mary of Burgundy at the age of thirteen; 73. Emp. Charles V.; 86, 87. John Frederick and Maurice, Electors of Saxony; 88, 89. Ulrich and Christopher, Dukes of Wurtemberg; 90, 91. Albert Achilles and Joachim Hector, Electors of Brandenburg; 92. Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hessen; 109. Duke of Alva; 126. Stephan Bathory, King of Poland; 127. Francis I. of France. *Busts: 22.* and *23.* Leopold I.; *13.* and *14.* Medallion-portraits of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, and his consort; 15. Madonna, relief by *Rosellino*. — **Room V.** Works of Art. *1st Cabinet:* Glass of the 16th century. *2nd:* Reliefs in ivory. *3rd:* Quattrocento and Cinquecento Bronzes, including a Bellerophon group by *Bartoldo* and several diminished copies of ancient works. *4th:* Bronze steps, mostly of the 16th cent.; below, Cinquecento bronzes. *5th:* Bronzes, chiefly Cinquecento and German Renaissance; 46. Venus Urania, 47. Venus emerging from her bath, both by *Giov. da Bologna*. *6th:* Small sculptures in marble and alabaster of the Renaissance and Rococo periods, partly copies of antiques. *7th:* Carved and inlaid wood-work, Byzantine, mediæval, and Renaissance. *8th:* Reliefs in ivory: 81. Judgment of Solomon, 82. Adoration of the Magi, 83. Ceres and Bacchus visiting Venus (all of the 17th cent.). *9th:* Ivory carvings, chiefly small figures of the 17th-18th cent.; below, Chinese works. *10th:* Ivory carvings; 129-131. Equestrian figures of Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI., by *Matthias Steinle*. *11th:* Stone-mosaics, scagliola work,

paintings on stone. *12th:* Objects in wax, etc.; 157, 158. Scenes from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' in red and white wax; 172-175. Draught-boards. *13th:* Vessels of glass (German, 16-17th cent.), earthenware, and stone; stained glass. *14th:* Italian majolica (16-17th cent.). *15th:* Mathematical instruments, clocks, etc. *16th:* Mediæval and Oriental objects. *17th, 18th:* Musical instruments. On the tops of most of the cases are marble and bronze figures of the 16-17th centuries. — Transverse *Cabinet A.* Admirable sculptures in stone and metal. Champlevé enamel of the 13th cent. (Limoges); 338. 'Jeu d'Amour', a toy of the 16th cent.; *345. Bronze relief by *Donatello;* 366. Small portrait-bust by *Andrea Riccio;* 358. Swedish soldier in the costume of the Thirty Years' War driving a nude woman in front of him; 362. Charles V; *H. Daucher*, 364. Judgment of Paris, 366. The Annunciation, 365. The Presentation in the Temple; 369. Four reliefs by *G. Schweigger* (1644-45) representing scenes from the life of John the Baptist. Between the transverse cabinets A. and B.: 374. St. Elizabeth in Kelheim stone (16th cent.); 375. Draught-board of Hans Kals (box-wood; 1535); 376. Bust of a Duchess d'Este (15th cent.). Transverse *Cabinet B.* Woodcarving: 377. St. Eligius shoeing a horse; 383. Casket (15th cent.); 384. Head of John the Baptist; 388, 389. The Virgin and St. John; 392. Adam, a statuette; 399. Dead Christ (17th cent.); *403. Rape of the Sabines, and 404, 405. Battle-scenes, by *Al. Colin;* 406. Dead bird, suspended by a cord. Between the transverse cabinets B. and C.: 413. *Group of three figures, back to back (15th cent.); 414. Large and elaborately carved ciborium, in wood (16th cent.). Transverse *Cabinet C.* Carved work in ivory and horn. Handsome drinking-cups, goblets, and lids, each carved in the solid. Between the transverse cabinets C. and F.: 460. Iron Cabinet of 1567, richly inlaid with gold. — Transverse *Cabinet D.*, at the 4th window. Small mediæval carvings in ivory. Transverse *Cabinet E.*, Susannah in the Bath, a 'paillon'. Transverse *Cabinet F.* Enamels. *Cabinets* by the first three windows: Majolica of the 16-17th centuries.

Room VI. is richly decorated. To the right of the entrance: 1. Ebony cabinet with silver ornamentation. *Case 1:* Objects in mother-of-pearl, amber, bijouterie, etc. *Case 2:* Objects in agate, jasper, etc. *Case 3:* 'Favours' worn by knights in the lists; consecrated swords and hats. *Case 4:* Gala weapons and caparisons; 75-80. Janizary caparisons; 94-99. Hungarian caparisons. **Case in the middle:* Goldsmith's work, jewels, crystal vessels; *Sword of Charles V., with a Milanese blade by *Ant. Piccinino* and a richly chased and enamelled hilt. Handsome tables, cabinets, and altars. On the brackets and tops of the cases, numerous figures in imitation bronze, chiefly Italian cinquecento work. — **Room VII.** Cabinet presented by Pope Alexander VII. to Emp. Leopold I. in 1663. Several pictures: 4, 5. *Salv. Rosa*, Sea-pieces; 12. *Cologne Master of the 16th cent.*, Adoration of the Magi; 37. *School of Cranach*, Madonna; 44. *School of Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 10. *Titian* (?), Charles V.

On the W. the Lower Belvedere is adjoined by the *Botanic Garden* (Rennweg 14; see also p. 220; open to visitors).

To the S. E. of this point, near the State Railway Station and beyond the Lines, is the ***Arsenal*** (Pl. 2; F, 7; adm., see p. 193), erected in 1849-55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than 1/3 M. in length, and 1/4 M. in breadth, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance in front, through the residence of the commandant; over the entrance are the different handicrafts connected with war, in the centre Austria, statues in sandstone by Gasser. In the rear, on the side opposite to the entrance, is the Romanesque church, containing a Madonna over the altar, which remained uninjured whenthe arsenal was stormed in 1848. The buildings comprise a Museum of Weapons, a gun- manufactory, iron-works, wood-yards, a cannon-foundry, and boring-works.

The ***Museum of Weapons** *(Waffen-Museum)*, erected by Hansen in a rich combination of the Romanesque and Moorish styles, contains on the first floor the 'Ruhmeshalle', and on each side of it the collection of weapons. On the ground-floor are the cannon-hall, the model-gun-room, and part of the extensive depôt of fire-arms. Magnificent vestibule, borne by twelve compound pillars, and adorned with 52 marble statues of Austrian heroes. The staircase, supported by four massive clustered columns, is decorated with allegorical frescoes by *Rahl*, and a group in marble of Austria protecting her children by *Benk*.

The ***Ruhmeshalle** ('Hall of Fame') consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by *Rahl* und *Blaas*: in the central hall, on the left, the Battle of Nördlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1700. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria; in the corners statues of Radetzky, Haynau, Windischgrätz, and Jellachich. The glass-cases contain the piece of plate (Neptune bearing a man-of-war) presented by the town of Trieste to Admiral Tegetthoff after the battle of Lissa, the marshal's baton of Radetzky, and a cup presented to the poet Grillparzer by the Austrian army. In the saloon on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa order; on the left Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. Below are six trophies of Prussian weapons and flags captured during the Seven Years' War. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815; on the left Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. Six trophies of French and Italian weapons. The gallery of the central hall (ascent in the corner to the left) affords a good survey of the frescoes in the dome and the twelve smaller scenes in the corners. Above are twelve trophies of Turkish weapons.

The imperial ***Collection of Weapons** is one of the most extensive and valuable of its kind. Room I. (to the left of the entrance to the Ruhmeshalle). On the left, 2. Arms of Emp. Maximilian I. — 1st Table: 39. Seven German swords of the 12th and 13th cent.; 42. Sabre of Skanderbeg (d. 1466); six groups of pikes and lances of the 15th and 16th centuries. 2nd Table: 120. Sword of Philip the Handsome of Castile (15th cent.); 121. German dagger with inscriptions (2nd half of 16th cent.); 124, 125. Swords of Maximilian I. By the wall, *131. Armour of Maximilian I. 3rd Table: 221. Almanac-sword; 222. Sword of George v. Frundsberg; 227. Sword of Charles V. By the wall, Milanese armour. 234. Burgundian helmet (end of 15th cent.). 4th Table: 321. Sword of Italian workmanship (2nd half of 16th cent.); 323. Sword of German workmanship (same period). By the wall, 327. Armour of Lewis II., last king of Hungary; 330. Armour of Ferdinand I.; 404. Tournament suit for combatants on foot; 405, 406. Armour, shield, and morion of Charles V. In the glass-case at the end of the room: *409. Steel-cap of Charles V. By the wall, 411-413, 526, 527. Suits of armour of Ferdinand I. 5th Table: *517. Ornamental shield (by H. Mielich). 6th Table: *613. Sabre (late Renaissance). 8th Table: 784. Hungarian sabre. By the wall, 791-796. Gala-suits of armour of Maximilian II. (d. 1576). — Room II. (to the right of the Ruhmeshalle). On the left of the entrance: 1003. Armour of a Margr. of Brandenburg (d. 1624); 1055, *1056, 1057, 1061. Half and whole suits of armour. 2nd Table: 1148. Sabre of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha; 1150. Indian sabre. 3rd Table: Turkish weapons; 1242. Battle-axe. By the wall, 1250, 1251. Armour; *1255. Gala-armour of Emp. Rudolph II. 4th Table: Turkish weapons. 1339. Persian sabre. By the wall, 1355. Armour of Archduke Albert, Stadtholder of the Netherlands (d. 1621); 1357, 1359, 1438. Gala-armour of Emp. Matthias (d. 1619); 1444, 1446. Armour with black devices. 5th Table: Oriental weapons; 1561. Pistols, a gift from the Bey of Tunis. By the wall, 1566. Collar, shirt of mail, spear, and sabre of

Steph. Fadinger (d. 1626); armour of the Thirty Years' War; rustic weapons. 6th Table: 1636. Sword; 1634. Halbert of Prince George Rakoczy II. (d. 1643); 1646. Sword of General Sporck (d. 1679), with mottoes; 1647. Hat of Marshal Aldringer (d. 1643); 1658. Sword with 'pater-noster' blade. By the wall, 1649. Collar of Gustavus Adolphus (d. 1632), worn by him at Lützen, with bullet-holes; 1655. Armour of General Sporck. 7th Table: Polish and Hungarian sabres; 1752. 1760. By the wall cuirasses and coats of mail; 1767, 1770, 1771, 1772. 8th Table: 1849. Artillery-equipment of Emp. Charles VI. (d. 1740); 1853. Sword of Archduke Charles. By the wall, 1875. Flag of the rebel Francis Rakoczy (d. 1671). 1877. Armour of Prince Eugene (d. 1736).

The *Elizabeth Bridge* (p. 215) forms the chief approach to **Wieden,** the fourth of the municipal districts of Vienna, in which, on the right, beyond the deep channel of the Wien, lies the principal *Fruit Market* (p. 193). Immediately to the left, at the corner of the Techniker-Str., is the *Protestant School* (Pl. 93), built in the Renaissance style by Hansen in 1861. Adjacent is the **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. 77; adm. see p. 194), for practical science, industry, and commerce, containing collections of products of Austrian industry, models of machinery, mathematical and mechanical instruments, large laboratory, botanical, zoological, and mineralogical collections, &c. In front of the building is the *Statue of Ressel* (Pl. 34a), inventor of the screw-propeller, cast from a model by Fernkorn and erected in 1863. — The *Technological Museum* (adm. see p. 194), connected with the Polytechnic, is divided into four sections: 1. Tools and machinery; 2. Raw materials and manufactures at various stages of their production; 3. Finished manufactures; 4. Models.

The **Karlskirche** (Pl. 50) was erected in 1716-37 during the reign of Emp. Charles VI., after the cessation of the plague, by *Fischer von Erlach.* It is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian rococo style, and is preceded by a hexastyle Corinthian portico. The effects of the plague are pourtrayed in relief in the tympanum. On each side of the portal rises a colossal column, 145 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of St. Carlo Borromeo by *Mader,* in the style of the Roman triumphal columns, and surmounted by a clock-tower. To the left in the church is a monument of the poet *H. v. Collin* (d. 1811).

The quarter to the S. E. of the Karlskirche has been completely transformed by the erection of many handsome new buildings. In the Allee-Str. (Pl. D, E, 5, 6) is the *Palace of the Grand-duke of Tuscany,* and in the Theresianumgasse (Pl. D, E, 6) is the *Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild* (No. 14), with a beautiful garden. The adjacent Heugasse contains the palaces of *Miller von Aichholz* (No. 30), *Baron Albert von Rothschild* (No 46), by Destailleurs, and others.

In the Favoriten-Strasse, to the W., are the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. 97; D, 6), founded by Maria Theresa in 1779 (adm.,

see p. 194), and the *Theresianische Ritter-Akademie* (Pl. 104), an institution for the training of officers, standing within a spacious garden. — The **Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. 50a; E, 6), in the Carolinen-Platz, is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by *Bergmann* in 1860-66.

Beyond the Favoriten-Linie lies the new suburb of **Favoriten** (Xth District), which contains the stations of the *Südbahn* and the *Staatsbahn* (Pl. E, 7). It took its name from the imperial château of Favorite, now the Ritter-Akademie (see above).

In the Magdalen-Strasse (No. 8), in **Mariahilf**, the VIth District, on the left bank of the Wien, is the *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. 101; p. 191), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801, with room for 1780 persons. In the Gumpendorfer-Strasse lies the *Esterhazy* or *Kaunitz Garden* (Pl. C, 5), the property of the city. It contains the municipal *Real-Gymnasium*, or technical school. The marble *Statue of Joseph Haydn*, by Natter, in front of the Mariahilf church (Mariahilfer-Str. 55-57), was erected in 1887. — Nearer the Gumpendorf Line are the *Textile School*, Marchettigasse 3 (which is to be removed to the Technical Museum, p. 236), and the **Protestant Church* (Pl. 53; B, 6), a Romanesque structure, built by Förster and Hansen in 1846-49. Adjacent, on the S., is the large *Gumpendorf Slaughter House*, built in 1861.

The **Church of Fünfhaus*, Gartner-Strasse, outside the Mariahilf Line, is an octagonal Gothic edifice with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1864-74 by *Schmidt;* fine polychrome painting in the interior. — In the vicinity is the station of the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Westbahn*, the vestibule of which contains a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Gasser.

Within the Mariahilf Line, in the Kaiser-Strasse, in **Neubau**, the VIIth District, stands the **Lazaristenkirche*, built in the Gothic style by *Schmidt* in 1860-62. — In the Lerchenfelder-Strasse, on the N. side of the district, is the ***Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. 44; B, 4), a finely-proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediæval style, with two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built after *Müller's* designs in 1848-61. It is tastefully decorated with frescoes by *Binder*, *Führich*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

In the **Josephstadt**, the VIIIth District, at the corner of the Lerchenfelder-Strasse and the Auersperg-Strasse, rises the handsome *Palace of Prince Auersperg* (Pl. 71; C, 4), built in 1724 by Fischer von Erlach. — Farther to the N., in the Rathhaus-Str. (No. 7), is the **Military Geographical Institute** (Pl. 67; C, 3), a handsome building surmounted by a globe. — Adjacent, Rathhaus-Str. 9, is **Count Czernin's Palace** (Pl. 85), containing the *Czernin Picture Gallery* (adm. see p. 194; 343 pictures), exhibited in three saloons and the private apartments. Catalogue 30 kr.

1st Room (the last of the three). (l.) 1. *Maratta*, Holy Family; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 10. *Luini*, Madonna and Child; 19. *Titian* (?), Alphonso of Ferrara; 20. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 22. *Early Florentine School*, Altar-piece in 24 sections (1344); 27. *J. van Eyck*, Presentation in the Temple; 38. *Titian*, Portrait of the Doge Francesco Venieri; 45. *M. Zenego*, Repentant Magdalene; *48. *Murillo*, Christ on the

Cross; 50. *Guercino*, St. Sebastian; 54. *Tintoretto*, Doge; 57. *Spagnoletto*, Philosopher; 58. *P. Moja*, Portrait; 59. *Greuze*, Magdalene. On the easels: 230. *Brouwer*, Village-leech; 231. *Ostade*, Smoker; 232. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his mother; 73. *Teniers*, Bagpiper; 91. *W. van de Velde*, Calm. — 2nd Room (to the left of the last). 93. *Snyders*, Vulture fighting with snakes; **117. *Van der Meer*, His own studio; 118. *Wouwerman*, Return from the chase; 119. *Cuyp*, Cattle reposing; 128. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 132. *Renesse*, His own family at an evening-entertainment; 133, 134. *Everdingen*, 144. *Wynants*, 145. *Pynacker*, Landscapes; 146. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Landscape; 147. *Ruysdael*, Storm at sea; 149. *Velazquez*, Boy's head; 152. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 154. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 160, 161. *Callot*, Bamhocciata; 162. *Baroccio*, Portrait of himself; 164. *Dürer*, Portrait; 169. *Wynants*, Landscape; 170. *Huysum*, Flowers; 171. *Weenix*, Game; 172. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 173. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs. On the easels: *Dou*, *175. Players, 176. Portrait of himself; 183. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *187. *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of a stable; 118. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration at night; 190. *Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 3rd Room (the first on the right of the entrance). 191. *Murillo*, Sleeping child; 193. *Callot*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *205, 206. *Van der Helst*, Portraits; *Ryckaert*, 221. Musical party, 220. Peasants in a tavern; 222. *Lampi*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; 231. *Rubens*, 233. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Ruthard*, 235. Bear-hunt, 236. Stag-hunt; 244. *Le Brun*, Venus and Cupid; 248. *Ruysdael*, Landscape. — In the centre a statue of Archduke Charles (see p. 201). — 4th Room (entrance-room). *Guido Reni*, 254. Female head, 255. Madonna; 257. *Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 261. *Van Goyen*, Dutch Scene; 279. *Schalcken*, Sleeping girl. — The private apartments, which contain a number of other pictures, are accessible only during the absence of the family (usually in summer).

Farther on, Landesgerichts-Str. 19, is the **Criminal Court** (Pl. 26), a large building with two towers, erected in 1830-34, and recently much enlarged by an addition fronting the Alser-Str. The court-room for trials by jury is very handsome (adm. during the assizes).

The Alser-Strasse separates the Josephstadt from **Alsergrund**, the IXth District. Immediately to the right, in the Maximilians-Platz, rises the ***Votive Church** (or *Heilandskirche*, Pl. 54), erected in 1856-79 to commemorate the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853, a fine structure in the best Gothic style, designed by *Ferstel*. Handsome façade, with two slender open towers (345 ft. high), and richly embellished with statues. The interior, which is elaborately decorated in excellent taste, is open to visitors 6-11 and 4-6. It possesses no fewer than seventy-eight fine stained-glass windows. A chapel near the S. entrance contains the tomb of Field-Marshal Salm (d. 1530), who defended Vienna against Soliman II. in 1529, brought hither from Raitz near Brüun by the Vienna Society of Antiquaries. Handsome font.

Farther to the W., in the Alser-Str., is a large *Barrack* (Pl. 23), and beyond it the vast **Public Hospital** (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*, Pl. 64; C, 2, 3), the largest in Europe, capable of accommodating 2000 patients. At the back is the so-called *Narrenthurm*, or 'Fools Tower', built by Joseph II. for mad patients. To the W. of the hospital, No. 14 Lazarethgasse, is the **Lunatic Asylum** (Pl. 42; B 2), built by Fellner in 1848-52, and much enlarged in 1878, another excellent establishment, fitted up for 700 inmates, with extensive gardens.

To the E. of the Votive Church, near the Schotten-Ring, is the

Maria-Theresienhof, surmounted by a dome. Beyond it in the Währinger-Str. (Nos. 10 & 13) are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 24a; C, 2, 3; to the right) and the new *Anatomical Institute*, built in 1886 (No. 13, to the left). Farther on, to the right, are the *Palaces of Count Chotek* (No. 28) and *Prince Dietrichstein* (Pl. 73; No. 30), the latter with a large garden. — The **Josephinum** (Pl. 43; C, 2), Währinger-Str. 25, a medical college originally founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, and connected with the hospital of the garrison, possesses extensive collections (excellent anatomical models in wax). In the court a Hygieia as a fountain-figure. — At Währinger-Str. 59, formerly occupied by the Stigl Locomotive Works, is the **Technical Industrial-Museum**, with collections of electric apparatus and articles in wood and metal (adm., see p. 194).

The ***Liechtenstein Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 194) at the old summer-residence of the prince (Pl. 82; C, 2), No. 1 Fürstengasse, about $^1/_2$ M. from the Schotten-Ring, containing about 800 works of celebrated masters, besides many of less importance, is by far the most extensive of the private collections at Vienna (new catalogue 1 fl.).

The chief value of the gallery consists in its numerous important works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, and *Teniers*. The six pictures illustrating the story of Decius bear witness to Rubens's sympathetic study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The Daughters of Cecrops and the Portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis of Antwerp is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish works will also repay careful inspection.

Room I. Large mythological scenes by *Franceschini*.

Room II. *Guido Reni*, 1. David with the head of Goliath, 2. St. Jerome, 3. Bacchus and Ariadne in Naxos; 6. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 7. *Titian*, Madonna; 8. *Polidoro da Caravaggio*, Holy Family (grisaille, after Raphael); 10. *Guido Reni*, Magdalene; 13. *Moretto*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anthony; 14. *Pellegrino Tibaldi*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 17. *Cagnacci*, Jacob and Laban; 19. *Passinelli*, Magdalene; 20. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child (replica of the picture in the Pitti Palace); *21. *N. Poussin*, Holy Family.

Room III. 22. *Copy after Raphael*, John the Baptist in the Desert; 23. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; *24. *Cotignola* (?), Holy Family; 26. *Guido Reni*, The Child Christ sleeping on a cross; 27. *School of A. del Sarto* (*Dom. Puligo*?), Head of John the Baptist; 29. *Maratti*, Bathsheba; 31. *Michelangelo Caravaggio*, Lute-player; 32. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Portrait; 33. *School of Correggio*, Venus with the sleeping Cupid; 34. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna; *36. *Fran. Francia*, Portrait; 37. *Guido Reni*, John the Baptist; 38. *G. Ferrabosco*, David with the head of Goliath; 39. *Procaccini*, Calling of St. Peter; 40. *G. Reni*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 41. *Spagnoletto*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 44. *Venetian School*, Woman; 45. *G. Reni*, St. John; 46. *Guercino*, Abraham's offering.

Room VI. *47-52. *Rubens*, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures. Bronze busts and statuettes after ancient models.

Room V. 55. *Dirk Barentsen*, Oldenbarneveld; 56. *A. van Dyck*, St. Jerome; 57. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait; *A. van Dyck*, *58. Marie Louise van Tassis of Antwerp, *61. Wallenstein (?); *Rubens*, 59. Allegory, 60. Crucifixion; *Van Dyck*, 62. Entombment, 63, 65, Portraits; 64. *Rubens*, Entombment; *Van Dyck*, 66. Portrait; 67. Virgin and Child, 68. Lady in Spanish

dress, 69. Ryckaert the painter (copy); 70, 71. *Rubens*, Old man and woman; *Van Dyck*, 77. Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (copy), 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man, 76. Young lady; *75. *Frans Hals*, Haarlem citizen; 77. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 78. *Rubens*, Roma triumphant.

Room VI. 79. *F. van Leux*, The Risen Christ appearing to the women; 80. *Rubens*, Assumption; 81. *Zegers*, The Magi; *Rembrandt*, *82. Portrait of himself at an advanced age, 83. Diana and Endymion, *84. Portrait of himself (1635); 86. *Dou*, Portrait; 88. *Rubens*, Portrait; 90. *Erasmus Quellinus*, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; 91. *Bockhorst*, The five Foolish Virgins; *Van Dyck*, 94. Count John of Nassau, 98. Archduchess Clara Isabella Eugenia, 102. Crucifixion (grisaille); 103. *W. van Fliet*, Young woman; 104, 106, 108. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Rubens*, 105. Head of a boy, 109. Apollo (a sketch), *111. The daughters of Cecrops with the infant Erichthonius, 113. Rombouts the painter, *114. Rubens's two sons, 115. Tiberius and Agrippina, 116. St. Anna and the Virgin, 117. Jupiter enthroned on the clouds (sketch); 118. *Jordaens*, Man at table; 119. *Bronckhorst*, St. Bartholomew; *120. *Rubens*, Toilette of Venus (a portrait of his second wife).

Room VII. 122. *Rubens*, Ajax and Cassandra; 126. *J. van Delft*, Portrait of a boy; 127. *Le Brun*, Portrait of a general; 129. *Sir A. More (Moor)*, Portrait; 130, 132. *Seybold*, The painter and his daughter; 133. *F. Bol*, Girl's head; 137. *B. van der Helst*, Young man; 140. *Coxcie*, Bearing of the Cross; 142. *N. Berchem*, Death of Dido; 144. *Sandrarl.* Archimedes; 146. *Tamm*, Game; 150. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 151. *Van Schuppen*, Portrait of himself; *Van Dyck*, 145. The painter Frans Snyders, 153. The painter G. de Crayer, 154. Portrait; 156, 157. *Pourbus*, Old man and woman; 159. *Quellinus*, Old man.

Upper Floor. Room I. 161. *Balloni*, Choice of Hercules; 162. *Guercino*, St. John; 163. *Battoni*, Romulus and Virtue (or Venus?); 166. *Prete Genovese*, Christ at Emmaus; 169, 171. *Tempesta*, Landscapes; 170. *Pietro da Cortona*, Robber combat (in the antique style); 172. *Garofalo*, St. Christopher; 180. *Ann. Carracci*, St. Francis; 188. *Salvator Rosa*, Coast-scene; *N. Poussin*, 183. SS. Peter and John healing the sick, 186. Flight into Egypt, 189. Holy Family; 184, 185, 187, 188. *Gaspard Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscapes.

Room II. 191-193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 203-6. *Ant. Canale (Canaletto)*, Views in Venice; 194. *P. da Cortona*, Baptism of Constantine the Great; 197. *Domenichino*, Toilette of Venus; 201. *Padovanino*, Magdalene; 208. *Tiepolo*, Abraham's visitors; 209. *Ann. Carracci*, Diana; *Tempesta*, 210, Sodom and Gomorrha, 212. Landscape; 211, 216, 217. *Anl. Canale*, Views in Venice; *Bern. Bellotto (Canaletto)*, 215. View of Pirna, 218. The Königstein (on the Elbe); 220. *Locatelli*, Castle of S. Angelo; 222. *Procaccini*, Angels with musical instruments; 223. *Longhi*, Cimarosa, the composer; 226, 229. *Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 227. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 230. *Tintorelto*, Father and son; 231. *M. A. Caravaggio*, Lucretia.

Room III. *Francesco Bassano*, 232. Fire, 234. Earth; 233. *Spagnoletto*, Allegory; 239, 240. *M. Ricci*, Landscapes; *S. Ricci*, 243. Battle between the Romans and the Sabines, 245. Rape of the Sabine women; 244. *Perino del Vaga*, Holy Family; 246. *Franc. Mola*, Hero and Leander; 247, 249. *Tempesta*, Landscapes; 251. *Guercino*, Virgin adoring the Holy Child; 254. *Bugiardini*, Madonna with Christ and John the Baptist; 256. *N. Poussin*, Holy Family; 257. *Turchi*, Madonna; 359. *Bassano*, Shepherds; 262. *C. Allori*, Scourging of Christ; 267. *Ciro Ferri*, The Woman of Samaria; 270. *Tiepolo*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 373. *Rafael Mengs*, Nativity.

Room IV. Landscapes by *Artois*, *Both*, *Hartman*, *Wynants*, *Molenaer*, *Cerquozzi*, *Vorstermans* etc.; 292. *Honthorst*, St. Jerome.

Room V. 312, 314. *Roos*, Landscapes; 313. *Kupetzky*, A smoker; 322. *Jan Both*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 324. *J. B. Weenix*, Italian coast; 326. *Cosanova*, Peter the Great; 327. *Van Uden* and *Rollenhammer*, Banquet of the Gods; 328. *Moucheron*, 329. *A. Cuyp*, Landscapes; 335. *Corn. Dusart*, Rustic merry-making; 342. *J. M. Molenaer*, Cottage interior; 346. *Karel Dujardin*, Landscape with cattle; 348. *Van der Meulen*, Open-air theatre; 349. *Blomaert*, Argus and Mercury; 350. *Gonzales Coques* (?),

Family in a garden; 351. *Ryckaert*, Nativity; 352. *Lairesse*, Allegory; 353. *Amerling*, Thorwaldsen; 355. *Casanova*, Thunder-storm; 356. *Lampi*, Portrait of Canova.

Room VI. 358, 360. *Artois*, Landscapes; 359. *Glauber* and *Lairesse*, Landscape; 361, 366. *Huchtenburgh*, Battle-pieces; 363. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry engagement; *Chardin*, 369. Cook, 371. Mother and son, 376, 379. Cooks; 374, 375, 380, 381. *J. Vernet*, Sea-pieces; 390. *Bourguignon*, Battle; 393. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape; 404. *Rubens*, Perseus and Andromeda; 410. *Vries*, 412. *Rubens*, *414. *De Vlieger*, Landscapes; 415. *Honthorst*, Dentist.

Room VII. 420. *Poelenburg*, Landscape; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 430. Robbers attacking, 432. Bathers, 443. Hawking; 431. *Berchem*, Judgment of Paris; 434. *Brekelenkamp*, Oyster-seller; 437. *El. van den Broeck*, Luncheon; *J. B. van der Meiren*, 444. Attack, 446. Cavalry skirmish, 448. Emigrants, 450. Harbour, 454. Naval battle; 447. *J. M. Molenaer*, Bean-feast; 494. *Wouwerman*, Landscape; 455. *Dirk Hals*, Lady and gentleman; 461. *Van der Werff*, Venus; 465. *Lampi*, Prince John Liechtenstein; 469, 474, 481, 484, 493. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant-life; 480. *Teniers*, Pilgrims; 473. *G. Dou (Verelst?)*, Boys; 477. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape, with Tobias; 475. *Eglon van der Neer*, Lady in a silk dress; *Craesbecke*, 476. Lute-player, 478. Returning home by night; 479. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; 483, 494. *A. van Ostade*, Rustic scenes; 486. *Slingeland*, Money-changer; 491. *J. van Mieris*, Harper. Landscapes by *Pynacker* (464, 468, 471), *Joh. Brueghel* (477, 492), *N. Berchem* (482), and *L. v. Uden* (487-490). — 492. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Pietà; 503. *Snayers*, Cavalry fight; 505. *Thomas*, Alchemist; 510. *Terburg*, Portrait; *Palamedes*, 511. Cavalry battle, 512. Guard-room; 514. *Duc*, Officers gambling; 523. *Jordaens*, Satyrs; *Teniers*, 518. Landscape, 523. Rustic scene; 524. *Limborch*, Musical party. — Landscapes by *J. Swaneveld* (504), *J. Ruysdael* (*513), *Sachtleven* (515), *G. Berckheyde* (520), *Leducq* (521), *N. Berchem* (522, 526), and *Van der Does* (527).

Room VIII. 529. *Carré*, Fair; 530. *Geeraerts*, Children and Cupids; 533, 535. *Egb. van der Poel*, Conflagrations; *534. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle; 537, 538, 560. *Poelenburg*, Landscapes; 539. *A. Brouwer*, Dentist; 540, 543. *Huysum*, Flowers; 541, 542. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic scenes; 544. *Craesbecke*, Night scene; 545, 547. *Torenvliet*, Portraits; 548. *Elsheimer*, Flight into Egypt; 550, 558. *Bakhuisen*, Sea-piece; *Teniers the Younger*, 552. St. Anthony, *553. Stable; *554. *Ryckaert*, Musical Entertainment; 555. *Palamedes*, Guard-room; 561. *Brueghel*, Landscape; *Ruthart*, 569. Stag, 571. Herdsmen; 570. *Francken the Younger*, Apollo and the Muses; 577. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 580. *Er. Quellinus*, Achilles among the women; 582. *Torenvliet*, and 584, 588. *G. Schalcken*, Portraits; 583. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins beside water; 591. *Francken*, John the Baptist preaching; 592. *J. Bol*, Parting; 593. *F. de Vriendt*, Nativity; 594. *P. van der Leeuw*, Landscape; 595. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; 596. *A. v. Ostade*, Peasants dancing; 597. *Backhuisen*, Stormy sea; 598, 602. *Rachal Ruysch*, Flowers; 599. *Fabritius*, Mountain scene; 605. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Two horsemen; 604, 606, 607, 608. *Torenvliet*, Portraits; 609. *Asselyn*, Architecture; 611. *Molenaer*, Winter landscape; 612. *Mignon*, Fruit; 613. *Roos*, Herdsman's family; 615. *A. van der Werff*, Entombment. — 618. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Mythological scene.

Room IX. 625. *Ruthart*, Lion; 627. *Artois*, Beech forest; 629. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 631. *Cuyp*, Herdsman and herd-woman; 640. *Steenwyck*, Church interior; 639, 642. *P. van Laar*, Night-scenes; *Brakenburgh*, 644. Judas in the Temple, 646. The unjust steward; 645. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Royal banquet; 647, 650, 651, 666, 674. *Boudewyns*, and 652, 654. *Moucheron*, Landscapes; 655. *Craesbecke*, Peasant and wife; 656, 660. *Diepenbeeck*, Arts and Sciences; 658. *Ruthart*, Mountain goats and leopardess; 661. *Dirk Hals*, Backgammon; *Berckheyden*, 662. Farm-yard, 665. Bucolic scenes; 663. *P. de Blool*, Christ at the house of Lazarus; 664. *Sal. Koning*, Christ opening the eyes of the blind; *Style of A. Elsheimer*, Ceres; 675. *J. M. Molenaer*, Rustic party; 684. *Ruthart*, Lion; 685. *J. van Huysum*, View on the Italian coast; 689. *A. van de Velde*, Argus and Io; 691. *J. van der Heyden*, Canal scene; 692. *W. van Drillenburg*, Landscape; 695. *J. Ruysdael*, Silvan landscape; 696. *Rembrandt*, Calm sea.

Room X. 699. *Aldegrever*, Young man; 700. *M. Schaffner*, Madonna; 701. *J. van Hemessen*, Zacchæus; 702. *Altdorfer (?)*, Coronation of the Virgin; 706. *Mielich*, Portrait; 709. *Fr. Clouet* (school-piece), Portrait; 710. *Lucas van Leyden*, Hermit in the desert; 711. *Amberger* (?), 712, 714. *Zeitblom*, 713. *J. Clouet (?)*, and 717. *Holbein the Younger (?)*, Portraits. — 720. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Winter scene; 712. *Barth. de Bruyn*, Magdalene; 722. *Netherlands School*, The three Magi; 724, 726. *B. van Orley*, Altar wings; 725. *Memling*, Madonna; 728. *Netherlands School* (15th cent.), Crucifixion; 730. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 733. *Memling*, Madonna and Child; 734. *Early Italian School*, Miniature Portraits; 735-737. *Hugo van der Goes*, Triptych; 739. *Cranach*, Abraham's offering; 741. *Franconian School*, Nativity. — 744, 745. *Gerhard van Haarlem* (Early Flemish School ?), Altarpiece; 746. *Aug. Braun*, Nativity; 748. *Josse de Momper*, Landscape; 749. *Aertszen*, Rocky landscape; 750. *Francken*, Crucifixion, 751, 753. *Coninxloo*, Landscapes; 752. *Vinckeboons (?)*, Landscape.

Room XI. (to the right of the preceding). Animal and flower-pieces, and pictures of still-life by *Tamm*, *Jan Fyt*, *N. van Verendael*, *Weenix*, *Vatckenburg*, *De Koninck*, *Angermeyer*, *Hondecoeler*, *De Heem*, *Savery*, *Streek*, *Schleget*, *J. Roy*, *J. van Es*, *Gillemans*, *Van Oversche*, and *Snyders*.

Room XII. Similar works by *Jan Fyt*, *Heda*, *Weenix*, *De Koninck*, *Tamm*, *Hondecoeter*, *W. van Aelst*, *F. Snyders*, *De Heem*, *Van Thielen*, and *Hamilton*. Sea-pieces by *S. de Vlieger*, *Bakhuysen*, *Silo*, *Willaerts* and *Dubbels*. Landscapes by *Loutherburg*, *Van Huysum*, and *Jan Both*.

On the N. side of the beautiful park, which is generally closed, stands the new palace of the dowager princess, a handsome edifice by Ferstel in the style of the First French Empire. — A little to the N. is the *Station of the Franz-Josefs-Bahn* (p. 187), whence the *Brigitta Bridge* leads to the *Brigittenau* (p. 219) on the E.

The suburb of **Währing**, which lies to the W. of Alsergrund, outside the Währinger Line, contains the tasteful villas and handsome casino of the *Wiener Cottage-Verein*, charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the *Türkenschanze*. On the top of the Türkenschanze is the new **Observatory**. To the E., in the Gürtel-Str., is the *Jewish Hospital*, founded by the late Baron Anselm von Rothschild, and admirably fitted up.

The ***Prater**, a park and forest on the E. side of the city, adjoining the Leopoldstadt, 4270 acres in extent, became the property of the imperial family in 1570, and was used as a hunting-ground till 1766, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F, 2), a circular space at the end of the busy *Prater-Strasse* (formerly the *Jägerzeile*, p. 218), radiate three spacious avenues, the *Haupt-Allee*, the *Feuerwerk-* or *Ausstellungs-Allee*, and the *Schwimmschul-Allee*, which divide the Prater into three fan-shaped sections. The Haupt-Allee, or principal avenue, to the right, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, is a favourite resort of the fashionable world in May, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The most brilliant corso's take place on Easter Monday, May 1st, and Aug. 18th (the Emperor's birthday). The usual drive extends past the three *Cafés* (p. 189, military bands daily in summer) as far as the (1½ M.) *Rondeau*, or to the *Lusthaus* (Restaurant), 1½ M. farther. Opposite the second and third cafés is the *Constantinshügel* (Sacher's Restaurant), an artificial mound, with miniature waterfalls and a small boating-lake.

Nearer the entrance of the Prater (Haupt-Allee No. 1) is the *Aquarium* (adm., see p. 193).

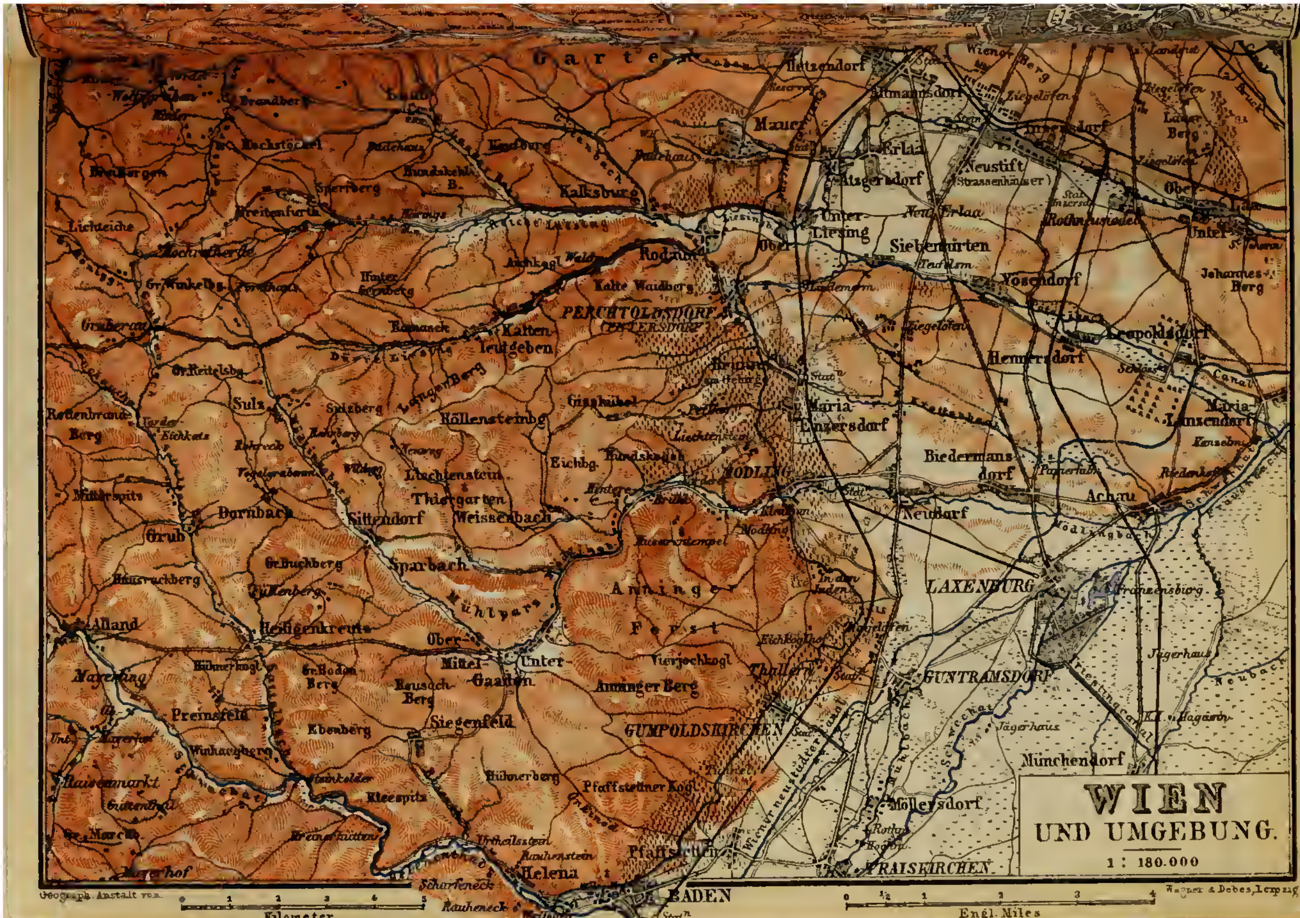
The part of the Prater between the two main avenues and beyond the Feuerwerk-Allee, known as the VOLKS- or WURSTEL-PRATER, is the favourite haunt of the lower classes, especially on Sunday and holiday-afternoons, and abounds in attractions adapted to their taste ('Wurstel' = buffoon). *Volkstheater*, see p. 191. Fireworks are exhibited here occasionally in summer, *e.g.* on the Emperor's birthday, Aug. 18th.

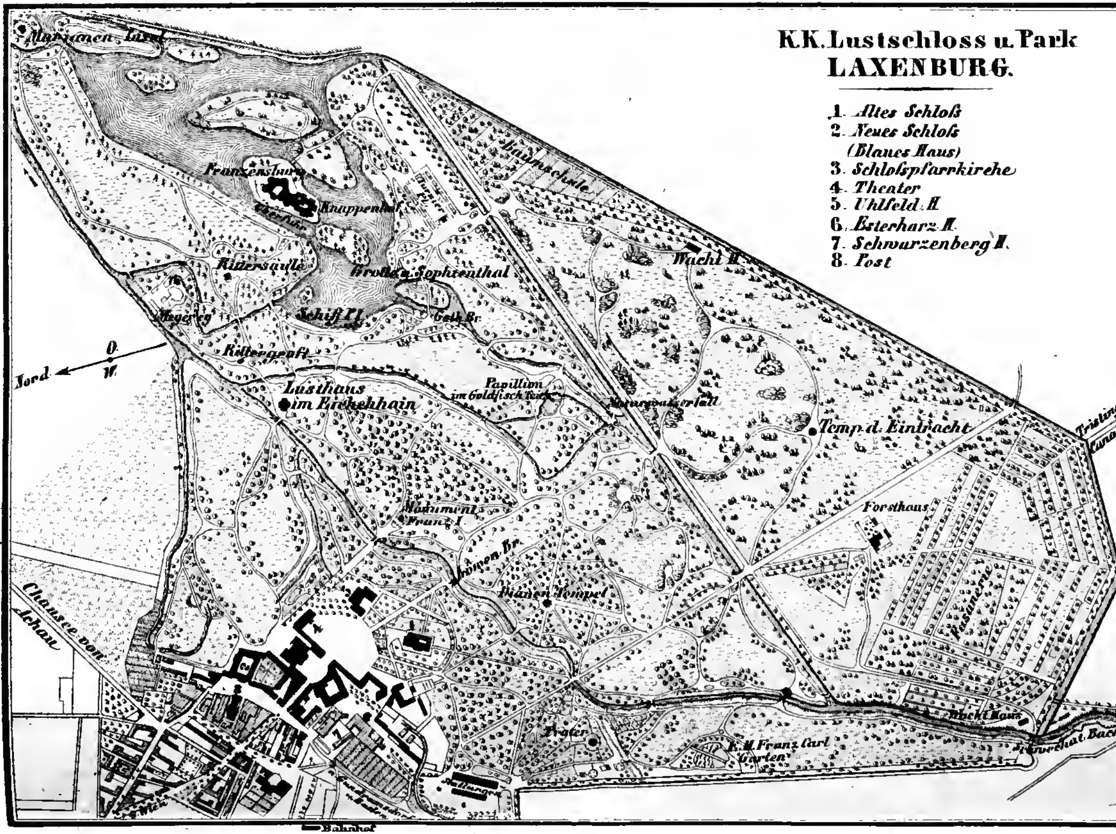
In the course of the **Danube Improvement Works,** which have been going on for some years, a broad new channel has been cut for the river on the N.E. side of the Prater; handsome quays have also been formed, and new suburbs are rapidly springing up. At the end of the *Schwimmschul-Allee* (tramway), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Danube, to the left, is the magnificent new ***Städtische Badeanstalt** (p. 192), which includes a large swimming-bath, 250 ft. long by 145 ft. broad (9-1 o'clock reserved for ladies), four smaller basins for non-swimmers, and an ample supply of private baths, accommodating in all 1200 persons. There is a café-restaurant in connection with the establishment, and the terrace affords an admirable *View of the new channel of the Danube as far as the Kahlenberg. The **Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke*, built by Fischer in 1872-76 at an outlay of about 140,000*l.*, here crosses the Danube. Below it, on the right bank, are several very extensive warehouses and magazines, connected by rails with the N. station and the junction-line. About $^1/_2$ M. farther down, also on the right bank, are the *Military Swimming Baths* (p. 192).

The *International Exhibition* held at Vienna in 1873 was situated in the Prater, where the large *Rotunda*, the *Art Hall*, and the '*Pavillon des Amateurs*' have been left standing, and are now used for annual exhibitions, large concerts, and similar purposes. The roof of the rotunda (adm. 20 kr.) commands a very extensive prospect. In the neighbourhood are the new *Trotting Course* and the dairy of the *Krieau* (*Restaurant). — At the end of the Prater is the *Freudenau*, with the *Race Course* (grand stand 2 fl.).

The older **Cemeteries** of Vienna, with the exception of the Protestant, which contains a pretty church by Hansen, are unattractive, and contain few good monuments. In the 'Orts-Friedhof' at WÄHRING, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Vienna (comp. Pl. B, 1), *Franck*, the celebrated physician (d. 1822), the composers *Beethoven* (d. 1827) and *Schubert* (d. 1828), and the poet *Grillparzer* (d. 1872), are interred. The omnibus from the Stephans-Platz to Währing passes near this cemetery. The cemetery of ST. MARX, to the right, outside the St. Marx Line, in the district of Landstrasse, contains a monument to *Mozart* (d. 1791), erected on the supposed spot of his interment. In the cemetery of MATZLEINSDORF, $^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the S. Station, is the grave of the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787). The poet *Lenau* (d. 1850) is buried in the cemetery of Weidling (p. 247). — None of these cemeteries are now used, all interments taking place in the extensive new CENTRAL CEMETERY, at *Kaiser-Ebersdorf*, which contains numerous handsome monuments (tramway, see p. 190). The bodies of Beethoven and Schubert are to be brought hither.

Deutsche Meile
Österreich. Meile
DONAU
Mukendorf
Unter
Ober
Aigen
(Langenlebarn)
Zeiselmauer
Wördern
St. Andrä
Wipfing
Wolfpassing
Nitzing
Frauenhofen
Königstetten
Tulbing
Chorherrn
Katzelsdorf
Wulfersdorf
Ollern
Ried
Klosterberg
Sandling
Troppberg
Gablitz
Mauerbach
Purkersdorf
Weidlingau
Steinbach
Hinterstdorf
Gugging
Kirling
KLOSTERNEUBURG
Klosterneuburger Forst
Weidling
Kahlenberg
Leopoldsbg
Nussdorf
Weidlingbach
Sallmannsdorf
Neustift
Neuwaldegg
Dornbach
Hernals
Neulerchenfeld
Breitensee
Hütteldorf
Hacking
Penzing
Hietzing
WIEN
Döbling
Heiligenstadt
Brigittenau
Floridsdorf
Jedlersee
Jedlersdorf
Gr. Jedlersdorf
Strebersdorf
Bisamberg
Hagenbrunn
Lang-Enzersdorf
Stammersdorf
Hadersdorf
Mariabrunn
Heuberg
Tafelberg
Hochbrücken-berg
Kolbeter B.
Satzbg.
Feuerstein
Tullnerbach
Gr. Wiener B.
Pressbaum


WIEN
UND UMGEBUNG.
1 : 180.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
BADEN
LAXENBURG
GUNTRAMSDORF
GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN
PERCHTOLDSDORF
TRAISKIRCHEN
Mödling
Liesing
Kalksburg
Mauer
Atzgersdorf
Siebenhirten
Vösendorf
Hennersdorf
Leopoldsdorf
Biedermannsdorf
Achau
Neudorf
Münchendorf
Möllersdorf
Pfaffstätten
Helena
Alland
Heiligenkreuz
Sparbach
Gaaden
Siegenfeld
Preinsfeld
Grub
Dornbach
Sulz
Kaltenleutgeben
Höllenstein
Weissenbach
Anninger
Hetzendorf
Altmannsdorf
Inzersdorf
Neustift
Erlaa
Maria Enzersdorf
Brunn
Thiergarten
Sittendorf
Mayerling
Raisenmarkt
Wien


K.K. Lustschloss u. Park
LAXENBURG.
1. Altes Schloß
2. Neues Schloß
(Blaues Haus)
3. Schloßpfarrkirche
4. Theater
5. Uhlfeld H.
6. Esterhazy H.
7. Schwarzenberg H.
8. Post
Franzensburg
Knappenhof
Rittersäule
Grotte u. Sophienthal
Schiff Pl.
Meierei
Rittergruft
Lusthaus im Eichenhain
Papillon im Goldfisch Teich
Wasserfall
Baumschule
Wacht H.
Temp. d. Eintracht
Forsthaus
Monument Franz I.
Dianen Tempel
Prater
E. H. Franz Carl Garten
Wacht Haus
Schwechat Bach
Tristing Canal
Chaussee von Achau
Nord
O.
W.
N.
S.
Bahnhof

36. Environs of Vienna.

The LEFT BANK of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram in 1809, which were fought on the *Marchfeld* (p. 323), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. The environs on the RIGHT BANK, however, are attractive, such as *Schönbrunn*, *Laxenburg*, the *Brühl*, *Baden*, etc., which are easily reached by omnibus or railway. The paths to the various points of interest are almost always indicated by coloured marks and signs, a printed list of which, with their significance, may be obtained at the railway-stations.

SCHÖNBRUNN. HIETZING. PENZING.

***Schönbrunn** (an excursion of 3-4 hrs.; tramway and omnibus, see p. 190; the former passes close by the Schönbrunn-bridge), an Imperial château on the *Wien*, 1½ M. to the S.W. of the Mariahilf Line, was begun as a hunting-lodge for the Emp. Matthias, and completed under Maria Theresa in 1775. Napoleon I. established his head-quarters here in 1804 and 1809, and his son the Duke of Reichstadt afterwards expired (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father.

The extensive GARDEN, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On an eminence (777 ft.) is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade commanding a fine view of Vienna (ascent to the right in the arcade, or by the lift in the corner-pavilion to the left; fee 30 kr.). To the left of the principal avenue are the Roman ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Beyer), whence the château derives its name. The *Menagerie*, in the corner to the right, contains a good collection of animals. The adjacent *Botanic Garden* is well stocked with palms and exotic plants (large hot-houses). Statues, vases, and other objects in the taste of the period are scattered about the grounds.

Immediately to the W. of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, just behind the menagerie) is situated the beautiful village of **Hietzing** (tramway, see p. 190), consisting almost exclusively of villas and restaurants (*Dommayer's Casino*, the *Engel*, and *Schwender's Neue Welt* are much frequented, see p. 192). In the principal Platz a bronze *Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1871. A suspension-bridge connects Hietzing with the village of **Penzing**, situated on the opposite bank of the *Wien* (tramway-station by the bridge; see p. 190). The upper church contains the *Monument of a Frau v. Rottmann by the Florentine sculptor *Finelli*.

BRÜHL, LAXENBURG, BADEN.

S. RAILWAY to (10 M.) *Mödling* in 35 min. (fares 74, 56, 37 kr.; return, 1 fl. 10, 85, 55 kr.); to *Laxenburg* in ¾ hr. (return, 1 fl. 40, 1 fl. 5,

70 kr.); to Baden in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 29, 97, 65 kr.; return, 1 fl. 95, 1 fl. 45, 95 kr.). Extra-trains on Sundays and holidays. *Laxenburg* is 1 M. from (11/2 M.) *Biedermannsdorf* on the Aspang Railway (Rennweg, Landstrasse; fares 80, 60, 35 kr., return 1 fl. 20, 80, 50 kr.).

The railway passes through very pleasing scenery (best views on the right). The train runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf (p. 240). Farther on, on the summit of the Wiener Berg to the left, rises a Gothic column, erected in 1452, known as the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 M.) *Meidling*. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the *Gloriette* (p. 241). 3 M. *Hetzendorf*, with an imperial château. About 1/2 M. to the W., on the *Rosenhügel* near *Speising* (800 ft.), is the principal reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. 5 M. *Atzgersdorf*, near which is *Mauer*, with the extensive barracks and shooting-ranges of the Austrian rifle brigade (Feldjäger); 6 M. *Liesing* (*Waldbauer), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).

From Liesing a branch-line runs viâ Perchtholdsdorf to (4 1/2 M.) **Kaltenleutgeben**, a village with numerous villas and two hydropathic establishments, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*. A pleasant excursion may be made thence to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Höllenstein* (2120 ft.), on the top of which is a tower commanding a beautiful view.

7 M. *Perchtholdsdorf* (*Schwarzer Adler, good wine), with an old church destroyed by the Turks in 1683 and lately restored. — 9 M. *Brunn*, with an interesting church.

10 M. **Mödling** (*Hôtel zum Cursalon; Hôt. Mödling; Hirsch; *Goldnes Lamm*, good wine; *Enzenbrunner*, garden-concerts in summer), is an old market-town with 7500 inhabitants. At the W. end of the town (which is nearly 1 M. long), at the entrance to the Brühl, is the new *Park*, containing a 'Cursalon' and an open-air theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the early-Gothic *Church of St. Othmar*, with a crypt, and a Byzantine baptistery adjacent. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of *Scheffel*, with the *Hyrtl Orphanage*. About 3/4 M. to the W. is the hydropathic of *Priessnitzthal;* and 3/4 M. farther on is the favourite milk-garden of *Richardshof*. — Branch-line to Laxenburg, see p. 243.

The ***Brühl** (electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M., 18 trains daily; fare to Klause 10, Vorderbrühl 15, Hinterbrühl 20 kr.), a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father caused it to be adorned with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. At the entrance to the valley is the aqueduct of the new works by which Vienna is supplied with water from the foot of the Schneeberg. The dusty road follows the left bank of the brook as far as (2 M.) Vorderbrühl. The new path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is far preferable. It passes

an inscription on the rock to the left in honour of Prince John Liechtenstein. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the *Klause*, at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of *Mödling*. The pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* now opens (*Zwei Raben, much frequented; farther on, beyond the large meadow, is the farm of the prince, with a café).

Another very attractive path leads to the Vorderbrühl over the top of the hills bounding the Brühl on the N. From the back of the church the *Schwarze Thurm* on the *Kalenderberg* is reached in 10 min.; the path beyond it is well-constructed and protected by railings, and finally descends into the Brühl by a flight of steps cut in the rock. Or the traveller may follow a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (¼ hr.) the extensive ruins of the castle of *Liechtenstein*, which was destroyed by the Turks. Adjoining it is a modern *Château* with a garden in the English style, from which a road descends to (¾ M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. *Brunn* to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

One of the highest hills in the neighbourhood is crowned by the HUSARENTEMPEL, erected by Prince John Liechtenstein in 1813. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view to the N. as far as Schönbrunn and Vienna, and to the S. to the Schneeberg. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The footpath (¾ hr.) is preferable. We follow the high-road, passing the Raben and Stern inns, and then ascend by the second lane to the left ('Husarentempelgasse') beyond the latter inn.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by *Hinterbrühl* (*Restaurant Höldrichsmühle) and *Gaden* to the ancient abbey of (7½ M.) **Heiligenkreuz** and its Romanesque church with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick 'der Streitbare' and other members of the Babenberg family; then through the *Sattelbachthal* and the beautiful *Helenenthal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaden by *Siegenfeld* to the Helenenthal, the latter part of the way very rugged. Another direct path from Gaden to Baden descends in 1½ hr. If time be limited, the traveller is recommended to return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, and proceed thence by railway to Baden, from which the Helenenthal is more conveniently visited.

The ascent of the ***Hochanninger** (2215 ft.), accomplished from Mödling in 2-2½ hrs., is interesting. The path crosses the 'Goldne Stiege', passes the 'Breite Föhre' and the 'Krauste Linde', and leads to the *Wilhelmswarte* on the highest point of the Anninger plateau (magnificent view). The view from the *Eschenkogel* (2130 ft.), the second summit of the Anninger, is more extensive towards the N. and W. At the *Buchbrunnen*, a little below the two summits, is the *Anningerhaus*, which is open as a restaurant in summer. The Anninger may also be ascended from Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, Hinterbrühl, and Gaden (shortest and easiest). The paths are all provided with finger-posts.

Branch-line from Mödling to (7 min.) **Laxenburg** (**Stern*; **Hartmann's Restaurant* at the station), an imperial château and park, on the *Schwechat* and the Vienna and Neustadt Canal. It consists of a building erected in 1377, and another in 1600, containing little of interest. The flower-gardens are closed, but the *Park is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order (guide, useful to hurried visitors, 1 fl.).

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Lusthaus im Eichenhain ('summer-house in the oak-grove'), a saloon with eight

views of the park; Rittergruft (vault of the knights), a Gothic chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule (knight's column). In the vicinity of the latter is the FRANZENSBURG, erected in 1801, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), a château containing a valuable collection of mediæval curiosities. The *Hapsburg Saloon* contains 7 statues of sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI. and Maria Theresa; in the *Reception Room* 6 portraits of Bohemian kings, ceiling in wood-work of 1580; in the next room Wallenstein's cabinet; in the *Dining Room* a fine inlaid table, old glass, etc.; in the *Drawing Room* two large pictures by Höchle, marriage of Francis II. to his third wife (1808), and the banquet on that occasion; in the *Bed Room*, copy of a picture by Dürer; in the *Throne Room*, coronation of Francis II. and banquet in the Römer at Frankfurt; in the *Chapel* the monstrance raised by the priest when the Emp. Max was in a perilous position on the Martinswand; in the *Dungeon* an automaton which shakes its chains; from the *Tower* a magnificent view of the Alps of Styria and the Schneeberg to the S., and of the Leitha Mts. to the S.E.; in the *Coronation Saloon* the *Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of the Empress Carolina (1825), by Bucher; in the *Hall* the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, the Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle and Bucher; in the **Lothringersaal* (Lorraine Room) 20 portraits of princes of this family, the finest those of Archd. Charles and Archd. John (fee 35-50 kr.). — The visitor now recrosses the bridge at the back of the Franzensburg, turns to the right, and follows the bank of the lake past the Turnier-Platz (or 'tournament-ground') to the Grotto; then crosses the Gothic bridge and ascends to the gold-fish pond; small waterfall; temple of Diana; finally back by the Prater to the railway-station. — Those whose time permits may also visit the *Mariannen-Insel* (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg, an island with a pavilion containing a fine Roman mosaic pavement.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing $^1/_2$ hr. for a visit to the Franzensburg, may be accomplished in 2 hrs. A delay sometimes occurs at the Franzensburg, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time. Pleasant excursions by boat may be taken among the numerous arms of the lake (through the grotto to the Mariannen-Insel and back 1-1$^1/_2$ fl.).

The excursions to the *Brühl*, *Schönbrunn*, and *Laxenburg* may be combined thus. By first morning train to Mödling, visit the Husaren-Tempel; then by train to Laxenburg, stay of 2-3 hrs.; back by train to stat. Hetzendorf (p. 242), on foot to Schönbrunn ($^1/_4$ hr.), through the garden to the Gloriette ($^1/_2$ hr.), Menagerie ($^1/_2$ hr.); tramway (p. 190) back to Vienna in $^1/_2$ hr.

The railway from Mödling to Baden passes (13 M.) *Guntramsdorf* and (14 M.) *Gumpoldskirchen* (Bairischer Hof; Adam), the latter famous for its wine. Short tunnel.

16$^1/_2$ M. **Baden** (695 ft.; **Sadt Wien; *Grüner Baum; *Schwarzer Adler; Löwe; Passegger's Restaurant; Café Michel, Schopf*, etc.), a town with 7000 inhab., is celebrated for its warm baths (72°-97° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans *(Thermae Pannonicae)*. Sulphate of lime is the principal ingredient of the waters. The chief spring *(Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung)* rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite-limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 25 kr.). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady *Stadtpark*, which contains the *Cursaal*, a *Trinkhalle*, and the *Arena*, an open-air theatre. In the park is also a bronze bust of the poet *Franz Grillparzer* (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Most of the baths are

fitted up for bathing in common, costumes being provided for the purpose. The *Herzogsbad* is capable of containing 150 persons; adjacent, in the Franzens-Strasse, are the *Antonsbad* and the *Theresienbad* In the Berg-Strasse, near the park, is a large **Swimming Bath* with water from a thermal spring (75° Fahr.; adm. 30 kr.).

A path hence ascends the barren *Calvarienberg* (1070 ft.) in 1/4 hr. The *Moritzruh*, a pavilion at the top, was built by the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858). Extensive *View of the populous plain, in the background S.E. the Leitha Mts., in the foreground Baden, to the right the Weilburg, above it the ruin of Rauheneck. Then a descent of 1/4 hr. by pleasant walks to the Stadtpark. — Visits may also be paid to the *Rollet Museum*, in the Redoute, and to the *Town Archives*, in the Rathhaus. — In the vicinity is the château of *Gutenbrunn.*

The ***Helenenthal** (**Sacher's Hotel & Restaurant*, with hydropathic, at the entrance), is the favourite promenade in the environs. The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks (p. 242). The road (tramway from the S. Station to the Rauhenstein Brewery, 15 kr.) ascends on the left bank of the *Schwechat;* on the right bank there is a road as far as (1 M.) Weilburg only, where it descends to the left bank. On the right bank at the entrance to the valley stands the *Weilburg*, the château of Archduke Albert with a handsome Gothic chapel. The hill above is crowned with the ruin of *Rauheneck.* Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending up the valley to the Antonsbrücke and beyond it (*Restaurant on the side next Baden). On the precipitous rocks on the opposite bank is perched the considerable ruin of *Rauhenstein* (worthy of a visit, good path to it through the Alexandrowicz grounds, ascent from the Bergstrasse in Baden, 1/2 hr.). Then, on the right bank, the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, a little way back from the valley. The *Urthelstein* (3 M. from Baden), a rock which formerly terminated the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a survey of the picturesque wooded valley. Farther distant (4 1/2 M. from the tramway-terminus) are the *Krainerhütten* (*Inn). Fiacre from the station to this point in 1 hr. (whole excursion 3-4 fl.). — The abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 243) lies about 3 M. farther up, in the *Sattelbachthal.*

The **Eiserne Thor** (*Hoher Lindkegel;* 2825 ft.), the highest hill in the neighbourhood, may be ascended from Baden in 3 hrs.: to the shooting-lodge in the *Weichselthal* 1 1/4 hr.; thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks, to the (1 3/4 hr.) summit (Restaurant; view-tower). — Marked paths also ascend (in 1 1/2 hr.) from the *Krainerhütten* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 267).

Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg.

Very pleasant excursion. Railway (Franz-Josephsbahn) in 10 min. or Steamboat (starting from the Karlssteg at 2, 3, 4, 4.30, and 5 p.m.) in 40 min. to Nussdorf (railway-fares 25, 15, 10 kr., return 50, 25, 18 kr.; steamboat 20, return 30 kr.). From Nussdorf to the top of the Kahlenberg by the *Zahnradbahn* ('Rack-and-pinion Railway') in 1/2 hr. (fare 80 or 40 kr.,

return 1 fl. 20 or 60 kr.; Sundays and holidays 40 and 60 kr.). Throughfares from Vienna to the top of the Kahlenberg 1 fl. 60, 85, 75 kr. — TRAMWAY from the Schotten-Ring or Währing to Nussdorf and Kahlenberg; return-fare (2nd cl.) 75 kr.

Railway to stat. *Nussdorf*, see p. 314. The station of the *Zahnradbahn* lies a few hundred yards to the left. The 'Zahnradbahn', which is $3^1/_4$ M. long, is constructed, like that on the Rigi, on the 'rack-and-pinion' system, with a cog-wheel working into a toothed rail, and ascends at a gentle gradient (1 : 20 to 1 : 10), reaching the top in 32 minutes. Station *Grinzing* (Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, shady garden and good wine), above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numerous villas, among which that of Herr Ferstel, in the Gothic style, is the most striking; 2 M. *Krapfenwaldl* (restaurant), a favourite resort of the Viennese. The line now curves round the *Wildgrube*, and reaches ($3^1/_4$ M.) the terminus on the **Kahlenberg** (1404 ft.). Adjacent are the château of *Josephsdorf* and the large **Hôtel Kahlenberg*, in an open situation on the plateau (band on Thurs. and Sun. afternoons). The new **Stephanie-warte* (belvedere tower) affords an extensive *View of Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 323), the spurs of the Carpathians on the frontier of Moravia and Hungary, and the Styrian Alps to the S.

The best route for pedestrians to the Kahlenberg is also from Nussdorf (1 hr.'s easy walking). The Zahnradbahn (see above) is crossed above the station, and the course of the *Schreiberbach* ascended by a shady path called the *Beethoven-Gang*, with a bronze bust of the great composer, who made this a frequent resort. We then follow the road (not to be mistaken), passing the Inn Zur Eisernen Hand (*View), to the hotel. — A picturesque walk, recommended to active pedestrians, may be taken from Kahlenberg to the S.W., viâ the *Kobenzl* (with château and park of Baron Sothen), the *Hermannskogel*, and the *Holländer Dörfel* (p. 247) to the ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) *Sophienalpe* (route indicated by red marks). — From the Kahlenberg to *Weidling*, see p. 247.

A pleasant forest-path, passing the terminus of the disused wire-rope railway, leads from the hotel to the ***Leopoldsberg**, the last eminence of the Wienerwald, $^1/_2$ hr. from the Kahlenberg, rising 886 ft. immediately above the Danube (1378 ft. above the sea-level). In the church here, built on the site of an old castle, John Sobieski, Charles of Lorraine, and other generals of the allied army, offered prayers for success in their approaching conflict with the Turks (3rd Sept., 1683). Near the church is an inn. The **View is much more extensive than from the Kahlenberg, embracing the whole of the hilly region from the heights at Meissau on the N.W. to the Pohlaugebirge on the N.; to the E., the Wetterling, Plassenstein, and the Lesser Carpathians with the Ballenstein and the Thebenerkogel; to the S.E., the Leithagebirge; to the S., the Styrian Alps and the Wienerwald; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; and lastly, the central-point of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the Leopoldsberg a path constructed by the

Austrian Tourist Club descends in easy zigzags to *Kahlenbergerdorf* (railway and steamboat-station, p. 314), at the N.E. base of the hill, in 1/2 hr. (ascent 1 hr.).

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of *Grinzing* (see above) as far as the (20 min.) beautifully-situated **Villa Bellevue;* and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a notice) to the still higher **Am Himmel Inn* (finest view from the steps of the Elisabethcapelle). Thence a rapid descent through a shady valley to (1/4 hr.) *Sievering*, whence omnibuses run every hour to Vienna (p. 190).

Klosterneuburg, Dornbach, Neu-Waldegg.

At **Klosterneuburg** *(Schiff; Herzogshut)*, 5 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Vienna (a station of the Franz-Joseph Railway, p. 314), a small town on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 246), is situated the oldest and wealthiest *Augustine Monastery* in Austria, to which upwards of two-thirds of the immediate environs of Vienna belong. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected in 1750.

The valuable *Treasury* (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.; 1 fl. to the attendant) and the 'Kaiserzimmer' with their handsome tapestry (50 kr. to the attendant) are well worthy of a visit. The Leopoldscapelle contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, consisting of 51 plates of metal with rude representations of biblical subjects ('niello' work), dating from 1181, and perhaps the first attempts in the art of engraving, of which Maso Finiguerra (1450) is usually considered to have been the inventor. The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th century. — The abbey also possesses the ancient archducal hat, which was formerly used at the ceremony of vowing fealty and homage.

The column in the Kirchenplatz was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Large *Pioneer Barracks*. Good wines at the **Stiftskeller*, Albrechtsbergergasse 3, and fine view from the terrace. The monster-cask, in a small house adjacent to the church on the left, is noteworthy. The admirably-arranged *Lunatic Asylum* (a branch of the State Asylum) and the *Œnological and Pomological Institute* deserve the attention of specialists.

In the *Weidlinger-Thal*, about 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuburg, lies the pleasant village of **Weidling** *(Strauss; Zum Tiroler)*. Farther up the valley are *Unter-Weidlingbach* (*Matuschka) and (4 1/2 M.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (Wallner's Restaurant). The *Kahlenberg* or the *Hermannskogel* (see p. 248) may be ascended from Weidling in 3/4 hr. From Unter-Weidlingbach to the *Hermannskogel* 3/4 hr., to the *Holländer Dörfel* (see p. 248) 3/4 hr.; from Ober-Weidlingbach viâ *Toifl* to the *Sophienalpe* 3/4 hr., see below. Numerous finger-posts and way-marks.

From (1/2 hr.) **Kierling** (whey-cure; pension 30 fl. per week), situated in the valley of that name, 3 M. to the W. of Klosterneubnrg, pleasant wood-paths lead by the *Gsängerhütte*, the *Eichenhain* inn, the *Kanzelhütte*, and the *Windischhütte* to (2 hrs.) *Weidlingbach* (see above).

Dornbach and **Neu-Waldegg,** two adjoining villages to the W. of Vienna (Restaurant zur Güldnen Waldschnepfe; tramway and omnibus, see p. 190), are also frequently visited. The principal attraction here is the *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road (one-horse carr. 1 1/2-2 fl.) ascends from the halting-place of the tramway to the (3 M.) *Hameau*, or *Holländer Dörfel* (1515 ft.; *Inn), a fine point of view: E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld,

and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 333) with its white château; S., a mountain-landscape, the Schneeberg conspicuous in the background. From the Holländer Dörfel a pleasant path leads in 3/4 hr. to the **Sophien-Alpe* (1595 ft.; Inn), another fine point of view. We may then descend through the *Halterthal* or past the 'Knödelhütte' Inn to (1 1/4 hr.) *Hütteldorf* (see below).

The return-route from the Sophienalpe by *Hinter-Haimbach* (see below) is picturesque, and the longer route by the charming village of *Steinbach* is recommended to good walkers. The descent may also be made to *Ober-Weidlingbach* (see p. 247).

A steep path leads to the N. from the Holländer Dörfel to *Unter-Weidlingbach* (see p. 247). — A wider prospect, but of late much confined by trees, may be enjoyed from the *Hermannskogel* (1778 ft.), ascended from the Holländer Dörfel, Weidling, Weidlingbach, or Sievering in 3/4-1 hr. (with guide). At the *Jägerwiese* (refreshments), halfway up, is the Virgin Fountain *(Jungfern-Brünndl)*, which is much frequented on Fridays by intending purchasers of lottery-tickets, who hope to decipher the winning numbers in the figures made by the water as it falls into the basin! A tolerable path, easily found, leads from the Hermannskogel to the *Kahlenberg* viâ the *Kobenzl* (comp. p. 246). — The *Galizinberg* (1273 ft.), to the S.W. of Dornbach, with the park and château of Prince Montleart (d. 1887), is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring, which is connected with Vienna by tramway, by a pleasant path about 1 1/2 M. in length (Matuschka's restaurant).

37. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. Western Railway in 3 3/4-7 1/2 hrs. — Travellers in the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) will find the steamboat preferable (8-9 hrs.); comp. p. 253.

W. Station (Restaurant), outside the Mariahilf Line, see p. 187. Soon after starting, *Schönbrunn* (p. 241) appears on the left. 2 M. *Penzing*, see p. 241. On the hill to the left rises the archiepiscopal château of *Ober St. Veit*. 3 1/2 M. *Hütteldorf* (Hôtel Blank; Restaurant Cordon, 1 1/2 M. from the railway, reached by a pretty wood-path), with numerous villas; to the left the walls of an extensive deer-park enclosed by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (A road leads hence to the N. through the *Halterthal* to the *Sophien-Alpe*; see above). On the left, *Mariabrunn* with its pilgrimage-church; the monastery, erected by Ferdinand III. in 1636, is now a school for foresters. Near (5 1/2 M.) *Weidlingau* are a château and park of Prince Dietrichstein.

In the vicinity, to the N.E., is **Hadersdorf**, once presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park. — Farther on in the picturesque Mauerbach-Thal lies (3 M.) *Vorder-Haimbach* (* Café-Restaurant Lohner), whence a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) *Hinter-Haimbach* (ascent to the *Sophien-Alpe*, 3/4 hr., see above). About 1/2 M. above Vorder-Haimbach is another lateral valley containing the pretty little village of *Steinbach* (see above). In the main valley, about 1 1/2 M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of *Mauerbach*, founded by Frederick 'the Handsome' (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (p. 173). A good path leads hence in 1 1/4 hr. to the *Tulbinger Kogel* (1614 ft.), a fine point of view, frequently visited from Vienna.

7 1/2 M. *Purkersdorf*, with numerous villas.

To the N.W. rises the (2 hrs.) *Troppberg* (1770 ft.), a good point of view. — A shady path leads to the N. over the *Eichberg* (1375 ft.) to (1 hr.) Vorder-Haimbach (see p. 248). — From the *Rudolfshöhe* (1550 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., which also commands a beautiful view, we may return by the *Schöffelwarte* (1415 ft.) to (1½ hr.) Purkersdorf.

The line now quits the old high-road, turns to the left, and proceeds through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau* towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*, or Forest of Vienna. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) *Presbaum* are the sources of the Wien. The scenery is wild and picturesque as far as (15½ M.) *Rekawinkel* (*Sigmeth's Restaurant, ¼ M. from the station), with numerous villas, on the watershed (1157 ft.). Farther on, two long tunnels are passed through and the *Aichgraben* is traversed by means of a viaduct, 144 ft. high. 23½ M. *Neulengbach*, prettily situated on a hill, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The *Buchberg* (1522 ft.), 3 M. to the N., commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. is the long ridge of the *Haspelwald*.

27 M. *Kirchstetten;* 30 M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond (33½ M.) *Pottenbrunn* the line quits the mountains and crosses the *Traisen*, on which lies the well-built town of (38 M.) **St. Pölten** (*Kaiserin von Oesterreich; Krebs*, at the station; *Railway Restaurant*), an episcopal see, with 10,015 inhabitants. The *Abbey Church*, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition-style in 1266 after a fire, and restored in the degraded style of last cent., contains some good stained glass in the S. aisle.

Excursions. To the S. to the château of *Ochsenburg*, at the end of the *Steinfeld*, with fine view (1½ hr.); also to the châteaux of *Viehhofen* (¾ hr.), *Goldegg* (½ hr.), and *Friedau* (1½ hr.), with gardens and art-collections.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 48 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line follows the left bank of the *Traisen*, and traverses the *Steinfeld* towards the S.; on the left stands the château of *Ochsenburg* (see above). 7½ M. *Wilhelmsburg*, a thriving village; 12 M. *Scheibmühl-Traisen* (branch-line to *Schrambach*); 15 M. *St. Veit an der Gölsen*, a small manufacturing town, from which the *Reisalpe* (4590 ft.), a fine point of view, is ascended in 5 hrs. 19 M. **Hainfeld** (1380 ft.; *Weintraube; Krone; Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town, picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Ramsau* into the Gölsen. In the vicinity are numerous small iron-works. Pleasant excursions may be made to (3 M.) *Ramsau* and to (6½ M.) *Kleinzell* in the *Halbachthal*, from which the *Reisalpe* (see above) may be ascended in 3 hrs. — The train now crosses the culminating point of the line (1886 ft.) and descends to (27 M.) *Kaumberg*. 30 M. *Altenmarkt*, on the *Triestingbach;* 35 M. *Weissenbach;* 38 M. *Pottenstein-Berndorf*, with an extensive electro-plate-manufactory; 40 M. *Triestinghof*, ½ M. to the E. of which is the large village of *St. Veit;* 43½ M. *Enzesfeld*, with the château of the same name on the hill to the right. Then (47 M.) *Leobersdorf* (p. 267).

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the rapid *Pielach;* on the hills to the right are the ruins of *Hoheneck*. The train now passes *Markersdorf*, and reaches (46 M.) *Gross-Sierning* and (48½ M.) *Loosdorf*, with large cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of *Schallaburg*; to the H. the ruined castles of *Sitzenthal*, *Albrechtsberg*, and *Osterburg*. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) **Melk** (p. 255), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The train

crosses the *Melk*, and then skirts the *Danube*. On the opposite bank is the château of *Weiteneck* (p. 255). On the hill farther on, *Artstetten*, the handsome residence of Archduke Lewis Victor. Beyond (58 M.) **Pöchlarn** (p. 255) the *Erlaf* is crossed; to the right *Marbach;* on the hill above it, the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl* (p. 255).

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations *Erlauf*, *Wieselburg;* 13 M. *Purgstall*, with a château. 17 M. **Scheibbs** (1050 ft.; **Reinöhl; Hirsch*), prettily situated amid wooded hills, with the Œtscher in the background. 19 M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. — 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming*, the station for (2 M.; omn. 20 kr.) **Gaming** (1410 ft.; **Höllriegel; *Pascher*), a pleasantly-situated little town, with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian convent and a château of Count Festetics.

Excursions from Gaming (for fuller details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Through the romantic *Erlafthal* to the (5½ hrs.) *Lassing Fall* and the **Œtschergraben*, very attractive. — **Ascent of the *Œtscher*. We follow the Lunz road (see below) to the *Grubberg* (2470 ft.), and then proceed to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2740 ft.; **Jagersberger*); thence by a marked path (guide unnecessary) to the *Riffelsattel* in 1½ hr. and to the *Œtscher-Hütte* in ½ hr. more; lastly across the *Kreuzboden* to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Grosse Œtscher** (6210 ft.; extensive view).

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. The halfway station is (6 M.) **Lunz** (1950 ft.; *Schadensteiner; Dieminger*), prettily situated on the Ybbs and a pleasant point for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2025 ft.) lies ¾ M. to the E. — **Göstling** (1745 ft.; **Reichenpfader; Berger*), 7 M. farther up the valley, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Ybbs and the *Göstlingbach*. The *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view. Pleasant walk through the **Steinbachthal;* another through the *'Noth'*, a romantic gorge, to the (2 hrs.) *Meisterhaus* in the *Wintersbachau* (Inn). — A road leads to the S. from Göstling to (5 M.) *Lassing* and then through the *Mendlingthal* to *Palfau* and *Reifling* (see below).

From Göstling to Weyer, 18½ M. The road leads through the valley of the Ybbs to (5 M.) *St. Georgen am Reith*, where the Waidhofen road (see below) diverges to the N., and to (6 M.) *Hollenstein* (1600 ft.; **Dietrich*), prettily situated at the confluence of the Ybbs and *Lassing;* then by *Klein-Hollenstein* to (7½ M.) *Weyer* (see below).

61½ M. *Krummnussbaum;* in the distance on the left bank, beyond the wide curve which the Danube here describes, lie *Persenbeug* (p. 255) and *Ybbs*, with a large poor-house and lunatic asylum (p. 255). — 64 M. *Säusenstein*.

Near (66 M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* the line quits the Danube and enters the valley of the *Ybbs*. 72½ M. *Blindenmarkt*. — 77½ M. **Amstetten** *(Huber*, at the station; *Railway Restaurant)*, where Murat defeated the Austrians, 5th Nov., 1805.

From Amstetten to Klein-Reifling, 29 M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. Stations *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Rosenau* (where the Ybbs is crossed), and (14 M.) **Waidhofen** (1168 ft.; **Hôtel Infür; Schiff; Stern*), a pleasantly-situated place in the valley of the Ybbs. Interesting excursions in the neighbourhood: to the *Sonntagberg* (2310 ft.), 1½ hr., with a pilgrimage-church and an extensive view; to (4½ M.) *Ybbsitz*, and (9 M.) *Opponitz* in the *Ybbsthal;* and to (12 M.) *Göstling* (see above).

The line here leaves the Ybbsthal and enters the lateral valley *(Seeberger Thal)* which ascends towards the S.; at (20 M.) *Oberland* (1690 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and Enns, the boundary-line between Austria 'Unter der Enns' and 'Ob der Enns', and marked by some old fortifications. The railway then descends past *Gaflenz* and *Weyer*, a long village situated in a narrow valley, to *Kastenreith* and (29 M.) *Klein-Reifling*, a station on the Rudolfbahn (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

84 M. *Aschbach;* 89 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S. the large Benedictine convent of *Seitenstetten*). 94 M. *Haag* (to the left *Schloss Salaberg*); 102 M. *St. Valentin.* (Railway to *St. Michael*, see *Baedeker's E. Alps;* to *Budweis*, see p. 313.) The *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

106 M. **Enns** (920 ft.; *Krone; Ochs*), the Roman *Laureacum*, is a picturesquely-situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty watch-tower in the market-place was erected by Emp. Maximilian II. in 1565. *Schloss Ennseck* on an eminence, the property of Prince Auersperg, contains a collection of Roman antiquities. — 109 M. *Asten.*

About 3 M. to the S.W. lies the extensive Augustine abbey of **St. Florian,** one of the most ancient in Austria. The present edifice is of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the 13th. The library, with 40,000 vols., contains some valuable MSS. The pictures are chiefly copies. The collection of coins is valuable and admirably arranged.

About 2¼ M. to the E. of St. Florian rises the **Tillysburg,** a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of *Volkersdorf* was presented to Tilly, the Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was subsequently taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the *Traun*, at the thriving little town of (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen*, and reaches —

117 M. **Linz.** — **Hotels.** On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. a; D, 2), R. from 1 fl., L. 25, B. 60, A. 35 kr.: *Goldener Adler (Pl. f; D, 2), R. from 80, L. 20, B. from 30 kr. — Above the bridge; *Rother Krebs (Pl. d; D, 3), R., L., & A. 1 fl. 90 kr. — In the town: *Löwe (Pl. e) and *Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. b), in the Franz-Josephs-Platz; *Kanone (Pl. c; D, 3), in the Landstrasse nearest the railway-station; Goldenes Schiff, Herrenhaus, both in the Landstrasse; *Drei Rosen, Hafnergasse; *Drei Mohren, in the Promenade; Grüner Baum, Bethlehem-Str.; Goldenes Kreuz, Pfarr-Platz, near the Danube, unpretending.

Cafés. *Seitz, Reith,* both on the Danube; *Traxlmayer,* in the Promenade; *Steinböck,* Franz-Josephs-Platz; *Derflinger,* Landstrasse; *Hüttner,* in Urfahr, on the left bank. — Confectioner, *Zach,* in the Promenade. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Theatre, in the Promenade (Pl. D, 3), performances daily (parterre 50 kr.). — *Volksgarten,* with restaurant, near the station (Pl. E, 5), a favourite resort, where concerts are frequently given in the evening.

Baths, at the Obere Donaulände, near the Rother Krebs Hotel; *River Baths,* at the Strasser Island (p. 252).

Post & Telegraph Office, Domgasse (Pl. 4; D, E, 3).

Tramway from the Central West Station through the Landstrasse and across the Franz-Josephs-Platz to Urfahr (see below). Fares 3, 5, 10, 15 kr.

Cab from the station into the town, with one horse 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; from the steamboat-quay 50 or 80 kr.; drive by time, first ¼ hr. 50 or 70, each additional ½ hr. 30 or 50 kr.

Popular Festival, with agricultural show, in September, much frequented by peasants from the environs.

Linz (813 ft.), on the right bank of the Danube, and connected with *Urfahr* on the opposite bank by an iron bridge 929 ft. long, supported by buttresses of granite, is the capital of Upper Austria,

with 41,687 inhab. and a considerable garrison. Below the bridge lies the wooded *Strasser-Insel* (Pl. E. F, 1), with river baths and an unpretending restaurant (ferry there and back 2 kr.).

In the centre of the spacious **Franz-Josephs-Platz** (Pl. D, 2, 3), ascending from the Danube, rises the lofty *Trinity Column*, erected by Emp. Charles IV. in 1723, to commemorate the happy termination of hostile invasions and the ravages of pestilence. The Klostergasse leads hence to the right to the Promenade (see below), and the Schmiedthor-Strasse in a straight direction to the *Landstrasse*, the chief street of the town (tramway, see p. 251).

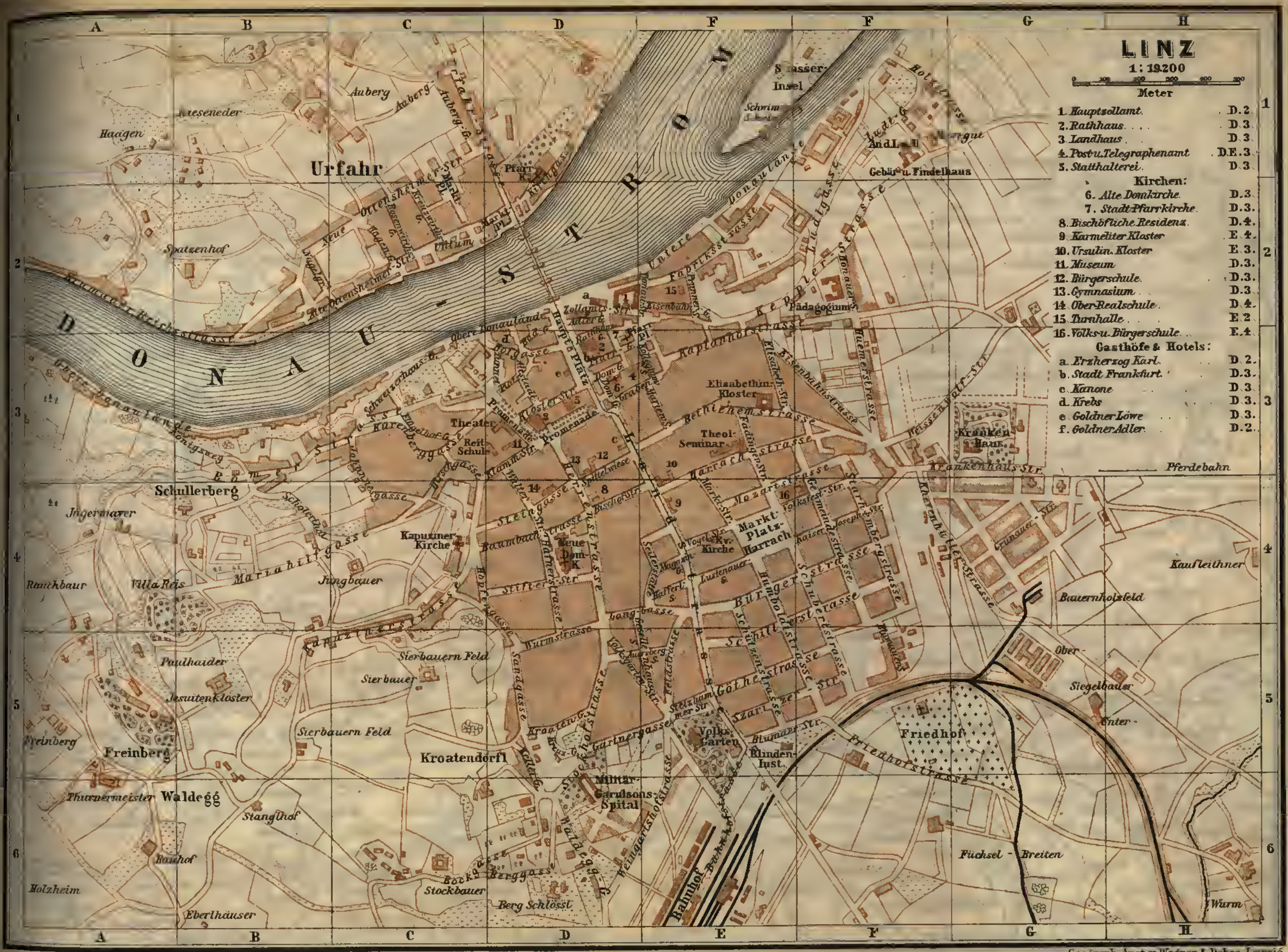
In the busy *Promenade* (Pl. D, 3), with its shady plane-trees, to the right, stands the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3), or *House of the Estates*, built in 1802, and containing the exhibition of the Art Union of Upper Austria (open daily 9-1 and 2-5, adm. 20 kr.). Opposite is the *Theatre*. — The ***Landes-Museum**, or *Museum Francisco-Carolinum* (Pl. 11), adjoining the theatre, open daily 10-12 (gratis), contains a collection of provincial curiosities: in the court and vestibule, Roman antiquities; on the ground-floor a geognostic collection, including a curious old perspective map of the Salzkammergut; on the first floor a library, carved wood and ivory, musical instruments (among them a piano presented to Beethoven in 1803 by MM. Erard frères), old weapons, portraits (including those of Stephan Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and his opponent Count Herberstein), coins, seals, *Celtic antiquities from Hallstatt, etc. The second floor contains a cabinet of natural history.

The Herren-Str., diverging from the upper end of the Promenade, passes the Spitalwiese with the handsome *Gymnasium* (Pl. 13), and then leads to the right to the new Gothic **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 4), built from the designs of Statz of Cologne, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The votive chapel behind the high-altar is finished and used for divine service.

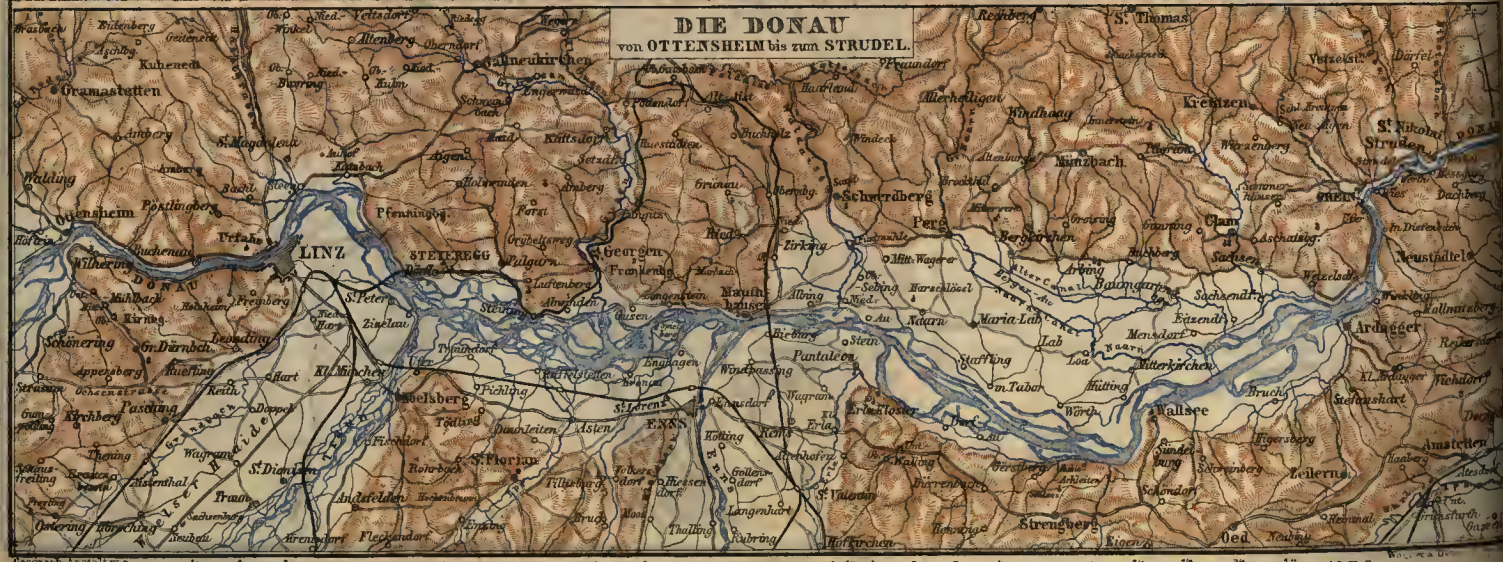
The **Capuchin Church** (Pl. C, 4), adjoining the upper suburb, contains the tombstone of *Count Montecuccoli* (d. 1680), the well-known Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War and the wars against Louis XIV.

The Kapuziner-Str. ascends hence, passing the *Zipfer Märzenkeller* (brewery), to the (1½ M.) ***Freinberg** (Pl. A, 5), the tower on which, erected by Archduke Maximilian (d. 1864) by way of experiment, previous to the construction of the old fortifications of Linz, was afterwards connected with a church and presented to the Jesuits. Fine *View from the platform (not accessible after 7 p.m.; ladies not admitted). Adjacent is the episcopal *Boys' Seminary*.

A good, level road leads hence towards the N. to the (¼ hr.) ***Jägermayr** (Pl. A, 4; Restaurant; cab from Linz and back 1½ fl.) and the new grounds of the 'society for the embellishment of the environs', where there are several fine points of view. Direction-



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



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0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Geograph. Meile 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometer 1:300.000 0 1/2 1 2 3 4 Engl. Miles 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Österreich. Meile

boards indicate the way to the **Schöne Aussicht* (affording an admirable view of the Danube and the town), the *Türkenschanze*, the *Calvarienberg*, and the *Zauberthal*. To the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. The Traunstein is particularly conspicuous. The Jägermayr is about 1½ M. in a straight direction to the W. from the bridge over the Danube. The pleasantest route follows the road for 1 M. along the bank of the river, as far as the Calvarienberg, and then ascends.

The view from the ***Pöstlingberg** (1765 ft.) on the left bank, towards the N. W., 1 hr. from the bridge, is still more extensive, and, especially by evening-light, very picturesque. *Edtbacher's Panorama* shows all the points visible hence. On the summit is a pilgrimage-church (and tavern), surrounded by fortifications. The way to it from the bridge leads in a straight direction through the inn '*Zum Löwen*' (or by the street to the right, then to the left by the '*Stadt Budweis*'), and by the Auberg-Gässchen. Turning the corner to the left at the top of the lane, the traveller reaches the inn *Zum Auberg*, beyond which the main route must be followed, and the diverging paths avoided.

St. Magdalena, a pilgrimage-church (Inn), ¾ hr. to the N. of Urfahr, is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. 5 fl.). — Pleasant excursion hence through the *Haselgraben*, passing the partly-preserved castle of *Wildberg*, to (1¾ hr.) *Kirchschlag* (2933 ft.), a small bath with picturesque wooded environs, and the (¾ hr.) **Giselawarte* (3133 ft.), a belvedere commanding a most extensive view (plain refreshments).

From Linz to Michldorf, 36 M., narrow-gauge railway (*Kremsthalbahn*) in 3¼ hrs. — Near (1½ M.) *Traun* the line crosses the river of that name (p. 259) by a handsome iron bridge, and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* it enters the smiling *Kremsthal*. In the background rises the Grosse Priel and other Styrian Alps. — 14 M. *Neuhofen*; 16 M. *Kematen*; 20 M. *Rohr-Bad Hall* (see below), at the mouth of the *Sulzbach*. 22½ M. **Kremsmünster** (1085 ft.; **Kaiser Max*; *Post*; *Sonne*), a prettily-situated little town, with an ancient and celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols., 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques contains several rare curiosities. In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. The fish-pond should not be overlooked. Good wine at the convent-tavern. 27½ M. *Wartberg*, on the Krems; 31 M. *Schlierbach*; 33½ M. *Kirchdorf*. The present terminus of the line is at (36 M.) *Michldorf* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From station Rohr (see above) an omnibus plies in ½ hr. to **Bad Hall** (1230 ft.; *Hôtel Elisabeth*; *Budapest*; *Erzherzog Karl*; *Stadt Triest*), a watering-place with springs strongly impregnated with iodine. A new Curhaus, baths, and colonnade have recently been built and a fine park laid out. Visitors' tax 4-6 fl. — From Hall a road leads to the E. to *Sierning* and (10½ M.) *Steyr*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

38. The Danube from Linz to Vienna.

Steamboat daily in 8-9 (ascent 18) hrs.; fares for the descent 5 fl. 50 and 3 fl. 80 kr., for the ascent 3 and 2 fl. — The usual hours of arrival at the principal places are given, assuming that the boat starts from Linz at 7½ a.m.; r. denotes the right, l. the left bank. — Railway, see R. 37. Down the stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only.

Below *Linz*, the right bank of the Danube is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and its environs. The steamer skirts the *Strasser-Insel* (p. 252) and passes under the Linz and Prague railway-bridge (p. 313).

R. *Zizelau*, at the influx of the *Traun* (p. 251). Opposite to it —

L. *Steyregg*, partly concealed behind a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyregg*, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. The steamer threads its way among numerous islands, on one of which is the ruined château of *Spielberg*. The left bank continues mountainous as far as Mauthhausen, the right flat.

(8.20 a.m.) L. **Mauthhausen** (**Schachner*), a small town with a flying-bridge, is the station for *Enns* (p. 251). $1^1/_2$ M. from the river *Schloss Pragstein* projects far into the stream. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Budweis (p. 251). Opposite Mauthhausen the green *Enns* flows into the Danube and retains its colour for a long distance.

R. *Erlakloster*, with a dissolved nunnery.

(9 a.m.) R. **Wallsee** (905 ft.), a village on a hill surrounded with fruit-trees. The handsome *Schloss Wallsee*, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, once the property of Marshal Daun, is now the seat of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

L. On an eminence, a little inland, *Schloss Klam*. Near —

R. *Ardagger* the Danube suddenly turns to the N. The channel contracts, and is confined between lofty, wooded hills. On the *Kollmitzberg* (1538 ft.) is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Ottilia*.

(9.35) L. **Grein** (715 ft.; **Herndl*), a prettily-situated little town, is commanded by the extensive *Greinburg*, the property of the Duke of Coburg. On the hill above Grein lies the spacious hydropathic establishment of *Kreuzen* (1570 ft.), finely situated (on foot or by carr., 1 hr.; omn. 30 kr.).

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the '*Greiner Schwall*' (*i. e.* surging water). The stream is divided by the large island of *Wörth*, on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids termed the ***Strudel** (*i. e.* turbulent or gurgling water), 300 yds. long, and 10-15 yds. in width, once very dangerous to vessels. The rocks were blasted for the last time in 1866, and the passage is now safe. The steamer steers along the rocky bank of the Werth, at the N. end of which rises a mass of rock, crowned with the ruin of *Werfenstein*. Near the village of *Struden* on the left bank, opposite the Werfenstein, rises the ruin of a robber-stronghold of that name. A little lower the *Hausstein*, a lofty rock, surmounted by a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream as it descends from the Strudel. The eddy thus caused constitutes the once dangerous *Wirbel* (*i. e.* whirlpool), which is now merely a swift rapid. The passage of the Strudel and Wirbel occupies a few minutes only. At the lower extremity of this defile lies —

L. *St. Nicolai*, with picturesque rocky scenery in the environs, frequently visited by artists.

L. *Sarmingstein*, with an ancient watch-tower. Below the ruins of —

R. *Freienstein*, the *Isperbach* falls into the Danube on the left.

R. *Donaudorf*, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —

L. *Persenbeug*, a château belonging to Archduke Charles Lewis.

(10.20) R. **Ybbs** *(Lamm; Ochs)*, the Roman *Pons Isidis*. One of the two most conspicuous buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poor-house, connected with that of Vienna. The river describes a wide curve. To the right is the mouth of the Ybbs (p. 250). A distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher, to the S. At *Sarling*, on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 250).

R. *Säusenstein*, with the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of *Gottesthal*, burned down by the French in 1809.

(10. 40) L. **Marbach** *(Sonne; Ochs)*, a considerable market-town. On the hill above it, 1450 ft. in height (ascent 1 hr.), rises the large pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl*, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. The summit (Inn) commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, the Styrian Alps, and the mountain-range from the Schneeberg near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier. Opposite Marbach is the railway-stat. *Krummnussbaum* (p. 250). A little farther on the *Erlaf* flows into the Danube.

(10.55) R. **Pöchlarn** (rail. stat.; *Pteiner*), the Roman *Arelape*, the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Pechlarn, one of the heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied, who accorded a brilliant reception to Chriemhilde on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchtarn*, with an ancient church, on the hill above which is the château of *Artstetten* (p. 250). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the left. The valley now expands. Near —

(11. 10) L. **Weiteneck** rises a picturesque old pinnacled castle with towers, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Pechlarn, and restored by the Emp. Francis. Below it is the modest little château of *Lubereck*, where the Emperor spent some months every summer.

(11. 20) R. **Melk**, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.; *Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch; Gruber*, at the railway-station), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. A château of the Margraves of Babenberg, some of whom are interred in the church, once occupied this site. The abbey has been besieged several times. Two strong bastions with embrasures, which are still seen at the E. entrance, were strengthened by Napoleon after the battle of Aspern. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a remarkably fine organ. The library (30,000 vols.), comprising incunabula and MSS. in a handsome saloon, as well as the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private

chapel of the abbot contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', admirably executed in embossed gold, 2 ft. in height, dating from 1363. The back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, situated farther down the river, are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. — The landing-place is 1 M. below the town.

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a picturesque, narrow defile, many miles in length, remarkable for its fine scenery and the curious old legends associated with it.

L. *Emmersdorf*, opposite the influx of the *Pielach* (p. 249), with a church and monastery.

R. *Schönbichl*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

(11.40) L. *Aggsbach.* Opposite is *Aggstein*, once a dreaded robber's castle. One of its former lawless proprietors is said to have thrown his prisoners from the top of the rock into the abyss beneath. Below —

L. *Schwallenbach*, the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

(12 noon) L. **Spitz**, a market-town with an ancient church and ruined castle, built around a vine-clad hill.

The *Jauerling* (3145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by agood bridle-path, commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tourists' hut at the top).

L. *St. Michael.* On the roof of the old church are placed six hares made of clay, quaintly commemorative of a snow-drift which so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wesendorf.*

(12.15 p.m.) L. **Weissenkirchen** *(Salomon's Inn).*

A pleasant excursion may be made hence viâ (1½ hr.) *Weinzierl* to (¾ hr.) the ruin of **Hartenstein*, finely situated on the edge of the *Teufelskirche* ravine. We may then go through the *Kremsthal* and past the ruin of *Hohenstein* to (2 hrs.) *Obermeisling* (*Inn), whence a road leads through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) *Senftenberg*, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) *Krems* (see below).

(12.30). R. *Rossatz*, a market-town and château. Below it, on a rocky eminence, rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of —

L. ***Dürnstein.** In 1192-93 Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur de Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village has a very picturesque appearance when seen from the river; the modern Schloss, the old abbey, and the church are the most prominent buildings. In the ruins of a nunnery of *St. Clara*, dissolved in 1769, an inn has been established.

R. *Mautern*, the Roman *Mutinum.* A wooden bridge, ⅓ M. in length, dating from 1463, connects Mautern with —

(12.50) L. **Stein** *(Bittermann's Hotel; Elephant)*, a well-built town, with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remnants of another stronghold. The old borough of **Krems** *(Hirsch)*

Dampfboot-Station
DIE D NAU
von GREIN bis STEIN KREMS
DIE DNAU
von KREMS bis WIEN
GREIN
Struden
St. Nikolai
Sarblingstein
Dorf
Ispes
Persenbeug
Altenmarkt
Fünfling
Nöchling
Neustadtel
Freyenstein
Hirschenau
Mitterndorf
Niederndorf
Willersbach
Rothbg.
Zwischen-Donau
Weins
Donaudorf
Hengstberg
Mitterberg
Rothenhof
Mührbach
Marbach
Klein-Pöchlarn
Artstetten
Ob.-Unt.-Bierbaum
Nussendorf
Maria Taferl
Pöggstall
Krummnussbaum
Pöchlarn
Gottsdf.
Hagian
Säusling
Holzing
St. Martin
Pfaffenbg.
IPS
St. Georgen
Karlsbach
Blindenmarkt
Ennsbach
Burgstall
Neumarkt
Kemelbach
Köchling
Ströbling
Ips
Trukenstetten
Freydegg
Leitzmanns df.
Erlaf
Rüderapoint
Ornding
Ipsing
Wohlfartsbrunn
Zelking
Langenlois
Strass
Engelbr. Haag
Engelmannsbrunn
Kirchberg
Hippersdorf
Hadersdf.
Engelbrunn
Gobelsburg
Etzdorf
Feuersbrunn
Fels
Dürrnthal
Mallon
Königsbrunn
Gr. Stetteldorf
Göblingsbg.
Wagram
Grafeneck
Neustift
Ob.- Unt.-Absdorf
Gedersdorf
Brunn im Felde
Haitzendf.
Grafenwörth
Ob.-Unt.-Seebarn
Kollersdorf
Sachsendorf
Winkel
Bierbaum
Saubühel
Stratzdf.
Grunddf.
Jettsdorf
St. Johann
Wirthsh.
Altenwörth
Rohrendorf
Kamp
KREMS
DONAU
Theiss
Donaudorf
Möllersdorf
Thalern
Palt
Hollenburg
Furt
Wagram
Bregwitz
Bodensee
Zwentendorf
Nussdorf
Stollhofen
Tulln
Terndorf
Pischelsdorf
Brändlbg.
Traismauer
Gemeinlebarn
Perschling
Dürrenrohr
Neusiedl
Franzhausen
Thonaleiten
Reidling
Kl. Reidling
Hust
Mittelhausen
Ober-Eichbg.
Tulnerfeld
Heiligeneich
Meidling
Götzersdf.
Oberndorf
Einöd
Sallelbg.
Guttenbrunn
Ebersdorf
Kiefern
Inzersdf.
St. Johann
Walpersdorf
Absdorf
Statzendorf
Traisen
St. Andrä
H. Kreuz
Guttenbrunner Wald
Mannersdf.
Diendorf
Perschlingbach
Kirchen Holz
N.
Kilometer

ONAU
EIN & KREMS.
Senftenberg
Sandl-bg.
Imbach
Weissenkirchen
Mühldorf
Raxendorf
Trandorf
Zeining
Spitz
St. Michael
Wesendorf
Rossatz
DÜRRENSTEIN
Rehberg
Egelsee
KREMS
STEIN
MAUTERN
Hundsheim
Bach-Arnsdorf
Schwallenbach
Rothe Wand
Weiten
Willendorf
Kronsbach
Kloster Langegg
Laach
Aggsbach
Aggstein
Gansbach
Schartenbg.
Furt
Paudorf
Statzer Bg.
Meidling
Emersdorf
Schönbühl
Gerolding
Dunkelsteiner
Wald
Melk
Pielach
Bakersbg.
Albrechts-bg.
Mauer
Karlstetten
Grossenrust
Noppendorf
Statzendorf
Fugging
Ederding
Obritz-bg.
Wölbling
Kiefern
Thal
Schweinern
Ulrichsbiegl
ONAU
bis WIEN.
Ob. Olberndorf
Wollpassing
Zissersdf.
Stockerau
Grafendorf
Spillern
Hausleithen
Goldgeben
Gaisrück
Ob.
Zögersdorf
Schmida
Perzendorf
Zaina
KORNEUBURG
Kl. Engersdf.
Hagenbrunn
Bisamberg
Greifenstein
Hoflein
Altenberg
Kritzendf.
Lang Enzersdf.
Zeiselmauer
Wördern
St. Andrä
Sonnberg
KLOSTER-NEUBURG
Gugging
Kirling
TULLN
Ob.-Aigen
Wolfpassing
Königstetten
Nitzing
Frauenhofen
Staasdf.
Tulbing
Tulbinger Kogl
Chor-herrn
Kirchbach
Hohenau
Weidling
Kahlenbg.
Leopoldsbg.
Jedlersee
Floridsdf.
Nussdf.
Grinzing
Katzelsdf.
Heubg.
Tafelbg.
Waidlingbach
Sievering
Döbling
Freundorf
Baumgarten
Herrnbg.
Steinbach
Rosskopf
Pötzleinsdf.
Währing
Dornbach
Hernals
WIEN
Ottakring
Neu-Lerchenfeld
Mauerbach
Hochbrücken B.
Heuberg
Kirchstein
Gablitz
Ried
Sieghards-kirchen
Elsbach
Henzing
Engl. Miles
Österreich. Meile
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Und*. From the river they present the appearance of a single long town. A monument to Marshal Schmidt, who fell here in a skirmish with the French in 1805, was erected on the Promenade in 1820.

FROM KREMS TO ABSDORF, 20 M., by railway in 1¼ hr. Stations *Gedersdorf*, *Hadersdorf*, *Wagram* (*Schloss Grafenegg*, the property of Count Breuer, 1½ M. to the W., possesses a park, hot-houses, and stables worthy of inspection), *Kirchberg* on the Wagram, *Absdorf* (p. 314).

The extensive and wealthy Benedictine abbey of *Göttweih*, which has already been visible from the steamboat for some time, situated on a hill 726 ft. high, about 4 M. from the Danube, was founded in 1072. The present building was erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.

The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right in the distance the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* (1207 ft.) rises on the crest of the hill.

(1.10) R. *Hollenburg* (772 ft.), with a modern château and park; above it a ruined castle and a villa with pleasure-grounds. The right bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

(1.25.) R. *Traismauer*, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Near it the *Traisen* falls into the Danube.

(1.55) R. *Zwentendorf*.

(2.25) R. **Tulln** *(Brenner; Hirsch; Löwe)*, one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagenae* of the Romans, and the station of one of their fleets which guarded the river, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 men assembled in 1683 for the purpose of aiding the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Franz-Joseph Railway (p. 314).

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive.

(2.55) R. **Greifenstein**, a castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with a handsome tower, attracts numerous visitors from Vienna (station on the Franz-Joseph Line, which here skirts the bank). *Hadersfeld*, on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to *Klosterneuburg*, *Kierling*, etc., commands a fine survey of the valley of the Danube.

L. *Kreuzenstein*, an old castle at some distance inland, concealed by trees.

R. *Höflein*, below which the river suddenly turns S. In the distance the Kahlenberg (p. 246) becomes visible.

(3.15) L. **Korneuburg** (548 ft.; *Hirsch; Strauss*), formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the history of the war between Matthew Corvinus and Emp. Frederick III., and in that of the Thirty Years' War, is situated in the plain, a considerable way

inland, on the railway from Vienna to Znaim (p. 318). The *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.), a vine-clad hill, extends along the bank. The domes of the Augustinian abbey of Klosterneuburg are now seen glittering in the distance.

R. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 247). Lower down, the *Kahlenberg* (p. 246) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave space for the railway and the road. To the right, upon a projecting spur, is the church of the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 246), at the foot of which, embosomed in vineyards, lies the *Kahlenberger Dorf*.

(3.35) R. *Nussdorf* (p. 246). The broader arm of the Danube does not touch the capital. Passengers are conveyed by a smaller vessel through the *Danube Canal* from Nussdorf to the Franz-Josephs-Quai by the Stephaniebrücke.

(4 p.m.) R. **Vienna,** p. 187.

39. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway in 2¼-5¾ hrs.

Linz, see p. 251. — 6 M. *Hörsching;* 11¼ M. *Marchtrenk.* — 17 M. **Wels** (1026 ft.; **Adler; **Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town on the *Traun*, with a modern Gothic church and an old castle of Prince Auersperg. From Wels to *Passau*, see p. 180; to *Simbach* and *Munich*, see p. 174.

Beyond Wels the line traverses a wooded district. 20 M. *Gunskirchen;* then (24 M.) **Lambach** (1100 ft.; **Railway Restaurant;* **Rössl*), the junction for the Gmunden line, a small town with several important-looking buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1032), which contains a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart.* — To *Gmunden* (with visit to the *Traunfall*), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line now quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the *Ager.* On the left are seen the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. 26 M. *Neukirchen;* 28 M. *Breitenschützing;* 30½ M. *Schwanenstadt.* — 34½ M. **Attnang** (1322 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; Inn* at the station), the junction for the Salzkammergut Railway (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Attnang to Schärding, 42 M., railway in 2½ hrs. About 2 M. to the E. of (7 M.) *Manning-Wolfsegg* lies the small town of **Wolfsegg** (**Kölblinger*, with view; *Post*), charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck.* The park and the 'Schanze' command beautiful views of the hilly environs. — 10½ M. *Holzleithen*, whence a branch-line runs to *Thomasroith*, in a coal-mining district. The train penetrates the *Hausruck* by a tunnel 770 yds. long, and descends by *Hausruck* and *Eberschwang* to (20½ M.) *Ried* (p. 173). 25½ M. *Aurolzmünster;* 28 M. *St. Martin*, with a château and brewery; 32 M. *Andiesenhofen.* The train now approaches the Inn, crosses the Andiesenbach, and beyond (36½ M.) *Suben* the *Prambach*, and reaches (42 M.) *Schärding* (p. 180), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Inn. From Schärding to *Passau* (Ratisbon etc.), see p. 180.

To the left the old château of *Puchheim;* in the background the Höllengebirge. — 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1420 ft.; **Mohr; Post*) is a pleasant little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. Route to the *Attersee*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the Ager twice. On the right are the château and ruins of *Wartenburg*. At (40 M.) *Timelkam* the line enters the valley of the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. *Redl-Zipf*, with a large brewery; 47½ M. *Vöcklamarkt;* 50½ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1758 ft.). The railway now quits the Vöckla, and winds through the hilly wooded district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. Just before reaching (60½ M.) **Strasswalchen** (1875 ft.; *Post*), the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober are seen on the left (route to the *Mondsee*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). 62 M. *Steindorf*, junction for Braunau (p. 173). 63 M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf*.

The ascent of the *Tannberg* (2572 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the N.W. of the railway-station, is recommended. Beautiful view of the Alps (*Inn at the top). The descent may be made to (2 hrs.) *Mattsee* (see below).

Near (65½ M.) *Weng* the line skirts the *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*, 2½ M. in length, which is bounded on the N. and W. by moorlands. — 60 M. *Seekirchen* (Inn), ¾ M. from the S.W. end of the lake.

A small screw-steamer plies several times a day from *Seekirchen* to *Zell* and *Mayerhof* at the N. end of the pretty **Wallersee** (1650 ft.; 3½ M. long), which is bounded by moorland and wooded hills. The villages are all prettily situated and visited as summer resorts.

A diligence plies daily in 1½ hr. from Seekirchen to (8 M.) **Mattsee** (1650 ft.; *Iglbräu*), charmingly situated on a headland between the *Ober-Trumersee* and *Nieder-Trumersee* (the '*Mattseen*'); 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1857 ft.; ¼ hr.) affords a good survey. Hence to the top of the *Tannberg*, 3 hrs., see above.

The train then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the *Fischach* (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. *Eugendorf;* 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen*. We now turn to the left into the valley of the *Salzach* (to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Untersberg, Watzmann, and the Stauffen). 75 M. *Berg-Mariaplain* (p. 266). The station of (77½ M.) *Salzburg* is about ¾ M. from the town.

Salzburg. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. D, 1), opposite the station, with a large garden and fine view, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, L. & A. 60 kr., pens., 4-5 fl. (lift); *Hôtel d'Autriche (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *Hotel Nelböck (Pl. b; D, 1), near the station, R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pension from 4 fl. In the town, on the left bank: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. c; E, 4), Mozart-Platz; *Goldnes Schiff (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *Salzburger Hof (Pl. e; E, 4), in the market-place, moderate; *Goldne Krone (Pl. f; D, 3), Hirsch, Mödlhammerbräu, Horn, all in the Getreidegasse; Mohr (Pl. g; E, 3, 4), Judengasse. On the right bank: *Zum Stein (Pl. h; D, E, 3), by the bridge, with view, R. 80 kr. (with restaurant on the first floor); *Gablerbräu (Pl. i; D, 3), *Traube (Pl. k; D, 3), Regenbogen, Tiger, unpretending; Steinlechner's Gasthaus, Aigner-Str., moderate; Hofmann's Gasthaus and Stadt Innsbruck, at the railway-station. — Pension Jung, near the station. — Koller's Hôte -Garni (see . 260).

Cafés. On the left bank of the Salzach: *Tomaselli*, in the market-place; **Lohmayr*, Universitäts-Platz and Haffnergasse; *Wiesenberger*, Judengasse. On the right bank: **Café Bazar*, Schwarz-Str.; **Koller*, Linzergasse, near the bridge (also restaurant); *Edlmayr*, Theatergasse.

Restaurants. **Curhaus* (see p. 264; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 40 kr.). — WINE in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D, 4; p. 264; also a restaurant); at *Glocker's* and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — *Stehle's* restaurant, Bahn-Str. — BEER at the *Stieglbräu;* in summer at the *Stieglkeller* (Pl. E, 4), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; *Sternbräugarten*, Getreidegasse; *Mirabellgarten*, Makart-Platz (concerts in summer); *Hofmann's Bierhalle*, near the station; *Schanzlkeller*, outside the Cajetanerthor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausenthor; *Auguslinerbräu* at *Mülln.*

Baths. **Curhaus*, Bahn-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every kind. *Swimming Baths* near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (p. 266); omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.; steam tramway see below). *Mud*, *Pine-cone*, and *Peat Baths* at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1½ M. from the town (p. 266; omnibus from the 'Goldene Hirsch' and 'Goldene Horn' at 7, 10, 2 and 6 ocl.)

Cabs. From the station into the town, without luggage, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; with luggage 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, without luggage, 70 or 1 fl. 30 kr., with luggage 90 or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden* 5 or 8 fl., *Mondsee* 6 or 10 fl. — To the following places and back: *Berchtesgaden* 6 or 10 fl.; *Königssee* 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both cases); *Mondsee* 9 or 15 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim* 2 or 3 fl. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway *(Localbahn)* from the railway-station through the town to Nonnthal hourly, and on to Hellbrunn and the Drachenloch several times a day. The stations within the town are: *Fünfhaus*, *Ausweiche*, *Curhaus*, *Bazar*, *Innerer Stein*, and *Aeusserer Stein*, beyond which the line crosses the Carolinen-Brücke to (2 M.) *Nonnthal*. The next part of the line affords numerous pretty views. Stations: *Leopoldskron*, *Cemetery*, *Kleingmain*, *Morzg*, (4¼ M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 266), *Anif* (p. 266), *Grödig*, *St. Leonhardt*, and (8 M.) the *Drachenloch*, on the Austrian frontier. Thence to *Berchtesgaden*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Omnibus to the *Fürstenbrunn*, starting from the Goldne Horn at 2 p.m.; returning at 6 p.m. (50 kr.; there and back 80 kr.); also to *Berchtesgaden*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

'Dienstmann' (commissionnaire), 5 kr. per ¼ hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 25 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr. — **Guides**, 25 kr. per hr.; 2 fl. per day.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32, E, 4) in the Government Buildings, Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right of the guard-house. — *Telephone* to the Gaisberg, in the Makart-Platz, next the Mirabellgarten.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1352 ft.), the Roman *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (25,000 inhab.; 550 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government authorities and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in the beauty of its situation and environs. The town, the new part of which is clean and well built, is situated on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Meter.

1. Botanischer Garten . D.4.
2. Hauptwache . . . E.4.
3. Hofbrunnen . . E.4.
4. Kapitelschwemme . E.4.

Kirchen u. Klöster:

5. Augustiner-Kloster und Kirche . C.2.
6. Benediktiner-Abtei und Stiftskirche St. Peter . E.4.
7. Bürgerspitalkirche . D.4.
8. Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar . D.3.
9. Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche . D.4.
10. Kajetaner-Kirche . E.F.4.
11. Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche . . E.3.
12. Kollegienkirche . . D.4.
13. Loretto-Kloster u. Kirche D.2.
14. Protestantische Kirche C.2.3.
15. St. Erhardspitalkirche F.4.5.
16. St. Margarethenkapelle E.4.
17. St. Michaelskirche . E.4.
18. St. Peterstiftskirche D.E.4.
19. St. Sebastianskirche E.2.3.
20. Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche . . . C.3.
21. Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg) E.F.4.
22. Kollegium-Gebäude . D.4.
23. Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof) . . . E.4.
24. Leichenhof St. Peter . . E.4.
25. " " St. Sebastian E.2.
26. Mariensäule . . . E.4.
27. Mozarts Geburtshaus und Museum . . D.4.
28. Mozarts Standbild . E.4.
29. " " Wohnhaus . D.3.
30. Paracelsus-Wohnhaus D.3.
31. Pferdeschwemme . D.4.
32. Post u. Telegraph E.4.
33. Rathhaus . . D.3.
34. Regierung u. Landgericht E.4.
35. Sommer-Reitschule . D.4.
36. Theater . . . D.3.

A B C D

Maria Plain

Hôtel de l'Europe

Bad

Schlachthaus

Gasfabrik

Fischhaus

Ehr. Rechtsschule

Ernst Thunstrasse

Schwarz-Str.

Bergstrasse

Friedhof

München

Auer Spergasse

Kurhaus

Kommerzsaal

Stadtpark

Schloss Mirabell

Mirabellgarten

St. Johann-Spital

Reichenhaller Str.

Mülln

Fürbergstrasse

Mönchs-Berg

Aigthor

Salzach

Kirchen-Thor

Hofstallgasse

Museum

Griesgasse

Gstättengasse

Anzug

Marketender

Bürgerwehr-Zeughaus

Neuthor

Kaiserin Elisabeth Kaserne

Riedenburg

Reinberg (Ofenloch-B.)

Moosstrasse

Ludwigsbad Leopoldskron

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

right bank. Frequent conflagrations have left few works of mediæval architecture at Salzburg. Most of the principal buildings are due to the magnificent taste of the archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble façades remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. Of late much has been done for the embellishment of the town, particularly in the laying out of ornamental grounds planted with trees on the broad quays, which form charming promenades on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-embankment as far as the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank, towards the railway-station, extends a new and handsome quarter, in which the town-park and Curhaus (p. 264) form the most attractive point for strangers.

The older quarter of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach. The central point of it is the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome ***Hofbrunnen** (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious **Residenz-Schloss**, or Palace, erected in 1592-1725, and at present occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neubau**, including the *Government Buildings*, *Law Courts* (Pl. 34), and *Post* and *Telegraph* offices (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. In front of it is the *Hauptwache* (Pl. 2), or Guard House. On the S. side is the handsome **Cathedral**, erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari*, in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a *Font in bronze, dating from 1321. In the Domplatz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a *Mariensäule* in lead by Hagenauer (1772).

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The house where the great composer (1756-91) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting **Mozart Museum** on the third floor (adm. on week-days, 8-11 and 1-4; on Sun. 10-12, 50 kr.), with his piano and spinet, a collection of his letters, the MSS. of several of his compositions, and numerous other reminiscences. The *Mozart Album*, which contains autographs and photographs of distinguished modern musicians, is shown only to those provided with special ticket, to be obtained at Sigmund-Hafnergasse 2, first floor (20 kr.). — *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (formerly Hannibal-Platz).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Capitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of this Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 1).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg.

The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 582, are very interesting. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the middle of the burial-ground, erected in 1481 and restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. is interred the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn. The **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to Michael Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel). In the right aisle is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* (Pl. 6) contains a library of some value (40,000 vols.), an interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the Stiftspforte, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 260; good wine).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, erected in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with modern additions. The peculiar hexagonal choir supported by columns, with its net-work vaulting and radiating chapels, dates from the 15th century. On the high-altar stands a *Madonna, carved in wood by M. Pacher (1480). In the *Franciscan Monastery* opposite a performance is given daily (10.30 a.m.; ladies not admitted) on the 'Pansymphonicon', an instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

The stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35, adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, with a painting of a tournament on the ceiling (date 1690). On one side of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (see below); on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670).

The ***Neuthor,** a tunnel 150 yds. in length, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leads out of the town by the barracks. Beyond it stands a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, erected in honour of Archduke Sigismund, in whose reign the tunnel was constructed, and of whom a medallion may be seen at the end of the tunnel next the town.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 20) is the extensive and valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D, 3), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 8-1 and 2-6; daily in summer; Sun. and Thurs. in winter; 30 kr.).

Hall of Antiquities. Celtic and Roman antiquities of Salzburg, the Pinzgau, etc. — *Music Hall*, with a large collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. — *Costume Saloon*, with costumes of the 18th

century. — *Weapon Saloon*, with weapons of the 17-19th centuries. — *Romanesque Chapel* and *Sacristy*, with furniture in the Gothic style. — The following rooms are fitted up in the mediæval and rococo styles: *Dining Room*, *Bedroom*, *Hunting Room*, *Sitting Room*, *Kitchen*, etc. Then a room containing miscellaneous antiquarian objects. Lastly an ichthyological and ornithological collection and a collection illustrating the flora of Salzburg. The *Second Floor* contains collections of prehistoric and natural history objects from the neighbourhood, paintings by local artists, a large relief-map by Keil, a planetarium, a library of 50,000 vols., a collection of Salzburg coins, a miners' guild-room of 1606, etc.

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* (Pl. C, 3), cling like swallows' nests to the steep face of the Mönchsberg, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. Landslips have frequently taken place here, involving men and houses in one common ruin. The *Klausen-Thor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the *Franz-Joseph-Quai*, shaded with trees. Beyond the gate is the *Franz-Karl-Brücke*, for foot-passengers (toll 1 kr.). To the N., below the suburb of *Mülln* (Pl. B, C, 2), the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge*.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1778 ft.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Kapitel-Platz. The *Folter-Thurm* (80 ft. high) commands a remarkably fine *Panorama. The direct route from the town to the fortress (½ hr.), indicated by several notice boards, leads from the Kapitel-Platz (Pl. E, 4) through the Festungsgasse. The restaurant *Zur Katz*, at the entrance to the fortress, commands a fine view. The fortifications (ticket of admission to the interior and the tower 20 kr.) were founded in the 9th cent., and extended at subsequent periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archbishop Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer*, restored in the old style, are worthy of inspection. The *Rittersaal* contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1646 ft.), a wooded hill upwards of 2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W. and S. sides, affords charming walks with beautiful views.

The finest points are the *Franz-Josef-Elisabeth-Höhe*, the *Carolinen-Höhe*, and *Achleitner's Tower* (adm. 10 kr.): to the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are seen the long Tännengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, with the Hohe-Göll adjoining it to the S., and above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattenberg, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeuchthorn, Sonntagshorn, and finally the Staufen, rising beyond the spire of the village of Maxglan; in the plain, Schloss Kleisheim. In the foreground the Reinberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria-Plain; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town, on the Salzach. A good view of the town is obtained from the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (restaurant).

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of

283 steps near the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35, D 4; p. 262); another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, past the *Augustine Church* (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the *Monica-Pforte;* a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal* (Zum Rothen Hahn), through the *Schartenthor* (Pl. D, 5). The road from the fortress (see p. 263) to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the castellated *Villa Freyburg.*

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from the Ursuline convent situated on it. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded in 1009 and restored during the 15th cent.) with a Romanesque portal, possesses a fine altar with wings, a crypt with handsome columns, and in the tower frescoes of very early date. Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent Cajetaner-Thor, on the bank of the Salzach, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. F, 4), an institution opened in 1885 for exhibitions of pictures and industrial art.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by an iron *Bridge*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad, In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 30), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy.

His monument is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the **Cemetery of St. Sebastian** (Pl. 25), at the end of the Linzergasse. The inscription describes him as the '*insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit*'. To the left of the path leading to the Chapel in the centre of the cemetery (erected in 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello) is the grave of *Mozart's Widow* (d. 1842).

To the N. of the Platzl is the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse, leading to the long *Mirabell-Platz.* Here on the right stands the *Custom House* (formerly *Stables*), and on the left **Schloss Mirabell** (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal residence, and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the *Mirabell Garden*, laid out in the old French fashion, with marble statues, and containing an *Aviary* of European and foreign birds (adm. 10 kr.).

Schloss Mirabell is adjoined on the N. by the well-kept **Municipal Park,** containing a handsome *Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (concerts, see p. 260). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.). — To the left, on the Salzach-Quai, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by *Götz* (1867). — The (1¼ M.) garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of *Schiller*, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the ***Capuzinerberg** (2132 ft.). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached by means of 255 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the '*Mozarthäuschen*', brought from Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). About 3 min. to the right is the 'Stadt-Ansicht'

(view tower with coloured windows). Returning to the Mozart-häuschen, we ascend through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a direction-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Mariaplain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*', the finest point on the Capuzinerberg: admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Reichenhall Mts., Lattengebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tännengebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schlössl* (or *Capuziner Schlössl*), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 683 ft. above the Salzach, and also commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). A shady path, commanding pretty views from time to time, leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzer Thor.

The château and park of **Aigen,** the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, are also worth visiting. Morning-light best; the finest point is the *Kanzel*. At the entrance to the grounds ($^3/_4$ M. from the station) is a *Restaurant, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procurep.

About $1^1/_4$ hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jacob am Thurn,** an excellent point of view (Restaurant). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tännengebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstauffen are especially conspicuous. In the background of the Salzachthal lies Salzburg.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220 ft.; a walk of $2^1/_2$ hrs.; horse 5, there and back 9 fl.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A ZAHNRADBAHN or rack-and-pinion railway, on the same principle as the Rigi railway, opened in May 1887, ascends to the summit from *Parsch*, a station 6 min. by rail from Salzburg, or about 20 min. walk from the *Carolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) by the Aigen and Gaisberg road. The ascent of the railway, which is $2^3/_4$ M. in length with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes 40 min. (fares, up 2, down $1^1/_2$, return-ticket 3 fl.; luggage 1 kr. for 2 lbs., with a minimum of 25 kr.). The line ascends on the S. side of the hill, passing the station of *Mitter-Judenberg*, to ($1^3/_4$ M.) the *Zistel-Alpe* (3232 ft.; Rest.), where a large hotel and sanatorium is to be built, and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., to the summit, on which there is a view-tower (15 kr.) and the **Hotel Gaisbergspitze* (R. $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ fl., L. & A. 25 kr.). The admirable *View, nearly as good from the inn as from the tower, embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried.

For pedestrians the best route is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg', constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts and benches (shade in the morning). From *Parsch* (see above) we proceed to (10 min.)

the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to the (3/4 hr.) *Gersberg-* (or *Zeisberg*) *Alpe* (2615 ft.; *Inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1 hr.) summit. — From the *Apothekerhöfe* to the *Zistel-Alp* (see p. 265), on foot, 1 1/2 hr.; thence to the top, 3/4 hr.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn,** 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th centuries, is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). (*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee on other days 50 kr.). To the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (when closed, fee of 20 kr.) leading into the *Park*. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, and ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monatsschlösschen* and arrive at (1/4 hr.) the *Stadt-Ansicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Then through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht* on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed under the patronage of the archbishops. We then return by the drive. — About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of *Anif*, the property of Count Arco, situated on an island in a small lake. — From Hellbrunn to *Aigen* (p. 265) is a walk of about 3/4 hr. (steam tramway, see p. 260).

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1 1/4 M.; steam tramway, see p. 260) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large fish-pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 260; Restaurant). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat baths (omnibus, see p. 260). The *Ludwigsbad* is 3/4 M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marienbad* 1 1/4 M.

From (4 M.) **Glaneck** (1463 ft.; *Inn*), with its old château, a road, ascending by the falls of the Glan, leads to (2 M.) the source of the stream, called the **Fürstenbrunnen* (1952 ft.), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. On the road are several marble-cutting works and bullet mills (omnibus, see p. 260). In the vicinity are the *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Rest. Zur Schönen Aussicht).

To the N. (3 1/2 M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720 ft.), erected in 1674. The very extensive *View is partly obstructed by the trees. Evening-light most advantageous. A path diverging at Froschheim (Pl. F, 1) is shorter and pleasanter than the road (finger-post). Restaurant at the foot of the hill.

The **Untersberg,** the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in three peaks, the Geiereck (5909 ft.), the Salzburger Hohethron (6073 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6480 ft.). Ascent, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

From Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden (Königssee)*, *Hallein* and *Golling*, *the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

40. From Vienna to Gratz.

141 M. Railway. Express trains in 5½-6¼ hrs., ordinary in 9 hrs. Views generally to the left.

A glimpse at this remarkable railway may be obtained by proceeding as far as *Mürzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets issued in summer; 2nd cl. 7, 3rd cl. 5 fl.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Vienna to (16½ M.) *Baden*, see R. 36. A little beyond Baden the ruins of *Rauhenstein* and *Rauheneck* are visible on the hills to the right, with the château of *Weilburg* and the *Helenenthal* between them (see p. 245). The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19 M.) **Vöslau** (800 ft.; **Hôtel Back; Hallmayer*) the best Austrian wine is produced. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring, contains water at a constant temperature of 75° Fahr. The swimming and other baths here are much frequented.

Immediately adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of **Gainfarn** (**Weintraube*), with a favourite hydropathic establishment. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) **Merkenstein**, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Refreshment pavilion, outside the park. Thence to the *Eiserne Thor* (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (see p. 245).

Near (22 M.) *Leobersdorf* (870 ft.; *Adler), the barren *Schneeberg* is conspicuous on the right. About 1 M. to the E. is *Schönau*, with a beautiful park. Branch-lines to (46½ M.) *St. Pölten* (p. 249) and to (23½ M.) *Gutenstein* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

26 M. *Felixdorf*. Near *Theresienfeld* (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930 ft.; *Hirsch*, *Kreuz*, *Rössl*), the birthplace of the Emperor Maximilian I., was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1834, and is now an important manufacturing town with 23,468 inhabitants. Tramway from the station every ¼ hr.

The *Parish Church*, with two lofty spires, is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic (choir and transept, 1455). It contains some interesting sculptures and monuments (painted statues of the Apostles, in the style of Veit Stoss, 15th cent.; *St. Sebastian, end of the 16th cent.). On the outside of the tower (S. side) is the tombstone of Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani, Hungarian insurgents beheaded here in 1671.

On the E. side of the town stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in the 12th cent., and altered in the 15th and 18th centuries. In the court, over the entrance, is the coat-of-arms (89 quarterings, many quite imaginary) of Frederick III., and his favourite motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') which is of frequent occurrence in all parts of Neustadt; below is a statue of the Emperor. The building was converted into a military academy

(400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752 and contains portraits of the Empress and eminent pupils. In the garden are a statue of Maria Theresa and a monument to pupils slain in battle. The middle of the day is the best time for a visit.

The late-Gothic *Neuklosterkirche*, on the E. side of the town, contains the tomb of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III., and a finely carved altar of 1447. The Convent Library has an interesting collection of miniatures and other objects of art.

The *Rathhaus* contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); other mementoes of the same period are also shown (fee).

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohács, see R. 58.

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands the well-preserved château of **Sebenstein*, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, which contains a collection of weapons, and commands a fine view. 35½ M. *St. Egyden;* 40½ M. *Neunkirchen* (1200 ft.; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (42½ M.) *Ternitz* the train crosses the *Sirningbach*. 46 M. *Pottschach*, with manufactories. — 47½ M. **Gloggnitz** (1426 ft.; **Alpenhorn; *Adler; Rössl*), at the base of the Semmering. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now the seat of the district-authorities. To the left (4 M. to the S.W.) on the height is the castle of *Wartenstein*.

The ***Semmering Railway,*** which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the continental mountain-railways, was constructed by Herr von Ghega in 1848-53, and is remarkable for the boldness of its engineering and the grandeur of the scenery it traverses. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag, a distance of 35 M., there are 15 tunnels and 18 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1 : 40. The line reaches its highest point (2950 ft.) in the long tunnel. The construction of this part of the line cost about 59,000*l.* per English mile.

The train now ascends. Schloss Gloggnitz presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green *Schwarza*, near which is the extensive paper-manufactory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnenwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the *Raxalp*. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (55 M.) **Payerbach** (1512 ft.; *Mader; *Railway Restaurant*, with beds).

To *Reichenau* and the *Höllenthal*, with ascents of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 300 yds. long and 60 ft. high, and then ascends (gradient 1 : 40) the S. slope of the valley. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogl* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at stat. *Klamm* (2254 ft.) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep *Adlitzgraben* with its rocky walls. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches stat. *Breitenstein* (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 310 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90 ft. high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben.*

After three more tunnels the train stops at (72½ M.) **Semmering** (2840 ft.), reached in 1¼-1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument to *Karl von Ghega* (see p. 268), has been erected on the rocks to the right. About 1¼ M. to the E., in a fine situation, is the large **Hôtel Semmering* (3280 ft.), with a restaurant. At the highest point of the high road (3216 ft.), 1¼ M. to the S. of the station, is the *Erzherzog Johann Inn.* — Ascent of the *Sonnenwendstein*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of a straight tunnel, 1570 yds. in length, which penetrates the **Semmering**, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point (2950 ft.), whence the train descends rapidly through the picturesque *Fröschnitzthal.* 79 M. *Spital* (2520 ft.; Schwan; Hirsch).

82½ M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2200 ft.; **Erzherzog Johann*; **Adler*; *Post*; *Lambach*, ½ M. from the station; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town with iron-works, picturesquely situated on the *Mürz*, is now frequented as a summer-resort (Kurhaus). Excursion to *Neuberg* and *Mariazell*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, which contains a number of iron-forges. Near (87 M.) *Langenwang* (2113 ft.), the ruin of *Hohenwang* or *Scherfenburg* is seen on a height to the left, and to the right is the château of *Neu-Hohenwang.* 90 M. *Krieglach;* 91 M. *Mitterdorf*, with a manufactory of small arms. To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschthal*, is the château of *Püchl*, with its four towers, and farther on, near *Wartberg*, the ruin of *Lichtenegg.* The train makes a wide sweep round the *Wartberg-Kogel*, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (97 M.) *Kindberg* (1820 ft.), with the château of Count Attems. 102 M. *Marein.* 106 M. *Kapfenberg* (1580 ft.; Ramsauer), with *Schloss Unterkapfenberg*, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of *Oberkapfenberg* (2313 ft.). At the entrance to the *Thörlthal*, ¾ M. to the W., lies *Bad Steinerhof* (Curhaus; pine-cone baths). Near *Bruck* rises the ancient castle of *Landskron.*

109 M. **Bruck** (1585 ft.; **Post*, at the station; *Lamm; Adler*), at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*, is the junction for *St. Michael*, *Villach*, and *Udine*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At (115 M.) *Pernegg* (*Linde) is a large château of Herr Lipith (1532), and above it an interesting castle of earlier date. Near (118 M.) *Mixnitz* (*Schartner) is an extensive stalactite cavern. 125 M. *Frohnleiten* (*Stadt Strassburg), with its forges and a hydropathic establishment. To the right of the railway is the château of *Pfannberg*, and on an eminence to the left are the ruins of the castle of the same name. The castle of *Rabenstein*, recently restored, rises on a rock to the right The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badelwand* by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). At (129½ M.) *Peggau*, the *Schöckel* is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies the small town of *Feistritz*, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the Mur. 132 M. *Klein-Stübing*, with a handsome modern château; 134½ M. *Gratwein* (1295 ft.; Fischerwirth), with a large paper-mill. Near (136 M.) *Judendorf*, on an eminence to the right, lies *Maria-Strassengel*, a picturesque Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with an open tower. The castle of *Gösting* on the right, the property of Count Attems, is a favourite resort of the Gratzers. The line now enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg, or castle-hill, of Gratz rises on the left, with the capital of Styria at its base.

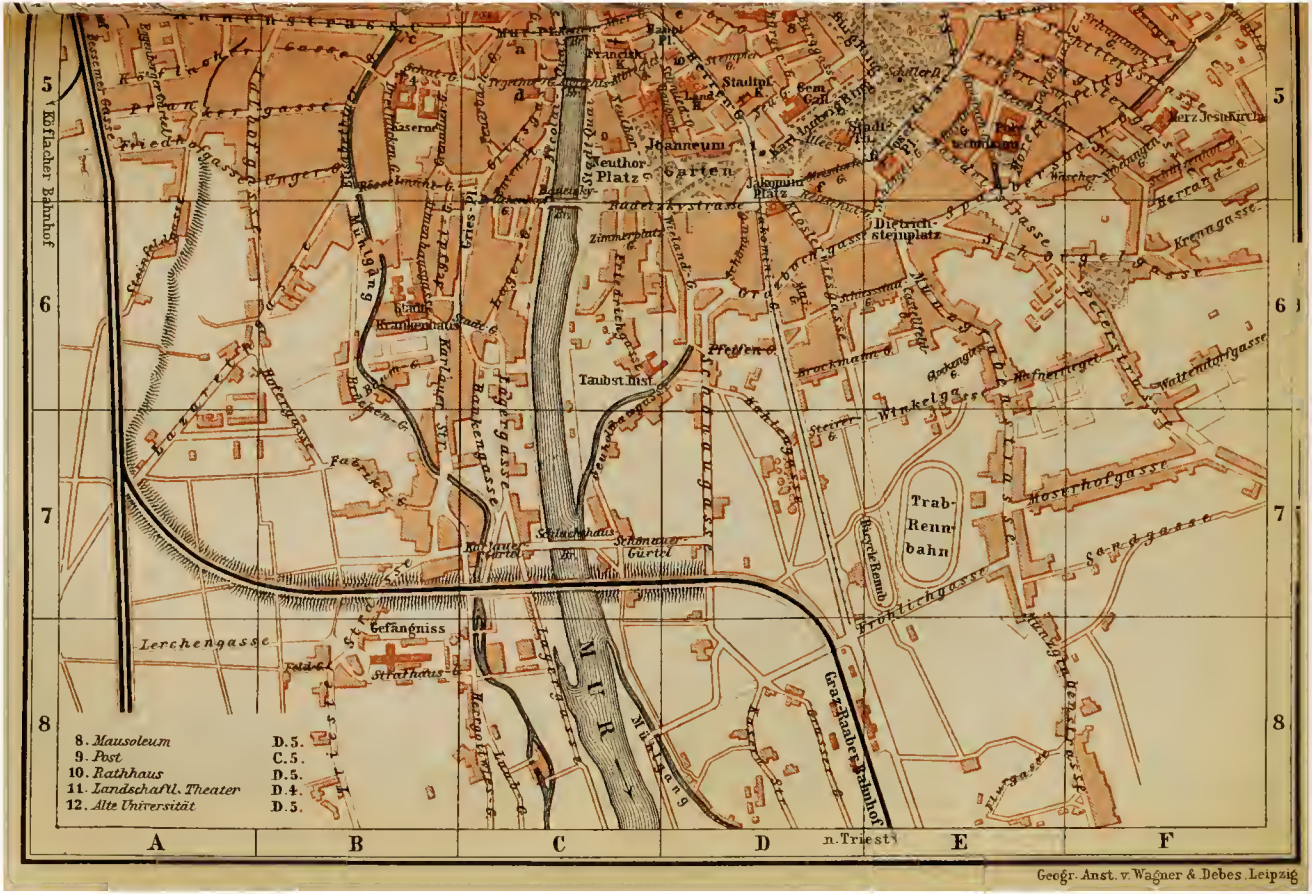
141 M. **Gratz.** — **Hotels.** On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, ¾ M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), R., L., & A. from 2 fl.; *Oesterreichischer Hof, Annenstrasse; Florian (Pl. d; C, 5); *Goldnes Ross and Sonne, Mariahilf-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Goldner Löwe, Mur-Platz, moderate; Daniel, at the station (Pl. A, 4); Goldner Engel, in the Gries; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annenstrasse, near the station. — On the *left bank:* *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), R. 1½-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., also a restaurant; *Ries (*Stadt Triest*, Pl. f), Jakomini-Platz; Kaiser-Krone (Pl. e; D, 5), Färbergasse; Ungarische Krone, Landhausgasse; Goldne Birn, Leonhard-Str.

Cafés. **Europa* and *Pöll*, Herrengasse; *Nordstern*, Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Hauptplatz; *Schuster*, Carl-Ludwigsring, by the theatre, and many others. — **Confectioners** (ices): *Grünzweig*, Sporgasse; *Hasserück*, at the theatre. — **Restaurants** (beer). **Rail. Restaurant;* **Thonethof*, Herrengasse; *Pastete*, Sporgasse; **Neu-Graz*, Realschulgasse; *Bierjackl*, Sackstrasse; *Pilsner Keller*, Ballhausgasse; *Sandwirth*, in the Gries. — Military music several times weekly at the *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, in the Georgigasse, and at *Japl's*, in the Gries. — **Wine.** *Admonterhof*, near the Paradies; **Kleinoscheg* (room in the old German style), Herrengasse; *Bacchus Keller*, *Römischer König*, Sporgasse. The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger*, *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz, etc.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the upper suspension-bridge (Pl. C, 3; 10 kr., towels extra); *Wastian*, Tegetthoffgasse 11; *Förster*, Brandhofgasse.

Military Music twice weekly, either in the *Stadtpark*, or on the *Hilmteich*, or on the *Schlossberg*.

GRAZ
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1. Erzherzog Johann D.5.
2. Franz I. D.4.
Kirchen:
3. Barmherziger K. C.5.
4. Dominikaner K. B.5.
5. Dom K. D.4.5.
6. Evangelische K. E.5.
7. Ursuliner K. C.4.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
MUR
Hilm-Teich
Graben-K.
Wagnergasse
Kreuzgasse
Humboldtstrass
Neue Universität
Physiolog. Inst.
Chem. Institut
Leech K.
Leechgasse
Elisabethstrasse
Stadt Park
Schlossberg
Turnhalle
Pathsolog. Institut
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Mil. Spital
Karmelit. Pl.
Paulus K.
Burg
Mariahilf K.
Lend Platz
Mühlgasse
Haupt-Zollamt
Laborner K.
Institut z. heil. Vincenz
Dominikaner Riegel
Pack-Str.
Lasten Str.
Süd Bahn
n. Wien
Lange Gasse
Murhargasse
Grüne Gasse
Zeitergasse
Josefigasse
Sackstrasse
Brandhofgasse
Beethovenstrasse
Schwimmschul Quai
Parkstrasse
Glacisstrasse
Mühlgang
Fischerg.



8. *Mausoleum* D. 5.
9. *Post* C. 5.
10. *Rathhaus* D. 5.
11. *Landschaft. Theater* D. 4.
12. *Alte Universität* D. 5.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes. Leipzig

Post and **Telegraph Office** in the Neuthorgasse (Pl. C, 5); branch offices near the suspension bridge (right bank of the Mur) and at the railway station.

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (Pl. 11; D, 4), Franzensplatz, daily; *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5), Carl-Ludwigs-Ring, well fitted up (operettas, etc., thrice a week).

Cabs. *Two-horse* 60 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional 1/2 hr.; *one-horse* 30 kr. for the first 1/4 hr., 50 kr. for the first 1/2 hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional 1/4 hr. — *To or from the Station:* middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (Südbahnhof) to the Hauptplatz and the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Raab Station, and to the left to the Geidorf-Platz. A branch diverges through the Leonhard-Str. to the vicinity of the Hilmteich.

Gratz (1168 ft.), the capital of Styria, with about 100,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by five bridges, is one of the pleasantest and least expensive of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. Many handsome new streets have been constructed since the middle of the cent. (*Ring-Strasse*, etc.); and on the site of the old glacis is the ***Stadtpark** (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), charmingly laid out in the English style, and embellished with two handsome fountains, a bust of Schiller, etc. A marble statue of *Counl Ant. Alex. Auersperg*, the poet and statesman ('Anastasius Grün', d. 1876), by Kundmann, was erected here in 1887. In the vicinity are the extensive new *Anatomical & Physiological Institule* and the *Physical* and *Chemical Inslitutions.*

The ***Schlossberg**, 400 ft. above the Mur, towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809. The noble prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of the most beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. On the S. side of the Schlossberg stands the handsome *Clock Tower*. The plateau in front of the Swiss house is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853) in bronze. On the upper terrace are a *Bell Tower* (Pl. C, 4) and two boards indicating the principal points in the view (Restaurant). The Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4): the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburg-gasse (Pl. C, 3).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal; the interior contains little of special interest. The *Mausoleum* (Pl. 8), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II (d. 1637). — Opposite is a large building (Pl. 12), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and now comprising

the *Grammar School* and part of the *University* (including its library of 120,000 vols.). The new buildings of the University are in the Harrachgasse, 1/2 M. to the N.E.

In the neighbouring Franzens-Platz (Pl. E, 4) is the *Landes-Theater* (Pl. 11), in front of which rises a bronze **Statue of Francis I.** (Pl. 2), in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The *Parish Church* (Pl. D, 5), in the Herrengasse, a building of the 15th cent., with an interior in the Gothic style, contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto, representing the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The *Labornerkirche* (Pl. A, 4), in the Mariengasse, a handsome Gothic church, was completed in 1862. The *Leehkirche* (Pl. E, 4), a small but tasteful Gothic structure (13th cent.), contains ancient stained glass.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*, in the *Herrengasse*, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was erected in 1569, and is now the seat of the provincial authorities. Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'. The first court, with the arcades and a finely-executed bronze fountain of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. The interior is uninteresting, but contains a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent. (the so-called **Landschadenbundbecher*). The interesting old *Arsenal* (1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is kept in the same condition as it was 200 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be equipped from its stores with weapons and armour of the 17th century. (Apply to the custodian of the Landhaus.)

The Hauptplatz (Pl. C, D, 5) is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in 1878. On the S. side of the Platz is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 10), erected in 1807.

The **Joanneum** (Pl. D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, and now the property of the state, is a *Technical College*.

The *Natural History Museum* is open gratis on Thurs. 10-12, and Sun. 10-11 o'clock. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* contains a rich collection of coins and medals, and a number of interesting Celtic antiquities, Roman tombstones, mile-stones, etc. The *Botanical Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). The *Library* consists of about 80,000 vols.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 5) of the Estates, Neugasse 1 (Sun. 11-1 o'clock free, on other days 50 kr.) contains 600 pictures.

Environs. The following short excursion is recommended: Ascend the *Rosenberg* (1570 ft.), as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (Inn); thence ascend the (3/4 hr.) *Platte* (2135 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460 ft.), ascend to the (1/2 hr.) *Hilmteich* (Pl. D, 1; Restaurant), and return to Gratz in 1/2 hr. more. — Other favourite points: the *Rainerkogl* (1645 ft.; 1 hr.), affording the best snrvey of Gratz; *Andritz-Ursprung* (2 hrs.); *Maria-Trost* (1540 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), a pilgrimage-

church; château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* (¾ hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near the ruin the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) *Thal*. — Longer excursions (*Schöckel*, *Tobibad*, *Buchkogl*, *Schwanberg Alps*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Gratz to Raab and Stuhlweissenburg (Buda-Pest), railway viâ *St. Gotthard* (as far as *Steinamanger* in 6 hrs.). From the sixth station, (33 M.) *Feldbach*, a diligence (80 kr.; carr. 4 fl.) runs in 1½ hr. to (6½ M.) **Bad Gleichenberg** (3-4000 visitors annually), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which the baths are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds, and contains numerous hotels (*Vereinshaus; Villa Höflinger; Stadt Mailand; Stadt Venedig; Stadt Würzburg*) and villas (good survey from the 'Paraplui'). The *Constantinsquelle*, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The *Klausenbrunnen* and *Johannisbrunnen*, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg*, where witches were tried and burned in the middle ages. — To the N. is situated (2 hrs.) the conspicuous *Riegersburg*, 400 ft. above the *Raab*, a stronghold which bade defiance to repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the castle, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel conaitns the vaults of the Counts of Purgstall and an altar-piece by Krafft. Superb view.

41. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. Railway. Express trains in 9 hrs.; ordinary trains in 14 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 270. — The train proceeds through the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the Mur, at some distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*; on a hill to the right rises the castle of *Premstätten;* on the left, beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, the castle of *Weissenegg*. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* (1030 ft.) the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height above rise the ruins of *Ober-Wildon* (1480 ft.); to the right the *Sausal-Gebirge*. — 16½ M. *Lebring*. To the right, near (22½ M.) *Leibnitz*, is the archiepiscopal château of *Seckau*. The train next crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. — 27 M. *Ehrenhausen*, with the château of that name, and the mausoleum of the princes of Eggenberg on a wooded height to the right. At *Gamlitz*, 1½ M. to the W., are the interesting library and museum of Prof. Ferk. — 28½ M. *Spielfeld*, with a handsome château of Count Attems.

The line now enters the mountainous district separating the Mur from the Drave, penetrating the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.; station). Near (36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the Pössnitzthal by a viaduct 700 yds. in length. It then pierces the *Posruck* by means of a tunnel (660 yds.), and descends to —

40½ M. **Marburg** (880 ft.; *Stadt Wien; *Erzherzog Johann; *Mohr; *Stadt Meran; *Restaurant* in the Casino), an important town with 18,000 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the Drave, and the junction of the lines to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). To the S.W. extends the long vine and forest-clad *Bacher-Gebirge*.

A pleasing view is obtained from the train as it crosses the *Drave;* on the right bank are the extensive locomotive-works of the S. Railway. Traversing a broad plain, with the slopes of the Bacher

Mts. on the right, we next reach (48½ M.) *Kranichsfeld*, with an old château, and (52 M.) *Pragerhof*.

From Pragerhof to Kanizsa, 71 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line crosses the broad plain of the *Drave* (to the right the *Donatiberg*, see below) towards the E., and then the river itself near (13½ M.) *Pettau*, a small town with a handsome church of St. George of the 14th cent. (containing some good sculptures and wood-carving). The train then follows the left bank of the Drave. Stations *Moschganzen*, *Gross-Sonntag*, *Friedau* (on the Drave), *Polstrau*. 40 M. *Csákathurn* is a small town belonging to Count Festetics; the once strongly-fortified château of Count Zrinyi is now a sugar-manufactory.

[From Csakathurn to Agram, 72 M., railway in 7½ hrs. — 7 M. **Warasdin**, a Croatian frontier-town with 9000 inhab. on the right bank of the Drave, with an old château of Count Erdödi. — From (10½ M.) *Warasdin-Teplitz* a diligence plies twice daily in 1¼ hr. to (5½ M.) the popular sulphur-baths of *Teplitz*, or *Constantinsbad*, the *Thermae Constantinianae* of the Romans. — Farther on the line intersects a mountainous country. Several unimportant stations. From (47 M.) *Zabok*, a branch-line diverges to the right to (10½ M.) *Krapina-Töplitz* (see below). At (62 M.) *Zapreśić* the line joins that from Steinbrück to Agram (p. 275).]

The line traverses the *Mur-Insel*, a fertile plain between the Mur and the Drave. Stations *Kraljevecz*, *Kottori*, where the Mur is crossed; then (61 M.) *Mura Keresztúr*. 71 M. *Kanizsa*, and thence to Pest, see p. 352.

The train now enters a region of lower hills, and traverses two tunnels. 61 M. *Pöltschach* (Hôtel Baumann; Post), at the foot of the *Wotsch* (3218 ft.).

Diligence several times daily to (9½ M.) the **Baths of Rohitsch**, or *Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch (Kurhaus;* apartments procurable), the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles that of Selters (500,000 bottles annually exported). About 5 M. farther to the E., on the *Sottla* or *Sattlbach*, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies *Markt Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg* (2900 ft.), the *Mons Claudius* of the Romans (ascended by *St. Georgen* in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). — From Rohitsch the diligence goes on to (26½ M.) **Krapina-Töplitz**, in the Hungarian county of Warasdin, a watering-place with powerful mineral springs, specially efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The water, of which there is a most copious supply (1,360,000 gals. per 24 hrs.), is almost entirely free from mineral ingredients.

The German language is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The train winds through a sparsely-peopled district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Several small stations and foundries are passed, and an extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the *Sulzbach Alps*, is at length suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. **Cilli** (790 ft.; **Erzherzog Johann; Kaiserkrone; Löwe*), an ancient town of some importance (5400 inhab.), founded by Emp. Claudius *(Claudia Celeja)*, attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths in the *Sann* (temp. in summer 75-95° Fahr.). The *Museum* contains some interesting Roman antiquities found in the vicinity. On the right bank of the Sann is the *Town Park*, prettily laid out. The (¼ hr.) *Josefiberg* (985 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (¾ hr.) *Laisberg* (1545 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of *Obercilli* (1350 ft.; 1 hr.). — Excursion to the *Sulzbach* or *Sannthal Alps*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The **Baths of Neuhaus** (1210 ft.; **Kurhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sulzbach Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäfers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (¾ hr.) ruined *Schlangenburg* (1660 ft.), with an extensive *View.

The train crosses the green *Sann* twice, and enters the narrow and wooded valley of that stream. The most picturesque part of the whole line is between Cilli and Sava. 89 M. *Markt-Tüffer* (930 ft.), with the *Franz-Josephs-Bad* and a ruined castle. 94 M. *Römerbad* (690 ft.), Slav. *Teplitza* (*i. e.* 'warm bath'; 97°), the thermal springs of which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is a beautifully-situated watering-place with a good *Kurhaus*.

97½ M. **Steinbrück** (**Rail. Restaurant*) is a thriving village on the *Save* or *Sau*, which here unites with the Sann.

From Steinbrück to Agram, 47 M., railway in 2½ hrs. Stations *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm-Gurkfeld*, *Rann*, and *Zaprešić* (to Krapina-Töplitz and Warasdin see p. 274). *Agram*, and railway thence to *Pest* and *Fiume*, see p. 352.

The train now follows the narrow valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty limestone cliffs, which often barely afford space for the river and railway. 103 M. *Hrastnig*, 106 M. *Trifail*, with a very extensive coal-mine; 109 M. *Sagor*, the first place in Carniola; 114 M. *Sava*.

The valley now expands. At (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed. Scenery still very picturesque. 122 M. *Kressnitz*; 127½ M. *Laase*. At the influx of the *Laibach* into the Save, the line quits the latter and enters the valley of the former. The lofty mountains to the N.W. are the *Jutian* or *Carnian Alps*. 132 M. *Sattoch*.

137 M. **Laibach** (940 ft.; **Stadt Wien*; *Europa*; **Elephant*; **Rail. Restaurant*), Slav. *Ljubljana*, on the *Laibach*, the capital of Carniola, with 26,284 inhab., is situated in an extensive plain enclosed by mountains of various heights. An old *Castle*, now used as a prison, rises above the town. The *Cathedral*, an edifice in the Italian style, is decorated with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. The *Landes-Museum* contains natural history and other collections. The name of Laibach is familiar from the Congress held here in 1821 to deal with the Neapolitan Revolution. — For farther details, excursions, and railway to *Villach*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment, 1½ M. in length, and crosses the *Laibach*, which becomes navigable here, although hardly 3 M. below the point where it issues from the rocks near *Oberlaibach*. Near (151 M.) *Franzdorf* the line crosses a lofty viaduct, and enters a more mountainous district. — 160 M. *Loitsch* (1555 ft.; Post or Stadt Triest). About 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch are the rich quicksilver-mines of *Idria*. — 168 M. *Rakek*, 3½ M. to the S.E.

of which is the *Zirknitzer See*, enclosed by lofty mountains. Then (176 M.) **Adelsberg** (1798 ft.; **Hôtel Adelsberg*, R., L., & A. 2 fl.; *Krone*), Slav. *Postójna*, a summer-resort of the Triesters.

The celebrated *Stalactite Caverns, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg. In summer (1st May to 30th Sept.) the grottoes are illuminated with electric light at 10 a.m. (adm. 2 1/2 fl., no other fees), but may also be seen at any other hour during the day or night (fees fixed by tariff). Brilliant illumination is necessary in order to produce a satisfactory effect. A visit to the grotto occupies 2-2 1/2 hrs. Temperature 48° Fahr. Entrance 1 M. from the station. Fuller particulars, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train now traverses a dreary, inhospitable plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), extending from Fiume to Gorizia. The train threads its way through this wilderness of stones, and crosses the *Poik* at (179 M.) *Prestranek*. — 184 M. *St. Peter*.

From St. Peter to Fiume (p. 353), 35 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. From (28 1/2 M.) stat. *Mattuglie* a road diverges to (2 1/2 M.) **Abbazia** (**Hôtel Stephanie*, **Hôt. Quarnero*), a sea bathing place charmingly situated on the bay of *Quarnero*, amidst groves of laurels and olives, at the foot of *Monte Maggiore* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The train passes through six tunnels. 191 M. *Lesece*. — 198 1/2 M. **Divacca** (1430 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; **Mahortschitsch*), the junction of a branch-line to *Pola*, is the station for the wonderful Reka Caverns.

The **Reka Cataracts and Caverns**, at *St. Canzian*, 2 M. to the S.E., are even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, and should certainly be visited. Tickets of admission (30 kr.) and guides (20 kr. per hr.; for a party 10 kr. each) are obtained at *Gomboc's Inn* at *Matavun*, 1/2 M. to the S. of St. Canzian. The visit takes about 3 hrs. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — About 1 M. from Divacca station is the **Kronprinz Rudolph Grotto*, with dazzlingly white stalactites (adm., including guide and illumination, 1 fl.).

Beyond (204 M.) *Sessana* (1627 ft.) the train descends to *Prosecco* and (216 M.) **Nabresina** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), where the line to Venice by Udine diverges (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*), and affords a magnificent *View of the blue Adriatic, Trieste, and the Istrian coast (views to the right). The slopes are planted with olives, fig-trees, and trellised vines. — 221 M. *Grignano*, the last station, is not more than 1 1/2 M. below Prosecco in a straight direction. On the *Punta di Grignano*, which here projects into the sea, stands the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 280; station). Before reaching (228 M.) Trieste the train passes through a tunnel, 906 ft. long, and a glass-roofed viaduct, which terminates at the station.

Trieste. — **Arrival.** The handsome Railway Station lies to the N. of the town, about 1 M. from its centre. *Hôtel-Omnibuses* 30-40 kr.; *Cab* 50, with two horses 1 fl. 20 kr. (from midnight to 6 a.m. 80 or 1 fl. 60 kr.). Each trunk 10-15 kr.; small packages free.

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. 1 1/2-5 fl.; *Hôtel Delorme (Pl. b; C, 4), Via al Teatro 2, opposite the Exchange, R. 1 1/2-2 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Europa (Pl. c; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma 1/4 M. from the station, R. 1 fl. 70, L. & A. 40 kr.; Aquila Nera (Pl. d; C, 4), Via S. Spiridione 2, with good restaurant;

TRIESTE.
1: 16.700
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metri.
1 Banco nazionale C.4
2 Gabinetto letterario d. Minerva C.4
Chiese:
3 Cattedrale S. Giusto D.5
4 S. Antonio nuovo D.4
5 S. Maria Maggiore C.5
6 S. Nicolo dei Greci C.4
7 Dogana nuova C.3
8 Museo Civico B.5
9 " lapidario triestino C.5
10 " Revoltella B.5
11 Pescheria C.3
12 Ufficio della Posta C.3 & D.3
13 " telegrafico C.3
ROJANO
Miramare
SCORCOLA
GUARDIELLA
Stazione
PORTO NUOVO
PORTO
Molo Klutsch
Molo del Sale
Riva del Sale
Canal grande
Piazza d'Armi
Piazza della Caserma
Caserma
Piazza Belvedere
Giardino publico
Ospitale civile
Piazza dell'Ospitale
Largo d. Giardino
Politeama
P. delle Legna
Teatro Armonia

VECCHIO
CHIARBOLA INF.
CHIARBOLA SUP.
CHIADINO
Castello
S. Vito
Arsenale del Lloyd
Fabbrica di Gas
Villa Murat
Villa Lippona
Lazzaretto vecchio
Bagno
Faro marittimo
Molo Giuseppino
Molo Santa Teresa
Molo Sartorio
Molo Giuseppina
Molo Mandracchio
Palazzo del Lloyd
Municipio
Borsa
Teatro Filodrammatico
Arco di Ricardo
Stazione S. Andrea
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
A
B
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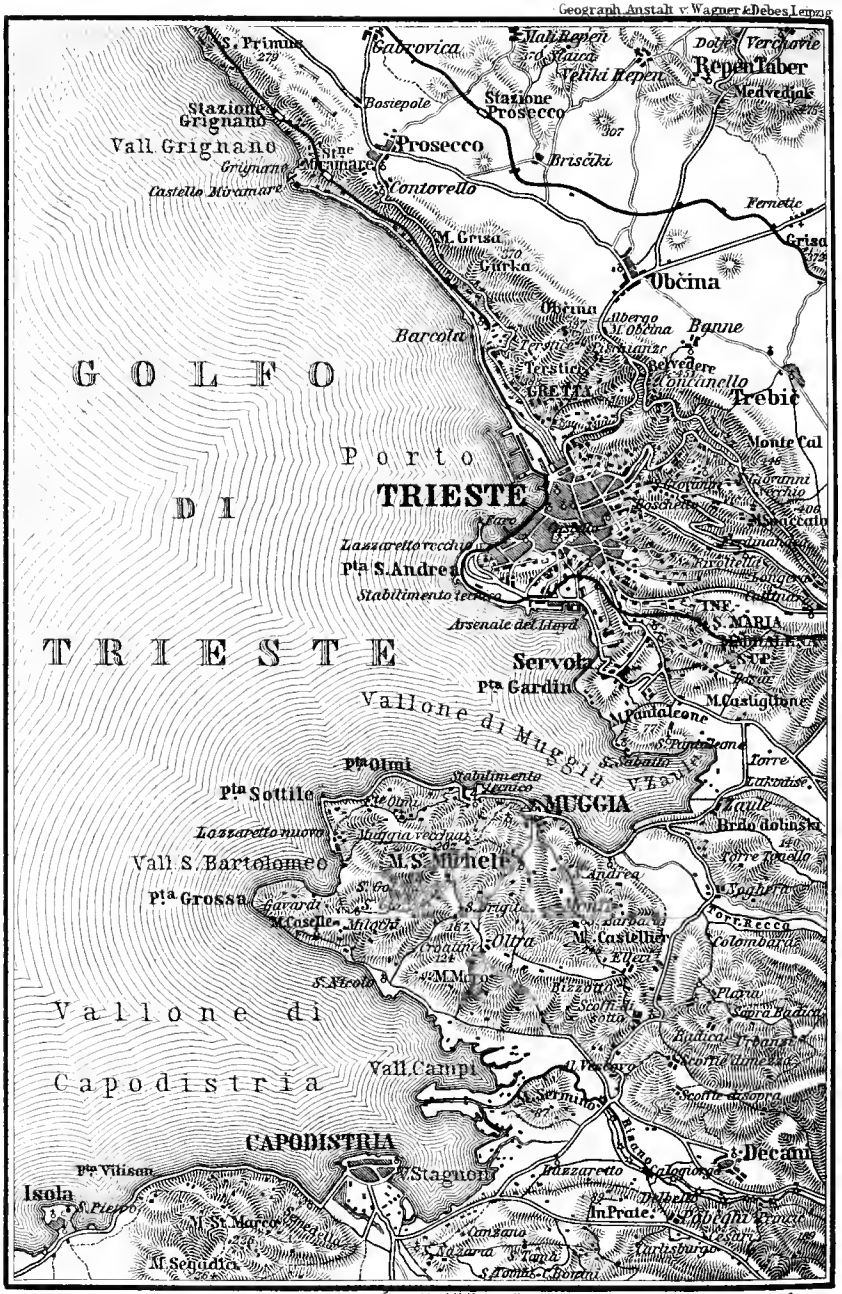
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Stadt Wien (*Città di Vienna*), Via S. Niccolò 20; Zum Guten Hirten (*Al Buon Pastore*), Via S. Niccolò 20, well spoken of. — *Hôtel Garni, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 1-3 fl. — The *Sardone*, *Branzino*, *Tonina*, and *Barbone* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine like that of Asti; *Refosco*, a dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, usually drunk mixed with water.

Cafés. **Lilke* and *Degli Specchi*, Piazza Grande; *Oriental*, in the Lloyd office; *Al Vecchio Tommaso*, near the Hôtel de la Ville; *Tergesteo* and *Teatro*, in the Tergesteo, Piazza del Teatro; *Stella Polare; Caffè Adriatico*, near the post-office. — **Restaurants.** **Puntigamer Bierhalle*, Via S. Niccolò 5; *Steinfelder Bierhalle*, Piazza della Borsa 12; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, opposite the Post Office; *Berger*, Via S. Niccolò 15; *Cervo d'Oro*, Corsia Stadion 21; *Belvedere*, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with good view from the garden. — **Osterie** in the Italian style: *All' Adriatico*, Via di Vienna; *Bissaldi*, on the Canal Grande.

Cabs. From the station to the town, see above; from the town to the station 40 or 80 kr. — Per 1/4 hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., 1/2 hr. 50 or 80 kr., 3/4 hr. 75 or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 or 30 kr., at night (9-6) 10 kr. more per 1/4 hr.; luggage 15 kr.

Tramway from the station, past the Tergesteo, and through the Corso to the Giardino Pubblico, the Boschetto, and the Campo Marzo (fare 5-10 kr.).

Porters. Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

Steamboats to Muggia, Capo d'Istria, and Pirano, several times daily; small steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola, daily. Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd to Venice thrice, to Istria and Dalmatia thrice, to Fiume twice weekly; to Greece, Constantinople and the Levant, once weekly; direct to Alexandria every Friday; to Bombay monthly.

Post Office (Pl. 12; C, D, 3), Via Caserma. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 13; E, 1), Via della Dogana.

Baths. Warm Baths at *Oesterreicher's*, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the Artillery Arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*, the *Hôtel Garni*, etc. — Vapour Baths at *Rikli's*, in the street leading to the Boschetto. — Sea-baths at the *Bagno Maria*, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; *Bagno Excelsior*, at Barcola (p. 280); *Military Swimming Bath*, below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 3 kr. (a single person 6 kr.). — *Boats* 1-1 1/2 fl. '*per ora*'.

Theatres. *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergesteo; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. D, 4), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia* (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rossetti* (Pl. E, 3), on the Acquedotto.

British Consul, *Sir Richard J. Burton*, Via Nuova (office-hours 9.30-12.30 and 2-4.30). — **American Consul**, *H. W. Gilbert, Esq.*

English Church Service in the Via S. Michele at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 72,000 inhab. (or including the suburbs 133,383), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic Sea. It was made a free-harbour by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and may be termed the Hamburg of S. Germany. About 14,000 vessels, including 5000 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 2 1/4 million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually. The annual value of the imports is about 170 million florins, that of the exports 165 million florins. The population is very heterogeneous, but the Italian element predominates. About one-sixth of the inhabitants are Slavs, and there are only about 5000 Germans.

The business of the town centres in the **Harbour,** which has been extensively enlarged and improved during recent years at a

cost of 14,600,000 fl. From the *New Harbour* near the railway-station, which is sheltered by a breakwater, the *Old Roads*, with several moles, stretch southwards to the *Molo S. Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a *Lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo)*, 108 ft. high. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., are the *Quarantine Buildings* (*Sanità*; Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (p. 278), are the handsome new offices (by Ferstel) of the '*Austrian Lloyd*' (Pl. B, 4), a steamboat-company established in 1833, which carries on the postal service and passenger-traffic between Austria and the E. Mediterranean and India. Farther to the N., between the Molo del Sale and the busy *Molo S. Carlo* (begun in 1751 on the site of an ancient Roman mole), is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1756, which penetrates into the new town or Theresienstadt (354 yds. long, 48 ft. wide) and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *S. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1830 in the Greek style.

On the Riva Carciotti, to the S. of the Hôtel de la Ville, is the ***Greek Church** (*S. Niccolò dei Greci*, Pl. 6; C, 4; divine service 6-8.30 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.), sumptuously fitted up in the interior. To the left of the Hôtel de la Ville is the handsome *Palazzo Carciotti*, with columns on the façade and a green dome. — Near the Molo S. Carlo and the Riva Carciotti rises the *Teatro Comunale*. Opposite, in an open piazza, is the **Tergesteo** (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, on the outside of which are shops and offices, and in the interior a cruciform arcade roofed with glass. This arcade, with the adjoining rooms on the groundfloor, is used as an *Exchange* (principal business-hours 12-2). Visitors are admitted to the well-stocked *Reading Room* of the Exchange.

Near the Tergesteo are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande. The *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. C, 4), with the imposing *Old Exchange* (now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a *Group of Neptune*, in marble, and a *Statue of Leopold I.*, erected in 1660. In the *Piazza Grande* (Pl. C, 4) is the new *Municipio*, with the handsome hall of the Provincial Diet. In front of the Municipio are the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.*

The *Corso* (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads inland from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town, with its wide streets and handsome houses, from the Old Town. The latter, nestling round the hill on which the castle rises, consists of narrow and steep streets, some of which are inaccessible to carriages. On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the **Jesuits' Church** (*S. Maria Maggiore*; Pl. 5, C, 5), containing a large modern fresco by *Sante*. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here

after his return from Palestine(?). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the **Museo Lapidario** (Pl. 9; B, 5; custodian opposite, No. 16, fee 30 kr.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities from Trieste and Aquileia, in a disused burial-ground. *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a *Monument* to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above. On each side of the monument are fragments of an Amazonian sarcophagus. At the lower end is the 'Glyptothek', containing an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, and a number of heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated **Cathedral of S. Giusto** (Pl. 3; D, 5) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with three busts of bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. The interior is almost entirely whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius. In that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. Beneath a stone slab in front of the church is interred *Fouché, Duc d'Otranto*, the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I. (d. at Trieste in 1820). — The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the town and the sea.

The hill above the cathedral is crowned by the *Castle* (Pl. D, 5), originally built in 1680 and frequently restored (not accessible).

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the **Nautical Academy** (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the second floor of which is the *Ferdinand-Maximilian-Museum*, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, also on the second floor, is the *Municipal Museum* (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Aquileia and Rudiæ, and a number of Egyptian and Cyprian relics. It also comprises a cabinet of ancient and modern coins, a collection of weapons, and various objects relating to the town of Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Palazzo Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money

for its maintenance (admission daily, 11-2). The principal façade of the building, which was erected in 1857 from designs by Hitzig, looks towards the Piazza Giuseppina, which is embellished with a **Monument to Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, designed by Schilling, and erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

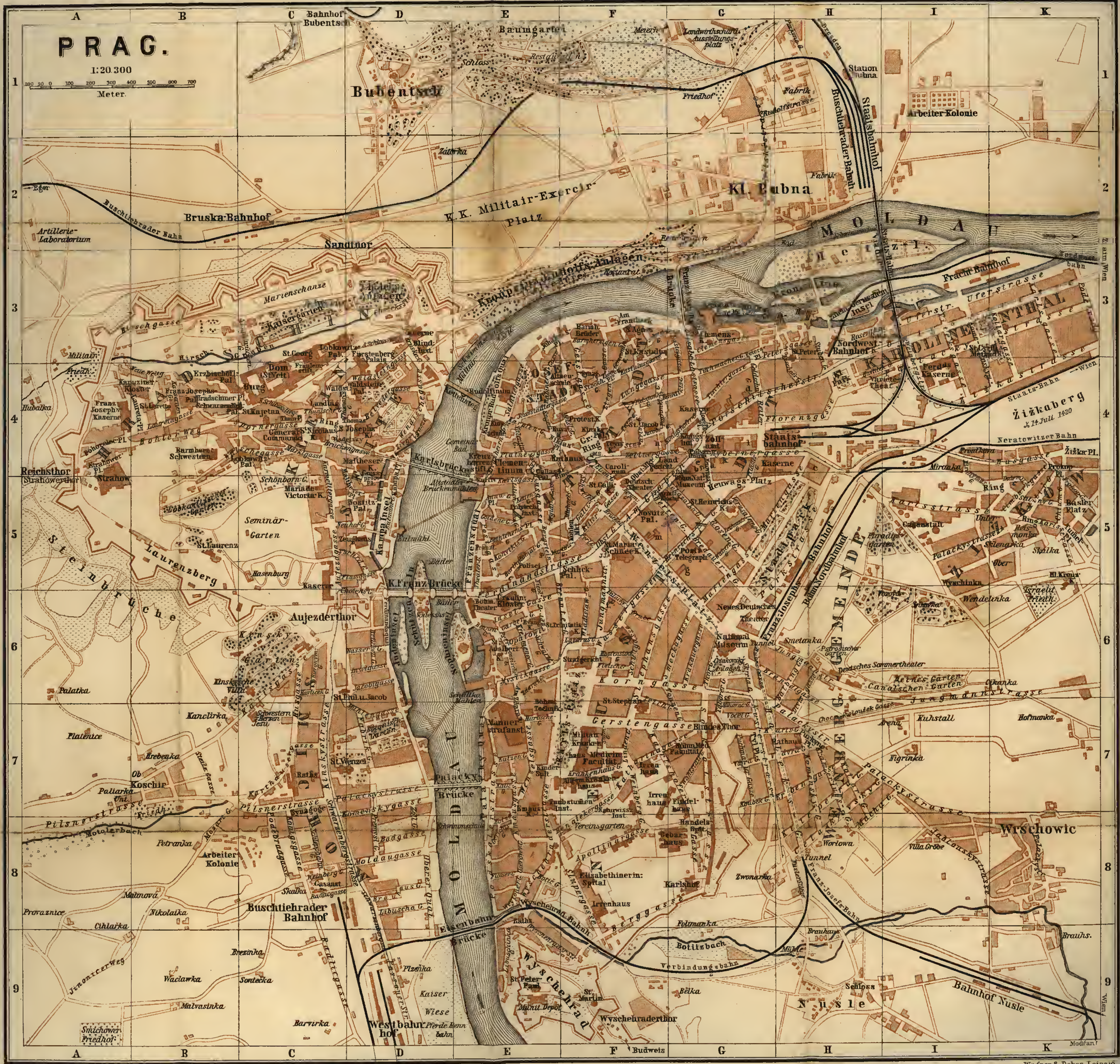
The *Passeggio di S. Andrea* (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3½ M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Arsenal*, and the *Gas-Works*, to *Servŏla*. — The extensive **Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola (4½ M.), may be visited daily, except Sat. and Sun., 9-11 and 2-4 (tickets obtained at the Lloyd Office, p. 277; guide 50 kr.). — On the road to *Zaule*, famous for its oyster-beds, are the handsome *Cemeleries*.

Another favourite resort is the *Boschetto* to the E. of the town, which is reached by the tramway (10 kr.) traversing the Corso, the Piazza della Legna, and the Corsia Stadion, and passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to (½ hr.) the *Villa Ferdinandea* (Restaurant al Cacciatore), situated on a plateau 750 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with its park and chapel, commanding a charming view of the town, the sea, and the coast.

Excursions. A very pleasant excursion (railway see p. 2~~, carr. and pair 3 fl., boat 3 fl.) may be made to the château of **Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (p. 279), charmingly situated near *Grignano*, 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast. The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished château is shown to visitors (Sundays excepted) on application to the steward. — *Barcola* (Restaurant) is a favourite resort, halfway between Trieste and the château.

Other excursions may be made to **Občina* (1035 ft.; Hôtel all' Obelisco), 3 M. to the N., with a beautiful view of the town and the sea; to *Servola* (see above); to *St. Canzian* (drive of 2½ hrs.. viâ *Corgnale*; see p. 276), etc. — A very interesting excursion, occupying a whole day (starting early in the morning), is by steamer (p. 277) to *Muggia*; over the hill on foot (beautiful view from the top) to *S. Nicolò* (1 hr.), thence by boat (40 kr.) to **Capo d'Istria** (*Città di Trieste*; *Radetzky*; *Caffè* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (8646 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, on an island connected with the mainland by a stone embankment. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, occupying the site of a temple of Cybele, and the extensive *Salt Works*. We now proceed by the road on the shore, passing *Semedella*, to (3 M.) *Isola* (good Refosco wine; p. 277), and (6 M. farther) *Pirano*, and return to Trieste by steamer in the evening. — About 2 M. from Pirano lies the sea-bathing place of *S. Lorenzo*, in an extensive park.

From Trieste to *Venice*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*; to *Pola*, *Fiume*, and *Dalmatia*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

BOHEMIA.

42. Prague.

Language. As in Prague and the rest of Central and S. Bohemia the traveller will hear little but Bohemian (Czechish) spoken, while the names of streets, stations, shops, etc., are also generally written in this language only, he should accustom himself to the following Bohemian characters: c = tz; č = tch; ě = ye or ie; ň = nj or ni; ř = rs or rsh; š = sh; ť = ty or ti; ž = sh.

Railway Stations. 1. *Staats-Bahnhof* (station of the government-railway; Pl. G, H, 4), Hybernergasse, for Dresden (R. 43), Vienna viâ Brünn (R. 50a), the Buschtiehrad line (Carlsbad, Eger, etc., R. 45). — 2. *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 9), in the suburb of Smichow, for Pilsen and Furth (R. 47), Schlan, Brüx, and Dux (p. 302), Přibram and Protivin (p. 309). — 3. *Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 5), by the new park, outside the town, on the E., for Gmünd and Vienna (R. 50b), for the Neratowitz and Turnau Railway (p. 327), and for Dresden viâ Všetat-Přivor. This station is connected with the two already mentioned by a loop-line. — 4. *Nord-West-Bahnhof* (Pl. II, 3), on the Moldau, between Prague and Carolinenthal, for the line to Vienna viâ Znaim (R. 50c), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau. — 5. *Buschtiehrader Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 8), in Smichow, beyond the West-Bahnhof, for the line to Komotau, Carlsbad, and Eger (R. 45). — PORTER from the station to the cab 10 kr.; into the town, for 60lbs. of luggage, 20 kr.; for each 20lbs. additional, 4 kr.

Strangers may apply for advice or information to the *Verein zur Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs*, Graben 30 (Herr E. Hruby; no fee).

Hotels. *GRAND HOTEL (Pl. c; H, 4), in the prolongation of the Mariengasse; *HÔTEL DE SAXE (Pl. a; G, 4), Hybernergasse; *SCHWARZES ROSS (Pl. b; G, 4), in the Graben, R., L., & A. 2¼ fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. d; H, 4), Poříčer-Str.; *BLAUER STERN (Pl. e; G, 4), corner of the Graben and Hybernergasse, R. from 1 fl., L. 40, A. 35 kr.; *VICTORIA (Pl. f; F, 6), corner of Jungmann-Str. and Palacky-Str. (English landlady); *ERZHERZOG STEPHAN (Pl. g; G, 5), Wenzels-Platz, R. from 90, L. & A. 45 kr.; *GOLDNER ENGEL (Pl. h; F, 4), Zeltnergasse, R. from 80, A. 40 kr.; *KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. i; G, 4), Poříčer-Str. — STADT WIEN (Pl. k; G, 4), Hybernergasse; *HÔT. ROYAL (Pl. l; G, 4), opposite the exit from the railway-station; GOLDNE GANS (Pl. m; F, 5), HÔTEL GARNI, both in the Wenzels-Platz. — Most of the remarks about the hotels, fees, porters, etc., of Vienna apply equally to those of Prague (see pp. 187-192).

Restaurants, etc. At the above hotels, and at all the stations. Also: **Nürnberger*, *Eis*, *Geissler*, *Dreher*, all in the Graben; **Petzold*, Zeltnergasse; *Urban*, *Baba*, opposite the Franz-Joseph Station, in the Stadt-Park; *Chodera*, Ferdinand-Str.; *Müller*, Ferdinand-Str. 9, near the suspension-bridge; *Schwab*, Obstmarkt 9 (these two luncheon-rooms). — **Wine:** **Binder*, Grosser Ring, opposite the old Rathhaus; *Gürtler*, Wenzels-Platz; *Haupt*, Inselgasse; *Austria-Keller*, Palazzo Coloredo, near the Karlsbrücke; **Bodega* (Spanish wines, etc.), in the Graben. — **Cafés.** **Anger's Café Central*, Graben 15; **Seltmann*, Graben 17; *Café Français*, Graben 39; *Wien*, corner of the Graben and the Wenzelsplatz; *Bohemian Central Café*, Obstgasse; *Adler*, Zeltnergasse 21; *Urban*, see above; *Union*, *Impérial*, Ferdinand-Str.; *Slavia*, on the Franzens-Quai. 'Tshai' = tea with rum; 'Thee' = tea with cream. — **Beer**, generally good, at all the hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Good Pilsner beer also at *Donat's*, Brenntegasse 53; *Zwei Am-*

seln, Herrengasse 4; *Wohlrath's*, Carolinenthal; *Možny*, Tilly-Platz, Weinberge. — **Confectioners.** *Herrmann*, *W. Stutzig*, Wenzels-Platz; *Juppa*, *Köpf & Jäger*, Zeltnergasse; *Sourek*, *Nowaček*, Ferdinand-Str.

German Casino, Kolowrat-Str., with a large garden; numerous concerts in summer; introduction by a member (restaurant on the ground-floor open to the public). — *Deutscher Verein Austria*, in the Kleinseite. — Bohemian *Bürger-Ressource*, in the Wladislawgasse.

Bohemian Glass: *Harrach*, in the Graben in the Blaue Stern; *Inwald*, Elisabeth-Str. 10. — PRAGUE GLOVES at *Frese's*, Graben 9. — BOHEMIAN GARNET WARES: *M. Kersch*, Graben 33; *M. Auer*, Jacobsgasse.

Baths. **Elisabethbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 30 (Pl. G, 3); *Königsbad*, Postgasse 35, in the Altstadt; river-baths at the *Sophieninsel*. Also *Swimming-baths* on the left bank of the Moldau, below the chain-bridge (p. 286), and at Smichow, above the Palacky bridge.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. G, 5), Heinrichsgasse.

Cabs. *One-horse* carriage (for 2-3 pers.), within the Altstadt, Neustadt, Josephstadt, Untere Kleinseite (as far as the Spornergasse and Chotek-Str.), and the suburbs of Carolinenthal, Smichow, and Weinberge, per 1/4 hr. 40, per 1/2 hr. 60 kr., each addit. 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; *two-horse* carr. (for 4 pers.) 60 kr., 1 fl., each addit. 1/2 hr. 50 kr. For drives to the Obere Kleinseite, the Vyšehrad, Hradschin, Žižkow, and Bubna-Grossholeschowitz, an addition of 20 kr. (two-horse carr. 30 kr.) is made to the above fares. — To or from the railway-stations 60 kr. or 1 fl. — From the Altstadt, Neustadt, or Josephstadt to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, Kaisermühle, Košíř (Clam's Garden), Nusle, Wolšan, or Wřowič 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 50 kr.; to Lieben or Pankraz 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr.; to Podol 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Stern-thiergarten 2 or 3 fl. — From Kleinseite to Košíř (Clam Garden) 80 or 1 fl. 30 kr.; to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, or Kaisermühle 1 or 1 1/2 fl.; to Nusle, Wolšan, or Wřowič 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr.; to *Lieben* (château) or Pankraz 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl.; to Podol or Sternthiergarten 1 fl. 60 or 2 fl. 30 kr. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) one-half more than the above fares is charged. Return-fare or waiting, 20 kr. per 1/4 hr. for one-horse, 50 kr. per 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs. — Small articles of luggage free; each trunk 20 kr.

Tramway every 5 min. from the Graben to Smichow, Carolinenthal, Weinberge, Žižkow, Kleinseite, and Baumgarten (fare for four stations 5 kr., more than four stations 10 kr., from one side of the town to the other 15 kr.). — **Omnibus** from the station into the town, passing the principal hotels, 15 kr., luggage 15 kr.

Theatres. *German* (Pl. F, 5), Obstmarkt. — *Bohemian* (Pl. E, 6), on the Quay (p. 291); the Bohemian language (Czechish) only used. — *German Summer Theatre*, in the *Heine'sche Garten* (Pl. I, 6). — *Bohemian Summer Theatre* in *Smichow* (Pl. H, 6). — *New German Theatre*, in the Public Park (Pl. G, 6; p. 291).

Permanent Exhibitions in the *Rudolfinum* (p. 286); *Lehmann's* Ferdinand-Str. 5 (20 kr.); *Gallerie Ruch*, Heuwags Platz.

Public Resorts. **Baumgarten* (p. 290), a park belonging to the Bohemian Estates, with café, etc., outside the Sandthor, 2 M. from the Graben, a favourite resort in spring. Military band on Sundays and Thursdays. — **Sophien-Insel* (Pl. D, E, 6), near the chain-bridge, a favourite resort in summer, when a military band plays thrice weekly in the afternoon. — *Belvedere* (Pl. E, F, 3), above the Franz-Josephs-Brücke (see p. 287); frequent concerts in summer. — The *Schützen-Insel* (Pl. D, 5, 6), opposite the Sophien-Insel, with restaurant and the shooting-range of the Prague Rifle Club. — The *Hasenburg* (Pl. C, 5), with restaurant and *View.

United States Consul, *Mr. Ch. Jonas.*

Divine Service in English (Free Church of Scotland) at 11 a.m., at Postgasse 8.

Principal Attractions. Walk from the station through the Altstadt (*Grosse Ring*, p. 283) and the Josephstadt (*Jewish Cemetery*, p. 292) to the *Karlsbrücke* (p. 285); the *Hradschin* (*Cathedral* and *View from the balcony of the Fräuleinstift, p. 288); return by the *Kaiser-Franz-Brücke* (p. 286), the Ferdinand-Str., and the Graben.

Prague (614 ft.), Bohemian *Praha*, the capital of the kingdom and crownland of Bohemia, the headquarters of the Austrian officials, and the seat of a prince-bishop, occupies a strikingly picturesque and imposing situation in the valley of the *Moldau* and on the adjoining hills. Its foundation is ascribed to Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia, who is said to have flourished in the 8th century. From Ottokar II. it received its municipal organisation, and it attained the acme of its prosperity under Emp. Charles IV. (1346-78), when the university and the Neustadt were founded. Prague was besieged and captured in the Hussite War (1424), the Thirty Years' War (1631 and 1648), the War of the Austrian Succession (1741), and the Silesian Wars (1744 and 1747); and it was occupied by the Prussians without resistance in 1866. The population now amounts to 170,521, or with the suburbs 255,303 (4/5 Bohemians, 1/5 Germans; 20,000 Jews), not including the garrison of 9-10,000 men. The town possesses many handsome and interesting mediæval buildings and towers, and rising above them all the grand and venerable Hradschin, with the cathedral and a series of palaces. Its historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into seven districts: the *Altstadt*, the centre of the town and the focus of traffic; the *Josephstadt* on the N.W., known down to 1850 as the *Judenstadt;* the *Neustadt*, encircling the Altstadt, on the right bank of the Moldau; the *Kleinseite*, on the left bank of the Moldau, partly in the valley and partly on the slopes of the Hradschin and Laurenzberg; the *Hradschin*, with the imperial palace, on the heights of the left bank; *Vyšehrad;* and *Holeschowitz-Bubna.* Beyond these districts are the suburbs of *Carolinenthal*, *Žižkow*, *Weinberge*, and *Smichow.*

The principal streets radiate from the *Josephs-Platz*, near the *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, 4): the Zeltnergasse, Grosse and Kleine Ring, and Carlsgasse lead hence to the W. to the Carls-Brücke, while the Graben and the Ferdinand-Strasse lead S.W. to the Franzens-Brücke. We first follow the Zeltnergasse and visit the ALTSTADT, at the entrance to which rises the **Pulverthurm** (Pl. G, 4), erected in 1475-84 and restored in 1884; it formed the tower of a gateway at the period when the Altstadt was separated by walls from the Neustadt. Adjoining it on the N. is the *Königshof*, once a palace of the Bohemian kings, now a barrack. Opposite is the *Custom House.* To the left, in the Zeltnergasse, at the corner of the Obstmarkt, are the *Civil Courts*, formerly the seat of the commandant (Pl. F, 4). Here on 12th June, 1848, at the beginning of the revolution, the Princess Windischgrätz was killed by a bullet.

At the end of the Zeltnergasse is the GROSSE RING (Pl. F, 4), in the middle of which rises the *Mariensäule*, erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. On the E side of the Ring stands the —

Teynkirche, the old church of the Hussites, erected in 1360 by German merchants (sacristan, Unter den Lauben 16). The W. façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers, and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad. On the last pillar on the S. is the tombstone (a relief in red marble) of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601), who was invited to the university of Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Mariencapelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, with reliefs in bronze representing the baptism and communion of the first Slavonic Christians, presented by the Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opposite side is an ancient font, dating from 1418. George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia in this church in 1458, caused the façade to be surmounted with a large gilded chalice (as an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered to the people in both kinds), and beneath it a statue of himself with uplifted sword. After the battle of the White Hill (p. 294) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin, which still occupies the same position. The pulpit, said to have been frequently occupied by John of Nepomuc and Huss, bears a portrait of the former. The Chapel of St. Luke contains a winged altar with paintings by Skreta (18th cent.). The burial vault of the Waldstein (Wallenstein) family is infront of the Maria Lichtmess Chapel. — The *Kinsky Palace*, the largest in the Altstadt, adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The **Rathhaus**, on the W. side of the Grosse Ring, was erected in 1838-48 in the Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), and the S. side with the portal and the old council-chamber alone remain. The statues (by *J. Max*) which adorn the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German, and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is particularly indebted. The handsome new *Council Chamber*, in the S. wing of the Rathhaus, is adorned with a colossal *Painting by *Brožik* (Huss before the Council of Constance) and with other frescoes. — In front of the Rathhaus, on 21st June, 1621, after the battle of the White Hill (p. 294), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, eleven officers of high rank were executed by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is the handsome Renaissance palace of *Count Clam-Gallas* (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1701-12 in the Baroque style.

To the right of the Carlsbrücke is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, which constitute the Jesuit **Collegium Clementinum** (Pl. E, 4, 5), comprising a gymna-

sium or grammar-school, an archiepiscopal seminary, the university-library (175,000 vols., rich in Bohemian literature), natural history collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms of the theological and philosophical faculties, an academy of art, &c. The first court contains a *Statue (by *E. Max*) of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the active participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

Near the bridge-tower rises the handsome bronze ***Statue of Charles IV.** (Pl. E, 4, 5), founder of the University, designed by *Hähnel* of Dresden and cast by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. The *University* of Prague, founded in 1348, and once attended by students from every part of Europe, is the oldest in Germany. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipsic (1409) and others. The university-building for students of law and medicine is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F, 4, 5) in the Altstadt, next to the theatre. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. The university is now divided into a Bohemian and a German section, the former attended by 2000, the latter by 1600 students. Medical buildings of the University, see p. 292.

The ***Carlsbrücke,** with 16 arches, 540 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, has an ancient tower of defence at each end.

The Altstadt Tower, towards the Brückenplatz, erected in 1451, is adorned with the armorial bearings of the lands once subject to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. The heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were barbarously exposed to view on the gallery of this tower during ten years. In 1648 the tower defended the city against the Swedes, who through the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow, and was bombarded by them for 14 weeks without success. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of the fiercest struggle.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with thirty Statues and Groups of saints. The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with money exacted from a Jew in 1606, as a fine for reviling the Cross. The older figures (18th cent.) include St. Ignatius on the right and St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of th Indians, on the left; the newer include St. Norbert, St. Wenzel, St. Sigismund, and St. Joseph, by *Jos. Max.* The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, and the two reliefs were executed in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Emp. Wenzel, for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend, the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. In 1728 the holy man was canonised by Pope Benedict XIII., after which many thousands of devotees from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary performed pilgrimages to the bridge, especially on 16th May, the festival of the saint. The last group on the left is a curious representation of souls in purgatory, erected in commemoration of the expulsion of the French invaders and the cessation of the plague.

The **Kaiser-Franz-Brücke** (Pl. D, 6), a suspension-bridge 500 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützeninsel, above the old bridge. Between these bridges is the *Franzensquai*, with the **Monument of Francis I.** (Pl. E, 5), a Gothic canopy, 75 ft. high, over an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze (cast at Munich), serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners, are represented the sixteen ancient districts of Bohemia and the city; above are figures emblematical of art, science, commerce, and industry. The whole was designed by *Kranner*, the statues executed by *Jos. Max.* — The Bethlehemsgasse leads hence to the E. to the *Bethlehems-Platz* (Pl. E, 5), in which once stood the chapel and house of *John Huss* (at present Nos. 5 & 6). At No. 1 is *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum* (adm. on application). — Adjoining the Franz-Brücke is the *Bohemian National Theatre* (p. 282). — Above the Sophieninsel is the **Palacky-Brücke,** completed in 1878, which is 750 ft. in length by 30 ft. in width, and rests on eight buttresses; it crosses the river from the new *Palacky Quai*, which is $^1/_2$ M. long, to *Smichow* (p. 293).

Below the Carlsbrücke is the *Kettensteg* (a chain-bridge; toll 1 kr.), beyond which, on the right bank, is the *Rudolfs-Quai.* Here stands the **Rudolfinum,** an imposing edifice in the Renaissance style by Zitek and Schulz. The S. wing contains the Conservatorium of Music and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the Art-Industrial Museum, the collections of the Art Union, and the picture-gallery of the Bohemian 'Kunstfreunde'. Adm. 11-3; Frid. & Sun. free, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 30 kr.

***Picture Gallery.** In the *Vestibule* is the lower part of a Greek *Herma, with a female figure in relief. — Room I. Early German and Flemish Schools. *Theodoric of Prague*, Madonna; several other Bohemian works of the 15th cent.; **Geertgen Jans*, Winged altar piece; **Jan Mabuse*, St. Luke (from the high-altar of the cathedral); **Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Winged altar-piece; In the style of *H. van der Goes*, Death of the Virgin (replicas in London and Rome); *H. Holbein*, Lady Vaux; **Hans Baldung Grien*, Martyrdom; *Dutch Master of 1483*, Virgin. — Room II. Italian and later Flemish Schools. **Cavazzola*, Portrait; **Dutch Master*, Young lady in a handsome dress (1625); *Ruysdael*, *Everdingen*, Waterfalls; **Unknown Dutch Master*, Old woman; *Lucidel*, Two portraits; *Snyders*, Large stilllife piece; *Fr. Millet*, Large Italian landscape; *Unknown Master*, Octavio Piccolomini; *A. Carracci*, Pietà; *Franc. Vecellio*, Portrait; **Dom. Campagnola*, Madonna enthroned, with saints (1225); *School of Michael Angelo*, Holy Family. — Room III. French School. *Greuze*, Girl. — Room IV. Modern works, including specimens of *Achenbach*, *Normann*, etc. — The Cabinets contain works by Austrian painters of the 18th cent., such as *Grund*, *Brand* (*View on the Danube), and *Platzer*. Also **A. Elsheimer*, Temple on a lake; *Naiwincx*, Mountain scene; *A. Cuyp*, Cows at water; **J. Steen*, Cats' concert; **A. van der Neer*, Skittle-alley, Moonlight scene; *G. Metsu*, Fish-seller; *W. van de Velde*, Calm; *Ascribed to *Rembrandt*, Vertumnus and Pomona; **Everdingen*, Norwegian scene; *C. de Heem*, Two still-life pieces; *Fr. Millet*, *G. Dughet*, Landscapes; **Watteau*, Torch-light fête, a sketch; genre scenes by *C. Saftleven*, *P. Verelst*, and **D. Ryckaert*; **Rubens*, Annunciation (small), Sketch for the Expulsion from Eden (Jesuit Church at Antwerp); *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Four small round pictures; *Patinir*, The hermit.

Opposite are the *Academy of Art*, the *Art-Industrial School*,

and the *Seminary for Schoolmistresses*. Lower down is the **Franz-Josephs-Brücke** (Pl. G, 3; toll 1 kr.), opened in 1868, and leading to the abrupt left bank of the Moldau, where the pretty *Kronprinz-Rudolph* (or *Belvedere) Anlagen* are situated (promenades with café, commanding a beautiful view).

The Carlsbrücke leads to the 'Ring' of the Kleinseite, embellished with the ***Radetzky Monument** (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1858 by the Bohemian Art Union. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, cast by *Burgschmiet* of Nuremberg, the marshal by *Em. Max*, the soldiers by *Jos. Max*. The emperor presented 5 tons of the metal of Piedmontese cannon for the execution of the work.

The neighbouring Jesuit church of **St. Nicholas** (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1772, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. Adjacent is the old Jesuit Seminary, now the *District Court*. Opposite, on the N. side of the place, are the *Government Offices;* on the W. side is the *Office of the Commandant*.

From the N.E. angle of the Kleinseite Ring, the Thomas-gasse leads past *St. Thomas's Church* to the Waldstein-Platz, in which to the right, is **Wallenstein's Palace** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623 by the illustrious general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family (Counts of Waldstein). The old hall with its grotesque caryatides was restored in 1854; adjacent is the chapel, with old paintings attributed to Dürer, Guido Reni, etc. At the back, facing the garden, is a fine open hall in the Renaissance style. The horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen is also shown (castellan in the first court, to the right).

In the Waldsteingasse, to the right (Nos. 10, 11), is the *Palace of Prince Fürstenberg* (Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.

From the Waldstein-Platz we now return through the Fünfkirchengasse, passing the *House of the Provincial Diet* (to the left), to the Kleinseitner Ring. A little to the S., in the Malteser-Platz, is the **Palace of Count Nostitz** (Pl. D, 5), containing a collection of about 300 pictures and a library. Many of the best pictures are in the private apartments, which are frequently inaccessible (catalogue 20 kr.; fee).

Among the best works are: **Rembrandt*, Rabbi (1635; damaged); **Rubens*, General Spinola, in full armour; *163. *Ravestein* (ascribed to *Pourbus*), Man and woman; 48. *G. Mostaert*, Market; 53. *N. Knupfer*, Diana's bath; 278. *Lucidel*, Girl; 291. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight scene; *106. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene (an early work); *Mignon*, Still-life; *275. *G. Dou*, A savant; *171. *A. van Dyck*, St. Bruno; *215. *Sir A. More* (?), Portrait; **Lucidel*, Woman and child; *212. *D. Teniers*, Rustic tavern.

The burial-vaults of the neighbouring Carmelite church of *Maria de Victoria* (Pl. C.5), recently made accessible, afford a curious but somewhat gruesome sight, to which visitors are admitted on application to Pater Slansky, the pastor of the church.

Two routes lead from the Kleinseitner Ring to the Hradschin, the shorter to the right through the Schlossstiegen-Gasse, and by

203 steps to the entrance to the court of the castle; the longer and easier is in a straight direction, and then to the right at the end of the Spornergasse.

The **Hradschin** (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) may be termed the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner Platz* is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace, on the S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg and by a Carmelite nunnery, and on the E. by a palace of the Emperor Francis Joseph. In the middle rises a *Mariensäule.* A railing separates the Hradschiner Platz from the entrance-court of the imperial Burg, which with several other buildings encloses the cathedral. Valets-de-place may be dispensed with.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4), open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock, the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, begun in 1344, consists of little more than the spacious late-Gothic choir completed by *Peter Arler* of Gmünd (p. 24) in 1385. A plain party-wall, covered with frescoes (now faded) in 1729 to commemorate the canonisation of St. John Nepomuc, closes the unfinished W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The sacred edifice and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment during the siege of 1757, have since undergone a thorough restoration. The completion of the cathedral is now in progress.

The nave (118 ft. in height) contains the fine *Monument of the Kings, executed in marble and alabaster by *Alex. Colin* of Malines in 1589, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel Chapel (20 kr.), the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat of mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel, built in 1358-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones, and decorated with very ancient, half-obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school (*Thomas of Mutina, Theodoric of Prague*). A small picture of *Cranach's* school (1543) represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Altbunzlau in 936 by his brother Boleslav. — The Martinitz Chapel, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains a handsome modern **Altar* by *Achtermann* of Rome (1884) and several monuments of the Martinitz family. In the Chapel of SS. Simon & Jude, on the left wall hangs a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a '*vera icon*', copied in 1368 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron-saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed. Above is a picture of St. John Nepomuc. The royal Oratorium is borne by admirably-executed stone vaulting (1493). Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. To the right in the choir is the Shrine of St. Nepomuc, executed in 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of $1^1/_2$ tons of silver. In the Sternberg Chapel are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War; the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The Trinity Chapel contains the altar of St. Ludmilla, the first Christian duchess of Bohemia, with a modern group by *Em. Max*, and also a candelabrum said

to have been in Solomon's Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). Opposite to it, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a modern statue. In the CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST is a Crucifixion carved in wood. The walls of ST. ANNA'S CHAPEL are adorned with paintings by *Swerts*. The marble figures of SS. Anna, Luke, and Methodius, at the altar, are by *Schimek*. Opposite this chapel, on the wall of the presbytery, are two reliefs in wood, one representing Prague before 1620, the other the flight of King Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his defeat on the White Hill. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco originally executed in 1562 and painted over in 1631, interesting only on account of the portraits of Ferdinand II. and III. and the two wives of the latter. — The large MOSAIC on the S. external wall represents the Resurrection, the Bohemian patron-saints, Charles IV. (who caused the work to be executed in 1371 by Italian artists) and his queen Elizabeth. — Adjoining the cathedral is the TREASURY, containing numerous curiosities and objects of value, to inspect which permission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Dietrich.

Behind the cathedral rises the Romanesque *Church of St. George*, a heavy-looking edifice of 1142-50, partly rebuilt after a fire. It contains the monument of St. Ludmilla, dating from the 14th century. To the right of the church is the *Adlige Fräuleinstift*, an institution for spinsters of noble family, the balcony of which commands an admirable view (comp. p. 282; entrance in the circular portico; fee 20 kr.) At the end of the Georgsgässchen, a gate to the right, adjoining the 'Schwarze Thurm', leads to the *Old Bastei*, another good point of view. Adjacent is the *Palace of Prince Lobkowitz*. The *Alte Schlossstiege* (98 steps) descends hence to the Bruskagasse and the chain-bridge over the Moldau (p. 286).

The **Burg** (Pl. C, 4), or *Imperial Palace*, founded by Charles IV., and renewed by Ladislaw II. in 1484-1502 and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. On entering we bear to the right and pass through a gateway into the first court; farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral (see p. 288). To the right is the main entrance to the S. wiug of the Palace (adm. daily, 11-1; fee of 1 fl. to the attendant).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are *Ladislaw's Hall*, or the *Hall of Homage*, in which tournaments were once held, the old *Government Room*, the *Private Chapel*, and the *German* und *Spanish Halls*. From the window of the old *Council Chamber* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz und Slawata to be precipitated. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. The chamber contains their portraits. Two small obelisks beneath the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The equestrian *Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in iron in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the Cathedral and the Palace, below which (left) is the entrance to the former.

From the Hradschiner-Platz the Lauretagasse leads S.W.

passing the *House of Correction*, to the LAURETA or LORETTO-PLATZ, bounded on the W. by the extensive *Franz-Joseph Barracks*, formerly *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. A, 4). Opposite, in the corner to the right, is a *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. A, B, 4), into the walls of which Prussian balls are built in commemoration of the siege of 1757. On the E. side of the Platz, adjoining the monastery, is the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Loretto*, an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 pers. only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchin monk (each pers. 20 kr.), contains a few monstrances of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

Higher up, near the *Reichsthor* (Pl. A, 4), on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian ***Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. A, 4, 5; visitors admitted in the forenoon), a very imposing structure, with spacious halls, and a church containing the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the Imperial general, who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the picture-gallery is a *Virgin and Child crowned by angels, painted by *Dürer* at Venice in 1506, containing portraits of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and other princes (much retouched). The admirably-arranged library, with 60,000 vols. and 100 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. Adjoining it is a small natural history collection, in which the fossils deserve notice. Superb *View, from the windows of the upper floor, of the imposing city and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E. (fee to the guide in the monastery 20 kr.; a small donation may also be given to the librarian 'für die Armen', *i. e.* for the poor).

Returning to the imperial palace, we regain the road by the passage on the N. side of the first court, and, passing the *Imperial Garden*, reach the ***Belvedere** (Pl. C, 3), a villa roofed with copper, in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress *Anna*. It is erroneously termed Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the circumstance that Rudolph II. sometimes watched the stars here in the society of his astronomer. The great hall is adorned with frescoes from the history of Bohemia, executed from cartoons by Rubens. *View from the balcony (fee 20 kr.). The *Sandthor* to the N. leads to the **Baumgarten* (Restaurant; Pl. D, E, 1) at *Bubenc*, mentioned at p. 282.

From the Belvedere we may descend to the town through the promenades of the *Volksgarten* (Pl. D, 3) to the Bruskagasse (see above). To the E. are the **Belvedere Promenades* (p. 287).

On the land-side the Altstadt is entirely surrounded by the **Neustadt**, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat.

The GRABEN (Pl. F, 5, G, 4) is now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the handsomest shops and the most popular cafés. On the left, No. 26, is the *German Casino* (p. 282). Adjacent (No. 24) is the ***Bohemian Museum** (Pl. G, 5; open to the public on Tues. and Frid. 9-12.30, on other days 10-1; fee 1 fl. for 1-4 pers.).

It comprises a library, collections of MSS. (of Huss, Ziska, &c.) and coins, and ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic cabinets, founded by Count Sternberg. In the 2nd Room on the upper floor: carved wood and ivory, and ethnographical curiosities. 3rd and 4th R.: Bohemian antiquities, bronzes, ancient weapons, flails used in the Hussite wars, sword of Gustavus Adolphus, the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded (p. 284), goblets; objects of the stone and bronze periods found at Scharka in Bohemia. — 6th R.: Natural history specimens, including a fine collection of Africain birds. — A small out-building contains a collection of fossils.

At the S.W. end of the Graben and forming a right angle with it to the left, is the WENZELS-PLATZ (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 55-65 yds. in width, and 750 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. and planted with double avenues of trees. At the upper end a large new *Bohemian National Museum* (Pl. G, 6) is now under construction. The space gained by the removal of the town-walls between the Neuthor and Kornthor (also removed), below the Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof, has been laid out as a large ***Public Park.** In the Mariengasse, on the W. side of the park, is the *New German Theatre* (p. 282; Pl. G. 6).

At the E. end of the Ferdinand-Strasse, opposite the church of *St. Maria-Schnee* (Pl. F, 5), rises a monument in memory of the lexicographer *Joseph Jungmann* (d. 1847), designed by Simek. Farther on in the same street (No. 24), to the left, is the *Palais Schlik*; on the right (No. 15), at the corner of the Postgasse, is the *Police Office* (Pl. E, 5), opposite which are the *Church* and *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (Pl. E, 6). The *Bohemian Savings Bank*, also on the right (No. 7), is a handsome building erected by Ullmann in 1861. At the W. end of the street, by the Franzens-Brücke, rises the handsome new ***Bohemian Theatre**, a Renaissance edifice by Zitek, with alterations by Schulz consequent upon a fire in 1881. — *Franzens-Brücke*, see p. 286.

The most extensive Platz in Prague is the CARLS-PLATZ (Pl. F, 6, 7) now converted into a park, 580 yds. in length, and 165 yds. in width. In the N.E. corner is the **Rathhaus of the Neustadt** (Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure (of 1370) only a single tower remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice. The Hussite wars began here in 1419. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the unpopular counsellors from the windows. On the W. side of the Platz is the new *Technical School*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style. Half of the E. side of the Platz is occupied by the *Military Hospital* (Pl. F, 7), formerly a Jesuit college.

On the S. side are the *Childrens' Hospital* (Pl. E. 7) and the *Deaf & Dumb Asylum* (Pl. E. 7). In the vicinity are the *Hospital* (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*, Pl. F, 7), various buildings belonging to the *Medical Faculty of the University*, the *Foundling*, *Commercial*, and *Lying-in Hospitals* and the *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. F, G, 7, 8). The *Carls-hof Church* (Pl. G, 8), a Gothic edifice with a dome, and a master-piece of technical execution, dates from the 14th century. In the Vyšehrader-Str., which runs to the S. from the Carls-Platz, is the Benedictine Church of *Emaus*, a Gothic structure of 1348-72, lately restored, the transept of which is embellished with interesting frescoes from the '*Biblia Pauperum*' (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testament). In the Slupergasse, farther to the S., stands the *Elisabethinerinnen Hospital* (Pl. F, 8), to the left of which is the garden of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (Pl. F, 8), recommended to the notice of horticulturists.

The **Vyšehrad,** or citadel, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the foundress of the Bohemian royal family, of whom numerous legends are related, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through the old Rathhaus, beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (fine view). The original Vyšehrad, once a stronghold with numerous towers, was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications are modern.

The **Jews' Quarter,** or *Josephstadt* (Pl. E, F, 4), lies on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt. It was formerly occupied exclusively by Jews, but one-half of the present population (10,000) consists of Christians of the poorer classes. The tower of the Jewish Rathhaus affords the best survey of these crowded and curious purlieus. The most interesting of the nine synagogues is the *Altneuschule* (Pl. E, 4; custodian, Rabbinergasse 7), an early-Gothic structure of the beginning of the 13th cent. This singular, gloomy pile, begrimed with the smoke and dust of ages in the interior, was founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag suspended from the vaulting, and extending across the entire synagogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and densely-peopled houses, near the Altneuschule, is situated the ancient ***Jewish Burial Ground** (Pl. E, 4), disused since 1780, the entrance to which is closed by a door (fee 10-20 kr.; closed on Sat.). Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are interwoven with underwood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Carolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long (2/3 M.) railway-viaduct, with 20,000 inhab., is a busy manufacturing place of entirely modern origin. The large *Church of SS.*

Cyril and Methodius (Pl. I, K, 3) was begun in 1854 from designs by Rösner, and completed in 1863. The small *Park* (Pl. H, 4) between Carolinenthal and the Neustadt, opposite the station of the *N. W. Railway* (p. 281), contains a monument by J. Max erected to the memory of the Bohemian soldiers who fell in 1848 and 1849, and a *Museum*.

Smichow (Pl. C, D, 6, 7, 8), the S.W. suburb (outside the Aujezderthor), is another industrial quarter, with 21,000 inhabitants. Above the Aujezderthor, to the right, is the *Villa Kinsky*, the garden of which affords charming *Views of Prague (adm. on Mon., Wed., & Frid., by tickets obtained from the head gardener). In the Krinsky-Str. is the handsome new *Church of St. Wenzel*, built in 1880-85 in the early-Renaissance style, with a tastefully decorated interior. Beyond the church, on the side next the Moldau, is the *Botanic Garden*. The Palacky-Brücke (tramway, see p. 282) leads hence to the Neustadt. Farther to the S. are the two railway stations (Nos. 2 & 5) named at p. 281.

Historical Associations. Prague is celebrated in history as the sphere of action of Huss and Jerome, two of the greatest harbingers of the Reformation, and as the earliest stronghold of Protestantism in Germany. Huss was born in 1369 (p. 313), studied for the church, and became a priest and a professor at the university. Having read Wickliffe's Bible, he soon began strenuously to inveigh against the errors of the Romish Church. He preached against the confessional, the adoration of images, the practice of compulsory fasting, and the withdrawal from the laity of the cup at the Holy Communion. At the same time his character for piety and integrity was irreproachable. In 1410 he was summoned to Rome by Pope John XXIII. to answer for his conduct, but declined to appear. In 1412 he was formally excommunicated, and the city of Prague laid under a papal interdict on account of its adherence to the reformed doctrines. Huss, however, who enjoyed the patronage of King Sigismund and many of the Bohemian nobility, continued zealously to devote himself to the cause of truth, and made numerous converts. In 1414 he was summoned to appear before the Council of Constance, whither he repaired, provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor. The latter, however, was persuaded that a promise made to a heretic was null and void; he accordingly withdrew his protection, and Huss, after a mock trial, was condemned to the stake. He died nobly, on 6th July, 1415, and his ashes were cast into the Rhine. — Jerome of Prague, the friend and contemporary of Huss, became acquainted with the dawning Reformation whilst studying at Oxford. On returning to his native country he displayed the utmost zeal in disseminating the new principles. When Huss was cited before the Council, Jerome hastened to repair thither to aid in the defence of his friend, but hesitated on finding that a safe-conduct was denied to him. He was, however, arrested by the Duke of Bavaria, handed over to the Council, and thrown into prison in April, 1415. Enervated and reduced to the verge of despair by six months of solitary confinement in a noisome dungeon, he was at length induced to recant by a promise of liberty. The promise having been broken, Jerome retracted shortly afterwards, and on 30th May, 1416, died heroically at the stake. His ashes, like those of his friend Huss, were cast into the Rhine. — For upwards of a century a large proportion of the population of Bohemia continued to adhere to the doctrines of Huss, and the struggles between them and the Romish party were incessant. Ziska (d. 1424) was the great leader of the more democratic and puritanical party, and, although latterly blind, continued his victorious career till his death. The cause of the Reformation, however, was afterwards seriously prejudiced by the hostility between the moderate

university-party and the fanatical reformers of the lower classes. In the 16th cent. the teaching of Luther, Calvin, and the other great Reformers tended to establish Protestantism in Bohemia on a more stable foundation, but in 1620, soon after the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, the Roman Catholic League was finally victorious.

On the **White Hill** *(Weisse Berg)*, W. of Prague, about 3½ M. from the Reichsthor (p. 290), the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided, 8th Nov., 1620. The Protestant Bohemians under Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Rom. Cath. League, with his army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill an extensive and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, but is now used as a powder-magazine. It is situated at the extremity of a park which derives its name of *Stern* (star) from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after 13th July. A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744, purporting to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On 6th May, 1757, *Marshal Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Sterbohol*, 4½ M. to the E. of Prague.

Schloss Karlstein, 14 M. to the S.W. of Prague, see p. 309.

43. From Dresden to Prague.

121 M. RAILWAY in 4-6½ hrs. — Finest views on the left. — STEAMBOAT, five times daily to Pirna in 2¼ hrs., thrice daily to Schandau in 4½ hrs., twice daily to Aussig in 10 hrs. — The traveller unacquainted with the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

Dresden and the *Saxon Switzerland*, see *Baedeker's N. Germany.*

The station at Dresden is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting, the Grosse Garten is seen on the left, and part of the battle-field of 26th and 27th Aug., 1813, on the right. The line traverses the plain of the Elbe Valley, bounded on the S. by the gentle slopes of the extreme spurs of the Erzgebirge. The opposite bank of the river is covered with vineyards, and studded with country-seats. Stat. *Sedlitz*, with a mineral spring, gives its name to the now artificially-prepared 'powders', which however differ materially from those obtained by evaporating the mineral water. On the right appears the spire of *Dohna*.

The line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque *'Saxon Switzerland'* (described in the *Handbook for N. Germany).* The valley is narrow and rocky, and the railway occasionally hewn through the solid rock. The château of *Sonnenberg* at (11 M.) *Pirna* (*Rail. Restaurant) is now a lunatic asylum. *Pötzscha* is the station for the small town of *Wehlen* on the opposite bank. At stat. *Rathen* (*Inn) rises the **Bastei*, a precipitous rock (640 ft.) on the opposite bank of the Elbe, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view.

At (22 M.) **Königstein** *(Kronprinz; Blauer Stern)* is the celebrated fortress of that name, rising 810 ft. above the river, and commanding a noble prospect (admission 4 m. for 1-8 pers.). Opposite the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 177 ft. higher. 24 M. **Schandau** is the station for the village of the same name on the opposite bank (*Forsthaus; *Dampfschiff; Deutsches Haus). 32 M. *Niedergrund* is the first Bohemian village on the left bank; *Herrnskretschen*, a little lower down, the first Bohemian place on the right bank, is the usual termination or starting-point of a tour in the Saxon Switzerland (steamboat to Dresden in 4, from Dresden in 5½ hrs.). The line penetrates the projecting *Schäferwand* by two short tunnels.

38½ M. **Bodenbach** *(*Post; *Hôtel Grams; Rail. Restaurant)* is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Long halt, and change of carriages. Opposite to it lies the pleasant town of *Tetschen* (p. 314), which is connected with the left bank by means of a railway and a suspension-bridge. The village of *Obergrund* (Starck's Hôtel; *Bad-Hôtel; Bellevue), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

From Bodenbach to Dux and Komotau, 51½ M., railway in 3¾ hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Eulauerbach;* on the right rises the *Schneeberg* (see below) with its belvedere. Stations *Bünaburg*, *Eulau*, and (8½ M.) *Königswald*, 3 M. to the N. of which is the village of *Tyssa*, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the *Tyssaer Wände*. On the hill to the right at (10½ M.) *Klein-Kahn* lies *Nollendorf* (p. 300). 16 M. *Kulm*, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1813 (p. 300). Then (18 M.) *Hohenstein*, with the *Geiersberg* on the right; 19½ M. *Mariaschein* (p. 300); 20 M. *Rosenthal-Graupen* (p. 300), where the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg* rise to the right; 23 M. *Teplitz-Waldthor* (p. 297; station 1 M. from the town; omn. 15 kr.). — 25½ M. *Kosten* (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 300). 30 M. *Ossegg* (p. 300; branch-line in 10 min. to *Dux*, p. 300). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by *Bruch*, *Oberleitensdorf*, *Obergeorgenthal*, *Eisenberg*, and *Görkau* to (51½ M.) *Komotau* (p. 301).

Ascent of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (2½ hrs.). We diverge from the Teplitz road to the right, either at the (¾ M.) *Zum Rothen Kreuz Inn*, or at the (1½ M.) *Zur Grünen Wiese Inn*. The path in the first case is easy to trace, being indicated by white paint-marks on the trees, but is almost destitute of shade. In the second case we reach after 7 min. a footpath which crosses the valley to *Dorf Schneeberg* (1866 ft.; 5¼ M. from Bodenbach). A still shorter way diverges from this to the right at a clearing in the forest and leads straight towards the tower, but for this route a guide is necessary. Those who wish to have as little walking as possible may drive to Dorf Schneeberg by the road diverging to the left near *Peiperz*, below the chain-bridge, or take the Bodenbach and Dux railway to Eulau (see above). The steep road from Eulau to (3 M.) Schneeberg ascends to the right. From the village of Schneeberg we attain the plateau of the **Schneeberg** (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in ¾ hr. At the top is a tower, 114 ft. high, which commands a magnificent *Panorama (Inn).

43 M. *Topkowitz;* 47½ M. *Nestersitz.*

53 M. **Aussig** (1600 ft.; *Goldnes Schiff; *Englischer Hof; *Steamboat Hotel*, on the Elbe; *Rail. Restaurant*, a busy town of 16,500 inhab., situated at the influx of the *Biela* into the Elbe, contains numerous extensive manufactories (including chemical

works with 1300 hands), and carries on a considerable coal-trade, the vast coal-beds of N. Bohemia lying a little to the W. It possesses a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe, where the large river-barges take in their cargoes. The town is connected by a railway-bridge with the station of *Schreckenstein* on the N.W. Railway on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 315). It was the birth-place of the painter Raphael Mengs (1728-79). The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinandshöhe* (1/4 hr. S.), or to the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (3/4 hr., see below). A more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Hohe Wostrey* (1920 ft.), ascended via *Ober-Sedlitz* and *Neudörfel* in 1 1/2 hr. — The plain of *Bihana*, to the W. of Aussig, was the scene of the great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From Aussig to Teplitz, 11 M., branch-line in 40 min. Stations *Türmitz*, with extensive coal mines, junction for the *Bielathal* railway (see below); *Schönfeld*, where the line approaches the *Biela; Karbitz*, a thriving manufacturing town; *Mariaschein* (p. 300); the red-roofed buildings with their numerous windows, and the *Rosenburg* and *Geiersburg* are conspicuous. *Teplitz*, see p. 297. From Teplitz to (29 M.) *Komotau*, see p. 302. — From Aussig to Bilin, 17 M., railway through the *Bielathal* in 2 hrs. *Bilin*, see p. 301.

Travellers from Prague to Dresden may find it pleasant to quit the train at Aussig and perform the rest of the journey by Steamboat (in 6-8 hrs.; comp. p. 295). The steamboat, however, is often over-crowded.

59 M. *Zalesl* lies picturesquely on the river. On the opposite bank is *Sebusein* (p. 315). A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, and resembling the Lurlei on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the **Schreckenstein*, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426, the property of Prince Lobkowitz, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms an appropriate termination to the more picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 61 1/2 M. *Praskowitz.*

66 M. **Lobositz** (*Post; Ross; Steamboat Restaurant*, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, the Prussians under Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. On the opposite bank are the village of *Gross-Cernosek* (p. 315), celebrated for its wine, and the *Hradek* (1180 ft.) with its chapel. The *Mileschauer* (p. 300) may be easily ascended from Lobositz in 3 hrs.

71 M. **Theresienstadt** *(Rail. Restaurant);* the town (Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf), lies 1 1/2 M. to the N., at the influx of the *Eger;* the name is derived from a fortress erected by Joseph II. in 1780, and called after his mother. The green ramparts and the barracks are alone visible from the railway. Fine *View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittelgebirge* from the station: on the N.E., the Geltsch and Kelchberg; on the N., the Kreuzberg, Radischken, and Radobil; on the N.W., the Lobosch, Mileschauer (p. 300), and

Kletschen; on the W. the Kostial, with a ruined castle; on the S.W. the isolated Hasenburg. Beyond Theresienstadt the Eger is crossed.

74½ M. *Hrobetz.* 77½ M. **Raudnitz** *(Krone; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant)* is picturesquely situated on the Elbe (5900 inhab.). The château of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), an armoury, and some interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War, and others of later date. Prince Lewis of Baden, a celebrated general, who distinguished himself against the Turks and on other occasions, celebrated his marriage here in 1669 with a Princess of Saxony. Three centuries earlier (1350) the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. The isolated *Georgenberg*, or *Řipberg* (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 3 M. to the S.E., long remains a conspicuous object to the railway-traveller.

84 M. Stat. *Wegstädtl;* the village lies on the opposite bank. At (89 M.) *Beřkowitz-Melnik* the line quits the Elbe, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up. — 94 M. *Jenšowitz.* In the distance, to the left, lies *Melnik* (p. 316).

98½ M. *Weltrus;* the village, with a château and park of Count Chotek, lies on the right bank of the Moldau. A tunnel and several galleries are passed through, and the *Zakolaner-Bach* crossed, between (100 M.) *Mühlhausen* (with a château of Prince Lobkowitz) and (102 M.) **Kralup** *(Railway Restaurant)*, junction for the lines to Neratowitz and Turnau (p. 327), and to Kladno and Wejhybka (p. 301).

On the opposite bank the ruin of *Chwatěrub.* The train slowly follows the sinuosities of the Moldau. 106 M. *Libšitz;* 112 M. *Roztok;* 114 M. *Selč;* 116 M. *Podbaba.* At (118 M.) *Bubenč*, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Pleasant scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 290), and crosses the main stream and several arms of the Moldau, the *Hetzinsel*, *Jerusalemsinsel*, and *Carolinenthal* by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1200 yds. long (erected at a cost of 3½ mill. fl.). On the left rises the *Ziskaberg*, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

121 M. **Prague,** see p. 281.

44. Teplitz and Environs.

Comp. Plan, p. 306.

Hotels. *König von Preussen (Pl. a), in the Stephans-Platz; *Stadt London (Pl. b), Post (Pl. c), both in the Langegasse; *Altes Rathhaus (Pl. d), in the market-place. — Kronprinz Rudolf (Pl. f), and Blauer Stern (Pl. g), both in the Bahnhofs-Str.; Railway Hotel. — At Schönau: *Neptune (Pl. N), at the S. end of the Humboldtpromenade; Hermannsburg (Pl. F), Neubadallee; Haus Oesterreich, and others. — Most of the visitors breakfast at the cafés.

Restaurants. At all the hotels (see above); *Garden-Saloo*, in the Schloss-

garten; *Cursalon*, in the Stephans-Platz; *Schwarzes Ross*, Kirchengasse, beside the Stadtbad and near the lower entrance of the Schlossgarten; *Goldnes Schiff*, *Preussischer Hof*, Seume-Str., near the Curgarten; *Glaser*, *Weilburg*, Linden-Str., in the direction of Schönau; *Germania*, Steinbadgasse, at Schönau, etc. — **Beer** at the *Leitmeritzer Bierhalle*, with garden in the Schul-Platz, and the *Erzherzog Stefan*, König-Str., at the Curgarten. — **Wine** at *Schäck's*, Badeplatz, and *Fiala's*, Linden-Str.

Cafés. *Cursalon* (see above); *Theater-Café*, at the theatre, facing the Curgarten.

Reading Room in the *Cursalon* (ground-floor).

Mineral Water Depôt at the house 'Zum Englischen Gruss', in the Badeplatz.

Visitors' and **Music Tax** for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 9 fl., members of a family 6 fl. each; 2nd class, 6 or 4, 3rd class 4 or 1½, 4th class 1½ fl. — Music-tax for a stay of 3-8 days, 50 kr. — A band plays in the Curgarten from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in the Schlossgarten from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the Curgarten and Schlossgarten alternately in the evenings. Dancing Réunions in the Gartensalon and Hôt. Neptun every Saturday, 8-12 p.m.

Theatre, in the Curgarten; performances daily.

Carriages. Drive within Teplitz and Schönau, under ½ hr., one-horse carr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., ½ hr. 60 or 80 kr., 1 hr. 1 or 1½ fl.; forenoon 2½ or 4 fl. (and fee), afternoon 3 fl. 70 kr. or 5 fl. (fee); to or from the Aussig station, with or without luggage, 50 kr. or 1 fl.; to the Schlackenburg, Belvedere, Schiesshaus, or Turnerpark 60 kr. or 1 fl.; to the foot of the Schlossberg 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl. to Eichswald 2 or 3½, Pilkau 5 or 8 fl., Mückenberg 5 fl. 70 kr. or 8 fl. — Omnibus between the town and the station 25 kr.

Railway to Aussig, see p. 296; to Carlsbad, see R. 45.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (725 ft.; from a Slavonic word signifying 'warm bath'), a popular watering-place with 16,300 inhab., is situated in the broad and pleasant valley of the *Biela*, which here separates the Erz- and Mittelgebirge. The village of *Schönau*, to the E., has been united with Teplitz by several rows of buildings, so that the two now form a single town. The saline-alkaline springs (77-117° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are used almost exclusively for bathing. Their principal source is the *Urquelle* in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 3), which supplies the *Fürstenbad* (once used by Peter the Great; Pl. 6), the *Sophienbad* (Pl. 10), and the *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 1). The *Steinbad* (Pl. 5) and *Stefansbad* (Pl. 4) in the part of Teplitz next Schönau, and the *Schlangenbad* (Pl. 9) and *Neubad* (Pl. 8) at Schönau, are supplied by separate springs, with a temperature of 90-110° Fahr.

August is here the height of the season, the waters of Teplitz being generally employed to confirm the cures already effected at Carlsbad or other baths. The annual number of patients is over 6000. Between 6 and 8 a.m. visitors assemble in the **Curgarten** (Pl. D, 3), situated in the centre of the town, and containing the *Trinkhallen* (Pl. 32), where the Teplitz and other mineral waters, whey, etc., are sold. From 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. the grounds of **Prince Clary's Château,** or ***Schlossgarten** (Pl. B, C, 4), at the W. end of the town, where a band plays at these hours, are the fashionable resort; they contain a *Garden Saloon* (café-restaurant,

see p. 297) and a *Dairy*. In the Stephans-Platz, on the S.E. side of the Curgarten, are the *Cursalon* (Pl. 24) and the *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 1), the latter a palatial edifice in the early French Mansard style, with handsome apartments and bath-rooms. On the N.W. side is the new *Theatre*, a tasteful Renaissance structure.

The **Seume Park**, on the Linden-Strasse, recently laid out on the site of the old Roman Catholic cemetery, takes its name from the grave of the poet *Johann Gottfried Seume* (d. 1810). Farther on are the *Payer-Anlagen*, dominated by the **Monte de Ligne** (Pl. E, 3; 668 ft.), a hill between Teplitz and Schönau (ascent best from the Seume park), which commands a fine panorama (restaurant and belvedere). — The N. side of the Linden-Strasse is occupied by substantial lodging-houses and a few public buildings, including the *Saxon* and *Prussian Military Baths*, the *Bürger Spital* and the *John'sche Spital*. Behind rise the new *Synagogue*, with a conspicuous dome, and the *Protestant Church*, built in the basilica style, on a terrace above the Elisabeth-Str.

Between Teplitz and Schönau extends the new *Kaiser-Park*, (Pl. E, F. 2,), beside which are the *Steinbad* and *Stefansbad*, mentioned above, the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the *Schlangenbad*, and, on an eminence to the N., the Schönau *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. E, F, 2). To the S. this park is adjoined by the *Humboldt Anlagen*, and to the N.E., behind the Austrian Bath House, is the *Neubad Allee*, with the *Neubad* (p. 298).

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the ***Königshöhe** (820 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with steps from the Stephansplatz, or from the Badeplatz through the Kirchgasse, and past the lower entrance to the Schloss-Garten. The finest point is marked by a wooden hut, near the pretty *Monument of King Frederick William III.*, erected in 1841. A little farther are the *Belvedere* and *Schlackenburg Restaurants*, the latter a grotesque castellated building of sandstone and glazed bricks; and in the direction of the above-mentioned dairy is the Schiesshaus. — Barely $2^1/_4$ M to the S. is the **Wachholderberg** (1246 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the Schloss-Garten, and then take the "Katharinenweg" to the right. Half-way up is the *Bergschlösschen Restaurant*.

Another good point of view is the **Stefanshöhe** (830 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above Schönau; the ascent may be made from the Prager Strasse (Pl. F, 4) or to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 2, 3) — A path, diverging to the right $^1/_2$ M. beyond the toll at the end of the Prager-Strasse, leads past a tannery to the *Fasanerie*, a small wood and pheasant preserve (refreshments at the forester's).

To the E. of Schönau rises the **Schlossberg** (1280 ft.; comp. Pl. F, 2, 3), an admirable point of view, easily attainable without a guide in $^3/_4$ hr. The extensive ruins of the castle, which was

rased in 1655, now serve as a restaurant. — The Mecséry-Weg (Pl. F, 2, 1) leads from Schönau to the (3/4 M) shady *Turner Park*; 1 1/2 M. farther on (reached by the village of *Turn*) is the *Probstauer Park*, another favourite resort (refreshments at the forester's.

Eichwald (1378 ft.; *Waldschlösschen; *Curhaus Theresienbad*, a comfortable establishment with baths of every description, R. 7-20 fl. per week, pens. 2-4 fl.; **Dr. Brecher's Hydropathic)*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, picturesquely and loftily situated amid beautiful woods, has lately come into favour as a summer-resort. The best way of making an excursion thither is to go in the forenoon from Teplitz (omnibus to Eichwald several times daily) to (3 M.) *Doppelburg*, where Prince Clary's deer-park is situated, dine and spend the afternoon at Eichwald, and in the evening ascend the (25 min.) **Schweissjäger* (refreshments at the forester's), which commands an admirable view of the extensive plain, the Schlossberg, and the Mileschauer.

From the Schweissjäger a picturesque path leads through wood to the (1 hr.) forester's house of *Siebengiebel*, whence we may proceed, at first through wood and then along the bare slope of the Erzgebirge, to the (1 hr.) *Mückenthürmchen* (see below).

The ***Mileschauer,** or *Donnersberg* (2740 ft.), 10 M. to the S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Rustic *Inn at the top. We drive (with two horses in 1 1/2 hr., or with one horse in 2 hrs.) from Teplitz to *Pilkau*, from which the summit is easily attained in one hour.

Mariaschein (Anker), built in 1705, 3 M. to the N. of Teplitz (rail. stat., see p. 295), is a great resort of pilgrims; 1/4 hr. thence is the *Wilhelmshöhe*, commanding a view of Teplitz; also the *Rosenburg*, affording a survey of the valley. In the vicinity is the small town of *Graupen*. About 1 hr. above Graupen rises the *Mückenthürmchen* (2623 ft.; *Inn), one of the highest points of the Erzgebirge. Near Graupen are extensive mines of brown coal.

The small town of **Dux** *(Krone; Ross; Rail. Restaur.)*, 6 M. to the S.W. of Teplitz (railway in 20 min.), a manufacturing place, contains a *Schloss* (adjoining the church with its three red towers) of Count Waldstein, a descendant of the celebrated Wallenstein. It contains pictures by *Rubens' Dou*, and *Netscher*, Wallenstein's portrait by *Van Dyck*, and various memorials of the great general (no admission). The reservoir in the entrance-court was made of the metal of guns captured by Wallenstein. The greater part of the château is of more modern date. — Railway from Dux to Bodenbach, see p. 295; to *Bilin*, *Prague*, and *Saaz*, see p. 301.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3 M. farther W. (railway in 10 min.), is the small town of **Ossegg** *(Kaiser von Œsterreich)*, with the red-roofed buildings of the wealthy Cistercian abbey of *Ossegg* (beautiful gardens). In a ravine, 3/4 hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of *Riesenburg*. We return to (6 M.) Teplitz either by railway viâ *Kosten*, or by road viâ (3 M.) *Klostergrab* (Rathhaus), a small and ancient mining-town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the *Königshügel* (1352 ft.), a good point of view.

The **Battle-Field of Kulm** lies near *Arbesau*, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of *Kulm* (railway-station, p. 295). The old post-road from Kulm to Dresden ascends by numerous windings to *Nollendorf*, where on 29th Aug., 1813, several bloody skirmishes took place between the Russian and Austrian troops on one lside, led by the King of Prussia in person, and the Austrian genera

Count Colloredo, and the French under Vandamme. On the 30th, Prussians under Kleist advanced through the numerous defiles of the neighbourhood and decisively terminated the battle in favour of the allies. The entire French corps, consisting of nearly 40,000 men, was obliged to surrender. Monuments in commemoration of the victory have been erected by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

45. From Prague to Carlsbad and Eger.

149 M. Railway (Buschtiehrad Line) in 8½-10¾ hrs.; in summer, express in 6 hrs.

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 281), crosses the Moldau, and skirts the town (Kleinseite) in a wide curve. On the right bank lies the *Bubnaer* and *Sandthor Station* (p. 281). 6 M. *Weleslawin;* 8 M. *Libotz.* To the left rises the *Weisse Berg*, on the N.W. slope of which lies the *Stern* (p. 294). 9 M. *Rusin;* 11½ M. *Hostiwitz;* 13½ M. *Jenč;* 17½ M. *Unhoscht*; 20 M. *Wejhybka.*

From Wejhybka to Kralup, 17½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. Stations *Kladno*, *Buschtiehrad* (2 M. to the N. is the castle of that name, the property of the Emperor, with extensive coal-mines). At stat. *Brandeisl* the line crosses the Prague and Teplitz high-road, and passes several large iron-foundries. Stations *Zakolan*, *Wotwowitz*, and *Kralup* (p. 297).

A tramway leads from Wejhybka to the S. to *Rinholetz*, with extensive iron-works belonging to Prince Fürstenberg. In the *Rakonitz Valley*, 9 M. to the S., is *Pürglitz*, a château and estate of the same nobleman. This estate is about 200 sq. M. in area.

23½ M. *Smečna-Sternberg;* 30 M. *Lana;* 32 M. *Neustraschitz;* then for a long way through wood. To the right of (35 M.) *Renč* are the heights of the *Sbanwald.* 40 M. *Luschna-Lischan* (branch-line to *Rakonitz* and *Beraun*, p. 309); 43½ M. *Krupa;* 46½ M. *Mitostin-Kounowa.* The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnowa.* 52½ M. *Satkau-Teschnitz;* 57½ M. *Michetob;* 62½ M. *Trnowan* (to the right *Schloss Dobritschan*, with a small mineral-bath). The train then crosses the *Eger*, and reaches (65½ M.) **Saaz** *(Engel; Hanslick)*, an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 12,400 inhab., a stronghold of the Hussites in the 15th cent., and in vain besieged by the Germans in 1419. The old *Decanatskirche* was founded in 1383, the *Rathhaus* in 1559. Around the town are extensive fields of hops.

From Saaz to Dux, 27 M., railway in 1½ hr. — Stations *Lischan*, *Postelberg* (where the train quits the Eger and turns to the N.), *Potscherad*, *Seidowitz*, and *Obernitz*, junction of the *Brüx and Prague Railway* (see below), where the line enters the Bielathal. 23 M. *Sauerbrunn* (*Curhaus, with restaurant), whence upwards of 1,000,000 bottles of the well-known Biliner Sauerbrunnen water are exported annually. To the right rises the *Biliner Stein*, or *Borschen* (1755 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, or phonolite, in Germany. Then (24 M.) **Bilin** *(Hohe sHaus; Löwe)*, a manufacturing town on the Biela, with a château belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, and the junction for the Bielathal railway (to *Aussig* in 2 hrs., see p. 296). — 27 M. *Dux*, see p. 300.

From Saaz to Pilsen, see p. 310.

The line enters the valley of the *Saubach.* 70 M. *Horatitz;* 74 M. *Priesen*, a large village (970 inhab.) with iron-works and a mineral spring. Then (80 M.) **Komotau** *(*Scherber; Reiter; *Rail-*

way Restaurant), an old and wealthy little town (10,000 inhab.) with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. About 1/2 M. from the town is the *Public Park*, a favourite resort of the inhabitants.

From Komotau to Teplitz, 29 M., railway in 2 hrs. 3 1/2 M. *Udwitz-Görkau* has considerable cotton-factories. On the slope to the left the white château of *Rothenhaus*, the seat of Countess Buquoy. Stations *Wurzmes, Holtschitz-Seestadtl, Triebschitz;* then (13 M.) **Brüx** *(Ross; Löwe; Adler; Rail. Restaur.)*, a thriving town with 9535 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and old-fashioned Rathhaus, commanded by a ruined castle. About 6 M. to the S. of Brüx, on the road to Saaz, are the sources of the mineral springs of *Püllna*.

[From Brüx to Prague, 88 M., railway *(Prag-Duxer Bahn)* in 5 hrs. Stat. *Obernitz* (junction of the Saaz and Dux line, see above); 9 M. *Hochpetsch*, a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of *Saidschitz;* 18 1/2 M. *Laun*, a small manufacturing town (5560 inhab.) on the Eger; 44 M. *Schlan*, on the *Rothe Bach*, a thriving town of 8070 inhab., with extensive coal-pits in its vicinity. Farther on, the line crosses the *Kralup-Kladno* and the *Prague-Komotau* railways (see above), and finally reaches the W. station of (88 M.) *Prague* (p. 281).]

To the right beyond Brüx are several basaltic peaks, while in the distance rises the *Biliner Borschen* (see above). Farther on is the chain of the *Mittelgebirge*, with the pyramid of the *Mileschauer* (p. 300). To the left, at the foot of the Erzgebirge, lies the *Abbey of Ossegg;* in the ravine beyond it the ruin of *Riesenburg* (p. 300). Stations *Ratschitz; Preschen;* 23 M. *Dux* (p. 297); 29 M. *Teplitz* (p. 300).

From Komotau to Chemnitz, railway by *Reitzenhain* (66 M.) in 5 1/4-6, or by *Weipert* and *Annaberg* (82 M.) in 7 3/4 hrs. The first stations on the latter line are *Tschernowitz* and *Domina-Schönlind.* Then (20 1/2 M.) *Krima-Neudorf*, where the line to Reitzenhain diverges. 23 1/2 M. *Sonnenberg*, a small town with a conspicuous church. 27 M. *Pressnitz-Reischdorf*; Pressnitz (3487 inhab.) is the home of numerous itinerant musicians. At (30 M.) *Kupferberg* the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.), whence it descends viâ *Schmiedeberg* and along the Saxon frontier to (44 1/2 M.) *Weipert* (2395 ft.), a town with 6400 inhab. (custom-house examination). From Weipert viâ *Annaberg* to Chemnitz, see *Baedeker's N. Germany.* — From Schmiedeberg a road leads by (4 1/2 M.) *Ober-Wiesenthal* (2990 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser, &c.) to (2 1/2 M.) **Gottesgab** (3300 ft.; *Grünes Haus; Stadt Berlin*), the most loftily-situated town in Austria, once the centre of a busy mining industry. The *Fichtelberg* (3985 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended from Ober-Wiesenthal in 3/4 hr.; at the top is a stone tower, which commands an extensive view and formed an important station in the trigonometrical survey of Central Europe. From Gottesgab we may proceed by Joachimsthal to (9 M.) *Schlackenwerth*, see below. The *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended from the Gottesgab road in 1 hr. (extensive view).

The train to Carlsbad returns for a short distance on the rails just traversed, and then turns to the S.W. 84 1/2 M. *Deutsch-Kralup.* — 87 1/2 M. *Kaaden-Brunnersdorf*, 2 1/4 M. to the S. of which, on the *Eger*, lies **Kaaden** *(Sonne; Grüner Baum)*, a very old town with an interesting gateway and fine Rathhaus tower. Outside the town is the handsome late-Gothic Franciscan church, with a monastery and pilgrimage-stations sculptured in stone. Fruit is extensively cultivated in this neighbourhood.

92 M. *Klösterle* (Rathhaus), a small town belonging to Count Thun, with a new Rathhaus and a considerable porcelain-manufactory. The train crosses the *Eger* and follows the pretty Egerthal.

Several unimportant stations. It then quits the Eger and follows the *Wistritzbach* to the right, through a hilly district. 107½ M. *Schlackenwerth* (Renthaus; Adler), an old town with a château and park of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A post-road leads hence to the N. through the Erzgebirge to (5½ M.) **Joachimsthal** (2365 ft.; **Stadt Dresden; Wilder Mann*), a town of 5336 inhab., with a modern church and a civic library. The word 'thaler' is derived from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') struck here by Count Schlik in the 16th cent., but the mining here is now insignificant. — From Joachimsthal to Gottesgab and Schmiedeberg, see above.

The line now turns towards the S.W. to the station of (117 M.) **Carlsbad** (p. 305), which lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1 M. from the railway (cabs and omnibus, see p. 306).

Beyond Carlsbad the railway quits the Eger, which from this point to Elbogen flows through a profound and tortuous rocky ravine, and turns towards the N. in a wide curve to (124 M.) *Chodau* and (126½ M.) *Elbogen-Neusattel.*

A short branch-line runs hence in 20 min. to the small town of *Elbogen*, a visit to which forms a pleasant day's excursion from Carlsbad, Franzensbad, etc. Stat. *Helenen-Schacht*, with extensive coal-pits and a large glass-factory, producing about 80,000 bottles a day. The train then passes the *Vincenzischacht*, the *Katharinenschacht*, and the pleasant village of *Grünlas*, and reaches **Elbogen** (*Weisses Ross; Hirsch*; *Scherbaum*, near the suspension bridge), which derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden turn taken by the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town lies. The old castle, originally that of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, was founded in 870, and is now a prison (fine view; visitors admitted on application to the authorities). The Rathhaus contains a fragment and a model of a meteoric stone found here, termed the 'Verwünschte Markgraf' (accursed count'), to which various traditions attach. Large porcelain-factories. — From the station a pleasant walk may be taken up the beautiful, wooded *Geiersbachthal* to the Schiesshaus (plain refreshments): we cross the Eger by the 'Ziegelbrücke', climb the hill to the high-road, and beyond it ascend the valley. We may then return by the road to the *Chain-bridge*, suspended 80 ft. above the Eger, and follow the new road to the town; or by the bridge descend to the Eger and follow the river through the *Kolowrat Tunnel* and past the Villa Walenda. — In the cemetery is a curious group of rocks, called the '*Spitzige Stein*'. A picturesque and shady road leads hence along the Eger to (3 M.) *Hans Heiling's Rock* (p. 309), and then by *Aich* (boats for hire, a pleasant trip) to *Carlsbad* (p. 305).

The line now re-approaches the Eger. 131 M. *Falkenau* (Anker), with a château of Count Nostitz.

From Falkenau to Graslitz, 14 M., railway in 1½ hr. The train ascends the valley of the *Zwodau* or *Zwota*, passing *Davidsthal* and *Hartenberg*, with a château of Count Auersperg. Beyond (8 M.) *Bleistadt*, a small and ancient mining town, it passes through a tunnel 200 yds. long and reaches (11 M.) *Annathal-Rothau*, about 3 M. to the E. of which is the small town of *Heinrichsgrün*. 14 M. **Graslitz** (1640 ft.; *Kaiser von Œsterreich; Herrenhaus*), an industrial town with 7850 inhabitants. About 4½ M. to the N., beyond the Saxon frontier, lies *Klingenthal*, whence a branch-railway runs to *Zwota*, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

133½ M. *Zieditz;* 137 M. *Dassnitz;* 140 M. *Königsberg-Mariakulm.* The old provostry of *Mariakulm*, 3 M. to the N., with a much-frequented pilgrimage-church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims are shown in a vault.

142 M. *Mostau-Nebanitz;* 146½ M. *Tirschnitz*, junction of the direct line to *Franzensbad* (comp. p. 62). The train now crosses the Eger, and reaches —

149 M. **Eger**, Bohem. *Cheb*, or *Ohrè* (**Welzel's Hôtel Kaiser Wilhelm*, at the station, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; **Zwei Erzherzoge*, in the 'Ring', next door to the post-office; *Kronprinz Rudolf*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Rail. Restaur.*), on the *Eger*, with 17,148 inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, situated at the foot of one of the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. The fortifications were rased in 1809. In the *Burgomaster's House* in the 'Ring', on 25th Feb., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux (tickets obtained to the right of the entrance, 30 kr.). The rooms in the upper story, which Wallenstein occupied before his death, contain a *Museum* of antiquities and curiosities of various kinds, including several mementoes of the great general, most of them of doubtful genuineness (the partisan with which he was assassinated, his sword, his writing-table, etc.). A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators of the deed, Cols. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldin, and 50 soldiers. The so-called portrait of Wallenstein, which is also shown, differs from other authenticated likenesses. The Council Chamber contains portraits of the emperors from Leopold I. onwards. The castellan shows the curiosities.

Albert von Waldstein (or *Wallenstein*), scion of an ancient Bohemian family, was born in 1583, became a Roman Catholic in 1599, and studied at Bologna and Padua. He then entered the Imperial military service, and soon afterwards, by marriage and inheritance, came into possession of a vast fortune. In 1625, by permission of the emperor, he raised an army of 40,000 men to oppose the Protestant League of Lower Saxony, was created marshal, and marched to the assistance of Tilly in the Duchy of Brunswick. In 1628 he conquered the Duchy of Mecklenburg, with the exception of the fortress of Stralsund, which intrepidly resisted his attacks. The duchy was then presented to him by the emperor as a reward. In 1630, however, in consequence of his turbulent and ambitious disposition, he was discharged from the service and retired to his estates in Bohemia, where he lived in regal splendour. Meanwhile Gustavus Adolphus had landed in Pomerania, defeated Tilly at Breitenfeld, and was advancing into S. Germany. At this juncture Wallenstein, at the request of the emperor, resumed his command, levied an army of 40,000 men, and marched against the Swedes and Bavarians. Gustavus Adolphus in vain endeavoured to storm Wallenstein's camp at Nuremberg, 6th Sept., 1632, but signally defeated him at Lützen on 6th Nov., where the Swedish monarch himself lost his life. Wallenstein then returned with his army to Bohemia, where he thenceforth remained inactive, but awakened the suspicion of the emperor by his alleged intrigues with the Swedes and French. He was accordingly declared an outlaw, and on 25th Feb., 1634, his eventful and magnificent career was terminated by the hands of assassins at Eger.

The Imperial **Castle*, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, N.W. of the town, erected by Frederick Barbarossa about the year 1180, and

once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, constructed of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double *Chapel*, the lower Romanesque (1183), the upper pointed (1295), is a very interesting structure.

Of the adjoining hanquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that crime, a sad blot alike on the memory of the assassins (most of them Irish and Scottish) and of the emperor who was privy to the deed, the castle has never been inhabited. The court-yard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing prospect; to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of *Mariakulm* (p. 303). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge.

The *Church of St. Nicholas*, founded in 1111, completed in 1272, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, supported by eight pillars, is a fine structure, containing some old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856.

Excursions from Eger. *Kammerbühl* (1640 ft.), an extinct volcano described by Goethe, 2¼ M. to the N.W.; the castle of *Kinsberg*, 4½ M. to the S. of Eger, affording pleasing views of the neighbouring valleys; the *Grünberg* (1968 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the abbey of *Waldsassen* (railway-station; p. 63), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; *Alexandersbad* (p. 80), *Marienbad* (p. 311), etc.

Franzensbad *(Post, *Hübner*, both in the Kaiser-Str.; **British Hotel*, *Brandenburger Thor*, Park-Str.; *Erzherzogin Gisela*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Kaiser von Œsterreich*, Louisen-Str.; **Königsvilla*, **Müller's Hôtel*, Salzquell-Str.; *Holzer*, *Kreuz*, Kulmer-Str.; *Stadt Leipzig*, Kirchengasse; *Forster's Hôtel Garni)*, a watering-place 3 M. to the N. of Eger (railway in 12 min.), possesses a chalybeate and saline spring impregnated with carbonic acid gas, called the *Egerbrunnen*, and used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas-baths. It contains 2000 inhab. and is visited annually by 10,000 patients. Over the Franzensquelle is a temple from which a long colonnade leads to the Cursaal. The park contains a statue of Francis I., the founder of the baths, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler.

Excursions. To the N.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Antonienhöhe* (1620 ft.), and to the castles of *Seeberg* (1¼ hr.) and *Liebenstein* (2 hrs.), all fine points of view; N. to *Schönberg* and *Wildstein* (each 2 hrs.); S., to the (½ hr.) *Café Miramonte*, and thence to the (¼ hr.) *Kammerbühl* (see above) and to the (¾ hr.) *Siechenhaus* (Restaurant), prettily situated amid wood, with a charming view.

46. Carlsbad.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a), beside Pupp's Etablissement; Goldener Schild (Pl. b), with 3 dépendances, between the Becher-Platz and the Neue Wiese; *Hôtel Anger (Pl. c), in the Neue Wiese, on the right bank of the Tepl; *Stadt Hannover, in the market-place; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e), Paradies (Pl. f), both in the Kaiser-Str., opposite the Curhaus. — Second-class: Hôtel National (Pl. g), Gartenzeile; Donau (Pl. h), Park-Str.; Hôtel Lyon (Pl. i), Bahnhofstrasse; Drei Fasanen, Kirchengasse; Hopfenstock, Geweidiggasse, good cuisine (the last five open the whole year); *Erzherzog Karl, Kirchengasse; *Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Hôtel Loib, Rheinischer Hof, Geweihdiggasse; Baierischer

Hof, Eger-Str. (for passing travellers). Charges vary with the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel (Enquiry-office in the Nordische Hof, Kreuzgasse). The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Market, Park-Strasse, and the Schlossberg (Hôtels garnis: *Königs-Villa*, *Victoria*, *König von Dänemark*, *Haus Humboldt*, *Europa*, *Englisches Haus*, *König von England*, etc.). Charges are lower at the beginning and at the end of the season. It is advisable to reduce the terms of the lease to writing.

Cafés. **Pupp's Café-Salon*, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times weekly); **Stadtpark*; **Elephant*; *Theater-Café*, next the theatre; *Impérial*, near the chalybeate spring, large new establishment; *Stadt Hamburg*, Kreuzgasse. — **Restaurants.** **Pupp's*, next door to the Café-Salon(see above); **Kurhaus*; *Stadtpark*; **Salle de Saxe*, Goethe-Platz; *Oesterreichischer Hof*, Neue Wiese; *Loib's Hotel*, **Hopfenstock*, see above; **Morgenstern*, Kaiser-Str.; *Sanssouci*, Kiesweg; *Römer*, *Stadt Leipzig*, Geweihdiggasse; *Blauer Stern*, Pragergasse; *Schützenhaus*; *König von Sachsen*, Neue Wiese. — **Wine:** *Richter*, *Stark*, both near the Roman Catholic Church; *Friedel*, Dr. Becher-Platz; *Weisshaupt & Kareis*, Alte Wiese.

Reading Room in the Curhaus, 15 kr. daily, 70 kr. weekly, 2 fl. monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Theatre, Neue Wiese. — *Summer Theatre*, above the Café Sanssouci (performances daily).

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd cl. 6 fl., 3rd cl. 4 fl.; children and servants 1 fl. — *Music Tax:* for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 5-17, 2nd cl. 3-8, 3rd cl. 2-6 fl.

Cabs. From or to the station, with one horse 1 fl. 20 kr., with two horses 2 fl. (at night 1 fl. 80 or 3 fl.). In the town, per 1/4 hr. 50, 1/2 hr. 80, each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; with two horses per 1/2 hr. 1 fl. 20 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 60 kr. At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.), one half fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 2 or 3 fl., &c.

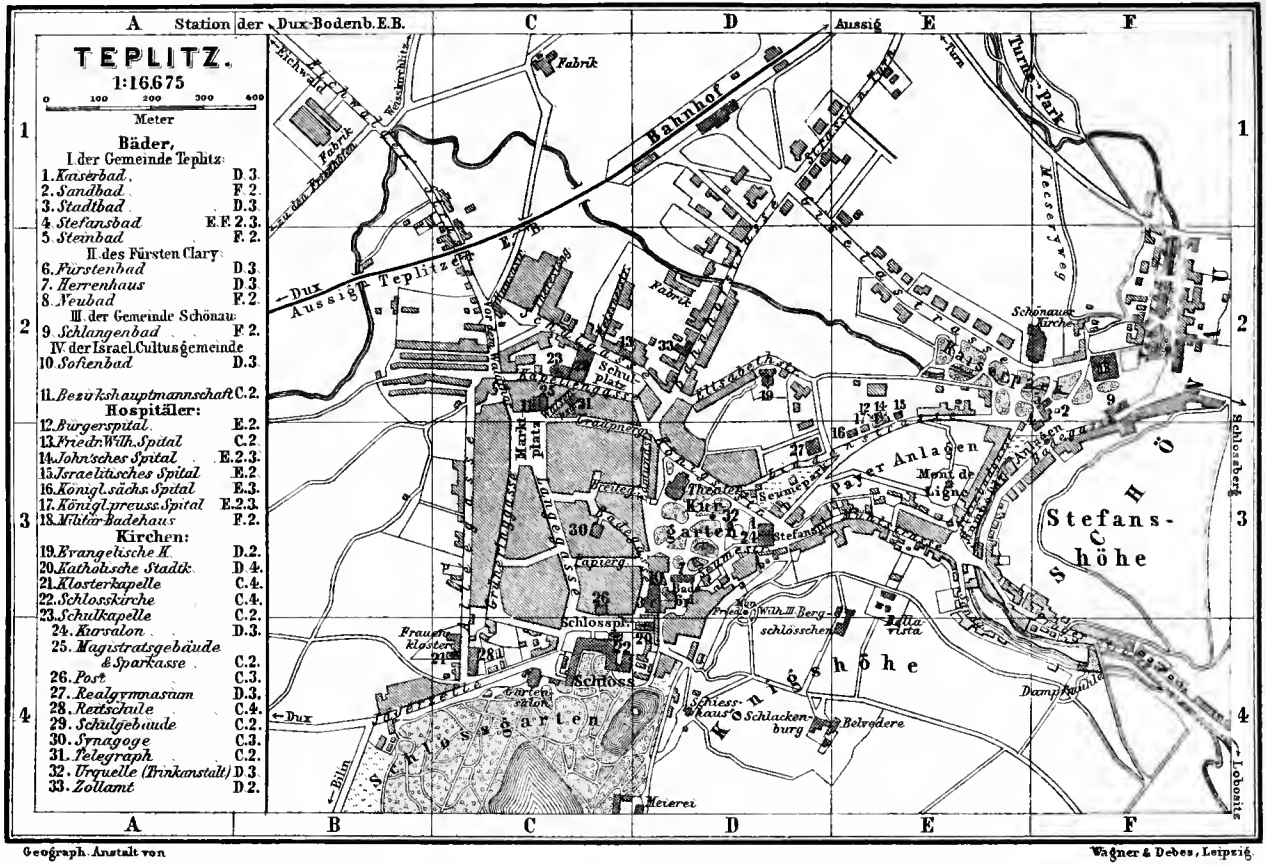
Omnibus from the station to the town 40 kr., each article of luggage 10 kr.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day 4 1/2, half day 3 fl.; to Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 1 1/2 fl.; to the spring 80 kr.

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; '*Inkrustate*' (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Tchammerhöll's, at the back of the Sprudel Colonnade. — *Carlsbad Wafers* ('Oblaten') are esteemed a delicacy; good at *Barbara Beyer's*, Königshof.

English Church Service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m., in St. Luke's Church.

Carlsbad (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 10,800 inhab. and upwards of 25,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the valley of the *Tepl*, the pine-clad slopes of which are rendered accessible by paths in all directions. The springs, according to a groundless tradition, are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting, in consequence of which a statue has been erected to him near the Rathhaus. Their chief ingredients are sulphur, salt, and carbonate of soda. They rise near the Tepel from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the boiling water gushes up with great violence. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a vast common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures made in the rock, which, on account of the thick incrustations rapidly deposited by the water,



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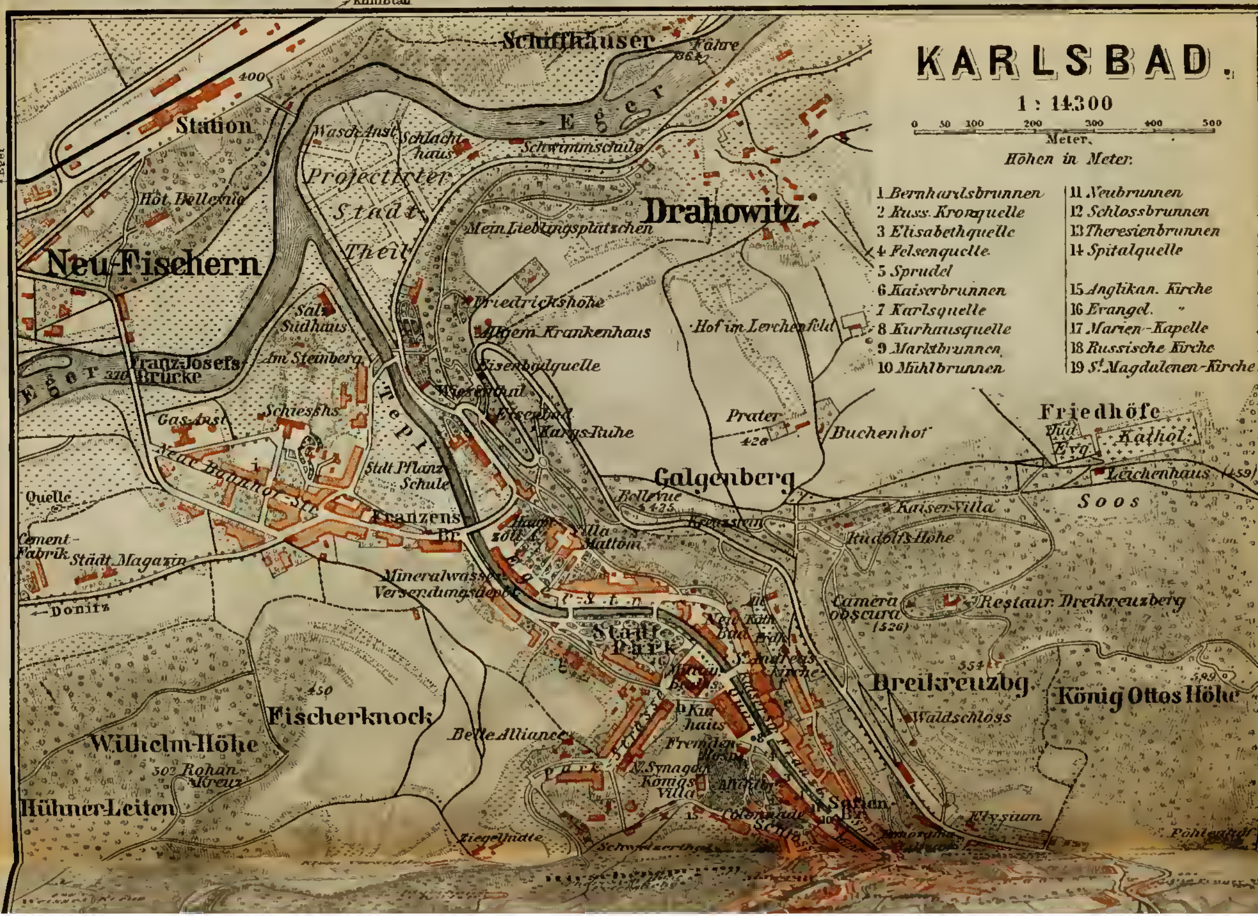

KARLSBAD.
1 : 14300
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
Höhen in Meter.
1 Bernhardsbrunnen
2 Russ. Kronquelle
3 Elisabethquelle
4 Felsenquelle
5 Sprudel
6 Kaiserbrunnen
7 Karlsquelle
8 Kurhausquelle
9 Marktbrunnen
10 Mühlbrunnen
11 Neubrunnen
12 Schlossbrunnen
13 Theresienbrunnen
14 Spitalquelle
15 Anglikan. Kirche
16 Evangel. "
17 Marien-Kapelle
18 Russische Kirche
19 St. Magdalenen-Kirche
Komotau
Eger
Schiffhäuser
Fähre
Station
Schwimmschule
Projectirter Stadt Theil
Hôt. Bellevue
Drahowitz
Mein Lieblingsplätzchen
Neu-Fischern
Friedrichshöhe
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Hof im Lerchenfeld
Salz Sudhaus
Am Steinberg
Franz-Josefs-Brücke
Eisenbadquelle
Tepl
Schiesshs.
Gas-Anst.
Prater
Buchenhof
Friedhöfe
Jüd.
Evg.
Kathol.
Galgenberg
Leichenhaus
Soos
Quelle
Cement-Fabrik
Städt. Magazin
Stdt. Pflanz Schule
Franzens Br.
Villa Mattoni
Kaiser-Villa
Rudolfs-Höhe
Mineralwasser-Versendungsdepot
Donitz
Camera obscura
Restaur. Dreikreuzberg
Stadt Park
Dreikreuzbg.
König Ottos Höhe
Waldschloss
Fischerknock
Belle Alliance
Wilhelm-Höhe
Rohan-Kreuz
Kurhaus
Hühner-Leiten
Elysium
Ziegelhütte
Pöhlegraben

Klein-Versailles
Hirschensprung
Jägerhaus Karls IV.
Weisses Kreuz
Aich
Echo
Helenens Sitz
Marianens Ruhe
Findlaters Obelisk
Fr. Wilhelms Thal
Salle de Saxe
Durchhau-Bank
Vogelhütte
Freundschafts Sitz
K. Friedrich Wilhelms Pl.
Russel-Sitz
Ecce homo Kap.
Katharinen-Plätzchen
Franz Josefs Höhe (510)
Findlaters Tmpl.
Dichter-Bank
Freundschafts-Saal
Stahls-Buche
Antons Ruhe
Augustes Pl.
Belvedere
Kaiser Park
Tepl
Hammer
Johannes Br.
Neue Wiese
Helenen-Str.
Helenen-Hof
Wiener Sitz
Schweizer Hof
Deutschlands Fels
Böhm. Sitz
Karls Br.
Marienbader Str.
Posthof
Schwarzenbergs Denkm.
Fürstinnen Stein
Wanderer Säule
Sommer Theater
Choteksche Weg
Alte Prager Str.
Schönbrunn
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Thiergarten
Dianahof
135 Friedrich Wilhelms Höhe
Waldmühle
Jägerhaus
Waldquelle
Amalienhöhe
Mühlbach
Waldstein Denkmal
665
Königin Carola Höhe
Prot. Kirche
704
Mescery Tempel
Franz Josefs Platz
Theater
Kreuzbrunnen
Israelit. Bethaus
Trinkhalle
Tempel Haus
Kurgast Haus
Tursaal
Stephanie Str.
Colonnade
Kathof K.
Spital
Karlsbader Str.
Jäger Str.
Stadthaus
Karolinen Br.
Moorbad
Friedhof
Marienquelle
Ambrosius Br.
Neues Badhaus
Altes Badhaus
Gasbad
Hamelika B.
Kaiserstrasse
604
engl. K.
630
Alexandrinen Ruhe
Kreuzberg
in die Waldschlucht
Goethes Sitz
716
Kaiserthurm
Darnberg
Militär Curhaus
Casino Park
Rudolfshof
Hamelika B.
689
Panorama
Mariënbader B.
Alexandrinen Quelle
Mtramar
635
Egerländer
Bellevue
Waldhof
Schloss Versailles
MARIENBAD.
1:11.500
100 50 0 100 200
Meter
Ferdinandsbr. u. Rudolfsquelle
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with augmented force at the other orifices, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves, to the imminent danger of the dwellings above. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all nineteen springs, which vary in temperature from 48° to 166° Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 3,000,000 bottles of the water and 90,000lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest, most copious, and hottest (167° Fahr.) of these springs is the ***Sprudel** (Pl. 5), on the right bank of the Tepel, which rises in a volume about $1^1/_2$ ft. in diameter and 3 ft. (formerly 5-6 ft.) in height, and every few minutes suddenly springs to a height of 20-25 ft. Near it are the *Hygeia-Quelle* (166°) with a statue of Hygeia by Fernkorn, and the *Sprudel-Säuerling*. These springs are enclosed within the elegant **Sprudel Colonnade* (Pl. 12), erected by Fellner and Hellmer in 1878-79. The *Mühlbrunnen-Colonnade* (Pl. 10), a handsome stone colonnade in the Corinthian style, completed in 1880, encloses the *Mühlbrunnen* (Pl. 10; 126°), *Neubrunnen* (Pl. 11; 140°), *Theresienbrunnen* (Pl. 13; 138°), *Bernhards-Brunnen* (Pl. 1; 150°), and *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 3; 110°). Between this colonnade and the Curhaus is the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 4; 137°), in the Strangers' Hospital is the *Spitalquelle* (Pl. 14; 95°), in the Curhaus itself the *Curhausquelle* (Pl. 8; 149°), and in the Military Bath-house are the *Kaiserquelle* (Pl. 6; 120°) and *Hochbergerquelle* (105°). In the market-place rise the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 9; 110°) and *Kaiser Karl's Quelle* (Pl. 7; 113°), and on the adjacent Schlossberg is the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 12; 126°), opposite which is the *Russische Kronquelle* (Pl. 2; 95°). Below the Schweizerhof (p. 308) is the *Dorotheen-Säuerling* (59°), and on the slope of the Dreikreuzberg rises the *Eisenquelle* (48°). Part of the water of the Theresienbrunnen is conducted by pipes to the colonnade in the park, adjoining the new *Concert Saloon*, where it is used for drinking. There are six *Bath-houses* with 230 baths (mineral, mud, vapour, etc.) in different parts of the town.

At a very early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs for their morning draught. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where a band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is usually so great, that the patients have to wait about $^1/_4$ hr. before their turn for a glass of water comes round again. The band also plays on Sun. afternoon in the Stadt-Park, on Tues. and Thurs. afternoon in the Pupp'sche Park, and on Wed. and Frid. in the Posthof, while evening concerts are given at Sanssouci, the Salle de Saxe, and the Curhaus.

The favourite walk is through the **Alte Wiese**, with its tempting shops, and the *Pupp'sche Allee*, and then by the *Kiesweg*, which follows the course of the Tepl, to the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Café Sanssouci*. The

rocks by the side of the road bear inscriptions in several different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, by the Carlsbrücke, the *Vieruhrpromenade*, or 'Four-o'clock Walk' (being in the shade after 4 p.m.) diverges to the right. An avenue of poplars leads hence to the (3/4 M.) **Café Posthof*, with its pleasant garden. On the opposite bank of the Tepl is the **Café Schönbrunn*, near which are the *Dorotheen-Säuerling* and the **Café Schweizerhof*. From the Posthof we ascend past the *Antonsruhe* and the *Stahlbuche* to (3/4 M.) the *Freundschafts-Saal*, another café, where a military band often plays. About 1/2 M. farther on is the romantic **Kaiserpark*, from which we may extend our walk, passing the restaurant in the *Mühlgrund* and crossing the Tepl, to (1 1/4 M.) *Pirkenhammer* (Café Leibold), with its large porcelain-factory. In returning we may follow the shady 'Plobenweg' on the right bank of the Tepl, crossing the river at the Posthof.

Walks in the Environs. From the market-place by the Schlossberg and the Hirschensprunggasse to the **Hirschensprung* (1635 ft.), with an admirable view of the town and the Erzgebirge (adjacent a Café). The neighbouring *Theresienhöhe*, the *Petershöhe*, with a memorial tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and *Mayer's Gloriet*, are also good points of view.

From the Goethe-Platz by the Mariengässchen to the *Marien-Capelle*, and thence by good paths, indicated by finger-posts, to the (1/2 hr.) *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (1670 ft.) and the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz*, both of which afford good views of Carlsbad.

Over the Schlossberg and past the *Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV.* (Café) and *Findlater's Obelisk* to the (1/2 hr.) *Katharinen-Platz*, and thence to (1/2 hr.) the *Bild* (1800 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) the **Aberg* (1995 ft.; Restaurant), the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of the Bohemian Erzgebirge.

Through the Sprudelgasse and the Andreasgasse, or through the Schulgasse and the garden of the old Café Panorama to the Prague road, and then to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Dreikreuzberg* (1829 ft.), an excellent point of view (Restaurant and Camera Obscura); then through wood to the (15 min.) *König Otto's Höhe* (1965 ft.; view intercepted by trees), and to the (1/2 hr.) **Ewiges Leben* (2086 ft.), one of the highest points near Carlsbad, with an extensive view; descent past the *Pöhlenhof* to (1/2 hr.) Carlsbad.

Other good points of view are the *Bellevue Temple*, and the *Wiener-Sitz* on the right bank of the Tepl, and the *Freundschafts-Sitz*, the *Belvedere*, and the *Rohan-Kreuz* onthe left bank.

Longer Excursions may be taken to (3 M.) *Dallwitz* (Restaur. Zu Drei Eichen), a village on the left bank of the Eger (ferry from *Drahowitz* to the boat-houses), with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and the *Joseph Monument*, erected in 1881; to (4 1/2 M.) *Aich*, with a restored château and a café; to (2 hrs.) *Hans Heiling's Rock* (p. 303),

a wild and romantic spot on the Eger; to the (4½ M.) *Engelhaus*, on the Prague road, which commands charming views; to *Giesshübel-Puchstein* (Hotels) with a good alkaline mineral-spring on the Eger, 9 M. below Carlsbad (omnibus daily in 1¾ hr.). The ascent of the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge (pp. 302, 303) forms an attractive days excursion from Carlsbad (omnibus twice a week in summer).

47. From Prague to Furth *(Nuremberg, Munich).*

118 M. Railway from Prague to Furth in 6 hrs. From Prague to Nuremberg in 11 hrs.; to Munich in 14 hrs.

The train starts from the *Smichow Station* (p. 281), and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau*. 2½ M. *Kuchelbad*, at the foot of a wooded hill, is a favourite resort of excursionists from Prague. Beyond (5½ M.) *Radotin* the line quits the Moldau and enters the valley of the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz*. 12 M. *Dobřichowitz;* 14 M. *Řewnitz;* 18 M. *Karlstein* (Restaurant).

On a precipitous rock above the last rises ***Schloss Karlstein** (Karlun Tyn, 1080 ft.), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-57 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with numerous treasures of art, most of which, however, have been removed. The castle is surmounted by a tower 125 ft. in height, with walls 13 ft. thick. The Chapel of the Cross in the tower, which is sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, formerly contained the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives. The pictures belong to the early-Bohemian school, and are of great historical interest. Adjoining the tower is the Emperor's palace, to which he was wont to retire for solitary meditation. The small chapel of St. Catharine in the palace is also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's life time, are of special interest. The castle also contains accommodation for a large retinue of knights and men-at-arms.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined within narrow limits by imposing limestone rocks, but it expands at (23½ M.) *Beraun* (Böhmischer Hof; Adler), an ancient town with 5719 inhab., junction of the line to *Rakonitz* and *Lužna-Lischan* (p. 301). The train now enters the *Litawa-Thal*. — 29 M. *Zditz*.

From Zditz to Protivin, 63½ M., railway in 4-5 hrs. The line traverses the smiling *Litawa-Thal*, which is very picturesque at places. Stations *Lochowitz*, *Jinetz-Cenkau;* 17 M. **Přibram** *(Kaiser von Oesterreich)*, a town of 11,200 inhab., with valuable silver and lead-mines, which employ 5600 workmen and yield about 30 tons of pure silver annually. Seventeen shafts in all are worked, one of which, the Adalberti-Schacht, is 3350 ft. deep. The refining-works are very interesting. In the immediate vicinity of the town rises the *Heilige Berg*, a favourite resort of pilgrims, on which stands a church containing a miracle-working image of the Virgin. — Then stations *Milin*, *Tochowitz*, *Březnitz*, *Mirowitz*, *Cimelitz*, *Vraž*, *Čižová*. — 55 M. **Pisek**, a considerable town with 10,545 inhab. and an old château, washed by the *Wottawa*. In the vicinity is the extensive *chasse* of Prince Lobkowitz. 58 M. *Putim*, and lastly (63½ M.) *Protivin*, on the Franz-Joseph Railway (p. 313).

36 M. *Hořowitz*, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. Near (43 M.) *Zbirow*, a small wayside-station with an inn, the train passes some extensive iron-works established by Dr.

Strousberg, but now discontinued; on the hill to the right is the handsome château of *Zbirow*, built by Dr. Strousberg and now belonging to Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. The train then stops at (45 M.) another station of the same name, used by passengers for the small town of *Mauth*, 1½ M. to the W.; at the station is a large saw-mill. The line now leads through a thickly-wooded district. At (48 M.) *Holoubkau*, is a large carriage-factory, which also once belonged to Dr. Strousberg. At (53½ M.) *Rokitzan* (Adler), an industrial town with 4927 inhab., the country becomes more level. The train follows the course of the *Klabawa*, passing the iron-works of *Klabawa* and *Horomislitz*, to (61 M.) *Chrast*, whence a branch-line diverges to *Radnitz*, which lies in a productive coal-district. The line now re-enters the valley of the Beraun, crosses the imposing *Uslawa* bridge, and reaches —

68½ M. **Pilsen** (**Kaiser von Oesterreich; Goldner Adler*, Stadtplatz; *Rail. Restaur.*, with rooms), an old town of considerable importance (38,883 inhab.), at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. It was formerly fortified, and successfully resisted several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was placed under the ban of the empire, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. The church of St. Bartholomew, and the new Museum (daily 10-3, free, but donation for expenses expected) are worthy of inspection. The Stephans-Platz is embellished with a statue of Burgomaster *Martin Kopecky* (d. 1854). The beer of Pilsen enjoys a high reputation; the best is to be had at *Salzmann's Bierhalle*. The extensive rocky cellars of the old brewery, hewn in the rock, are interesting. The new penitentiary accommodates 900 inmates.

From Pilsen to Saaz, 66 M., railway in 4 hrs. Most of the intermediate stations are insignificant. 20 M. *Ptasz*, with a château of Prince Metternich; 41 M. *Petersburg-Jechnitz*, near the first of which (1½ M. from the railway) are the château and park of Count Czernin; 43½ M. *Kriegern;* 46½ M. *Rudig;* 51½ M. *Podersam;* 66 M. *Saaz* (p. 301).

From Pilsen to Eisenstein, 69 M., railway in 3-4¾ hrs. The most important stations are: 15½ M. *Prestitz;* 23½ M. *Schwihau;* 30 M. *Klattau* (Rail. Restaur.), a town with 8986 inhab.; 40 M. *Neuern* (*Ross); 50 M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (to the right the *Osser*, p. 185). The train now traverses the *Spitzberg Tunnel*, 1910 yds. in length, and reaches (61 M.) *Spitzberg* (2732 ft.), the highest point on the railway, on the watershed between the Danube and the Elbe. It then descends by *Markt-Eisenstein* to (69 M.) *Eisenstein*, the Bohemian frontier-station. Thence to *Passau* and *Ratisbon*, see p. 185.

From Pilsen to *Eger*, *Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 48.

76 M. *Nürschan* is another place with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it the train skirts *Chotèschau*, a domain of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, with a château, formerly a nunnery. 83 M. *Staab*, a small town on the *Radbusa;* 92 M. *Stankau;* 97 M. *Btisowa* (to the left, in the distance, the ruins of the *Riesenburg*); 104 M. *Taus*, an industrial town with 7364 inhabitants.

Beyond Taus begins the mountainous *Bohemian Forest*, the towest part of which the line traverses by means of a number of cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-* and *Deutsch-Kubitzen*. The character of the country and the villages undergoes a material alteration as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends rapidly, penetrates the *Klöpfelsberg* by means of a tunnel, crosses the Pastritz by a viaduct 700 yds. long, and reaches —

118 M. **Furth** (p. 175), junction of the *Bavarian E. Railway*. From Furth to Nuremberg, see R. 31.

48. From Eger to Vienna.

283 M. Railway in 13½-18½ hrs. (summer express in 9¾ hrs.)

Eger, see p. 304. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the *Wondreb* river. 10 M. *Sandau;* 14 M. **Königswart** (2230 ft.; *Neues Badhôtel*; **Ott; Buberl*), a small watering-place, with a château (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., 2-6, fee) which has belonged to the Metternich family since 1618, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and containing a library, a collection of coins, minerals, and antiquities, family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, etc. The altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI to Prince Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The Curhaus and a row of recently-built villas lie on the hill, about ½ M. farther up, whence they command a fine view of the valley and the mountains on the frontier. The chalybeate springs are the most loftily-situated in Germany; the waters are used both internally and externally, and are efficacious in cases of poverty of blood, incipient consumption, and other ailments. Then (19 M.) stat. *Marienbad*, 2 M. from the town (onehorse carr. 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 80 kr., omnibus 40 kr.

Marienbad. — **Hotels.** *Klinger, a large establishment with several dépendances (*Halbmayr's Haus, Maxhof, Stadt Dresden*); Hôt. Impérial; Hôt. Weimar; *Neptun, *Stadt Hamburg, *New York, Stadt Leipzig, all in the Kaiser-Strasse; *Hôtel Casino; Delphin, Englischer Hof, Stern, moderate.

Lodging Houses. *Tepler Haus; Habsburg; Kaiserhof; Miramare; Guttenberg; *Schloss Heilbronn; Europa; Borussia; Goldner Adler; Rudolf's Hof; Wiener Haus; Heidler's Haus; Flora.* — R. 8-16 fl. per week.

Cafés. **Bellevue; *Victoria; *Panorama; Miramonte; Koehlerhof; Bazar; Ferdinandsmühle; Dianahof; Jägerlaube; Försterhaus; Maxthal; Kieselhof*, and *Kieselmühle (Egerländer's*, 2 M. from the town, prettily fitted up in the style of a peasant's hut).

Restaurants at most of the hotels and cafés (good table d'hôte at Klinger's at 1 p.m. 1 fl. 30 kr., at 2 p.m. 2 fl.). Also at the *Kursaal, Stadthaus, Tepler Haus, Löwenthal* (Jewish), etc.

English Church Service during the season; chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Robbins.* — *Presbyterian Service* (Church of Scotland), in the German Protestant Church.

Marienbad (1980 ft.), a favourite watering-place (13,000 visitors annually), situated in a charming valley enclosed on three

sides by pine-clad hills, lay in the midst of an almost impenetrable wilderness at the beginning of the present century. It consists of about 180 houses, most of which are new, and contains a handsome *Roman Catholic Church*, a new *Synagogue*, a *Protestant Church*, a tasteful *English Church* (built in 1879), a large *Military Curhaus* (built in 1880), and a *Theatre*. The new *Stadthaus* contains the post and telegraph offices, a large hall for balls and concerts, and several reading and recreation rooms. The springs, which contain Glauber's salt and are similar to those of Carlsbad, but cold, are the property of the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl. The *Kreuzbrunnen*, *Ferdinandsbrunnen* (1 M. distant, but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the *Waldquelle* (1/4 M. from the Kreuzbrunnen) are the principal springs used for drinking (1,000,000 bottles exported annually). The *Marienquelle* is used externally, and baths of the most various kinds (mud, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bath-house here. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosiusbrunnen* and the *Carolinenbrunnen* and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinandsbrunnen are also used for bathing. The *Rudolfsquelle*, to the S. of the Ferdinandsbrunnen, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Music in the *Kreuzbrunn-Promenade*, 6-7.30 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., and at the *Waldquelle* 11.30-12.30 o'clock.

The pine-forests immediately adjoining the town are intersected in every direction by footpaths, provided with direction-posts, and affording delightful walks. The *Mecséry Temple* (20 min.), the only open point of view on the N. side of the valley, affords a pleasant survey of the basin in which Marienbad lies, with the Bohemian Mts. in the distance. A more extensive view, which does not however embrace Marienbad, is commanded by the *Hohendorfer Höhe*, 40 min. to the E., and by the *Jägerlaube*, 1 1/2 M. to the W., on the road to Königswart.

The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic *Podhorn* (2750 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsberg road (carr. for four pers. 6 fl., incl. gratuity).

The wealthy Abbey of **Tepl**, to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (carr. 7 fl.), possesses a library of some value, and zoological and mineralogical collections. The old church exhibits the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic style. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and numerous objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23 M. *Kuttenplan*; 26 M. *Plan-Tachau* station (Tachau lying 7 1/2 M. to the S.W.). At the extensive iron-works of (31 1/2 M.) *Josephihütte* the train enters the pretty valley of the *Mies*. 40 M. *Schweissing*; 45 M. **Mies**, Bohemian *Stříbro (Post)*, an old town (4179 inhab.) with important lead and silver-mines (whence it is sometimes called *Silberstadt*). The Rathhaus in the Renaissance style has been modernised. The Prager Thor, or Prague Gate, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine structure of the 16th cent., deserving inspection.

51½ M. *Neuhof;* 55 M. *Ullitz-Pleschnilz;* 59 M. *Tuschkau-Kosolup;* 66 M. **Pilsen** (p. 310). The line traverses the wooded *Uslawa-Thal* towards the S.; to the left on the hill the ruins of the castle of *Reichenhard.* 72 M. *Pilsenetz;* 74 M. *Stiahlau;* 80½ M. *Blowitz;* 83 M. *Zdiar-Zdirelz.* Farther on, the château of *Grünberg*, the property of Count Colloredo, rises on a wooded hill to the right. 87½ M. *Nepomuk*, the birthplace (in 1320) of John of Nepomuk, the patron-saint of Prague. The Gothic church of St. James, with Romanesque portals, occupies the site of the house of the saint's parents, and contains a silver statue of him.

The line quits the Uslawa and traverses a lofty wooded plain. 95½ M. *Wolschan*, with a small lake; 102 M. *Horaždiowilz*, a thriving little town on the *Woltawa*, the picturesque valley of which the train now enters. 108½ M. *Kattowitz;* 113 M. *Slrakonitz*, at the mouth of the *Wolinka;* 118 M. *Ceititz;* 122 M. *Raschilz-Pisek* (p. 309).

The line here quits the Wottawa, which flows N. towards the Moldau, and enters the valley of the *Blanitz* towards the S.E. 127 M. *Pro'ivin*, junction for the line to *Příbram* and *Rakonilz* (p. 309); 131½ M. *Wodnian.* At *Hussinelz* on the Blanitz, 15 M. higher up, John Huss was born in 1369 (comp. p. 293). 136½ M. *Nakři-Netolitz.* Then past the large *Bestrewer Teich* to (144 M.) *Frauenberg*, 1¾ M. to the N. of which is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of Frauenberg.

150 M. **Budweis** *(*Glocke; Sonne; *Railway Restauranl)* is a prosperous town on the Moldau, with 23,845 inhabitants. The *Cathedral* with its detached tower dates from 1500. By the Gothic *Piaristenkirche* there are fine cloisters. The handsome *Rathhaus* is situated in the *Ring*, a Platz surrounded by arcades.

FROM BUDWEIS TO ST. VALENTIN, 74½ M., railway in about 4 hrs. Stations *Krumau* (on the Moldau, 3 M. to the W., lies Prince Schwarzenberg's large château of that name), *Umlowitz*, *Zartlesdorf*, *Böhmisch-Hörschlag*, *Summerau*, *Freistadt*, *Kefermarkt*, *Pregarten*, *Gaisbach* (branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Linz*, p. 251), *Mauthhausen* (where the Danube is crossed), *St. Valentin* (p. 251). — Another branch-railway runs from Budweis to *Wessely* (p. 321).

162 M. *Forbes*, near which is *Trocnow*, the birthplace of Ziska; 172½ M. *Gralzen*, with considerable glass-houses, beyond which the Bohemian and Austrian frontier is crossed.

181 M. **Gmünd** *(Railway Restaurant)*, a prosperous town at the junction of the *Braunaubach* and the *Lainsitz* or *Luschnitz*, and the junction for Tabor and Prague (R. 50b). Then stations *Pürbach-Schrems*, *Vitis*, *Schwarzenau* (diligence daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Zwettl*, with a Romanesqne church, dating from the 12th cent.). 207 M. *Göpfritz-Gross-Siegharts;* 215 M. *Wappoltenreith;* 121½ M. *Hötzelsdorf.* 227 M. *Sigmundsherberg-Horn;* 5 M. to the W. is the little town of *Horn* (Post; Lamm), with a château belonging to Count Hoyos. In the cemetery is the old Gothic church of St. Stephen.

The Benedictine abbey of *Altenburg*, founded in 1144, lies 12 M. to the S.W. of Horn; 3 M. farther down the Kampthal is the château of

Rosenburg, an imposing edifice of the 16th cent., with five courts, a good late-Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries.

Sigmundsherberg-Horn is connected with (12½ M., in 1 hr.) *Zellerndorf* (p. 318) by a branch-line running viâ *Pulkau*.

The line traverses the *Mannhartsberg*, a range of hills which divides Lower Austria into two provinces. 233 M. *Eggenburg*, a small and ancient town, still enclosed by walls and towers, and containing the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. 239 M. *Limberg-Maissau;* 245 M. *Ziersdorf;* 250 M. *Gross-Weikersdorf.*

At *Wetzdorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the **Krieger-Walhalla** (sometimes called the *Heldenberg*), a kind of temple of fame erected by a Herr v. Pargfrieder to the army, with reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, statues, etc. It is now the property of the emperor and contains the tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854).

At (255 M.) *Absdorf-Hyppersdorf* (branch-line to *Krems*, p. 257) the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, and crosses the river beyond stat. *Neu-Aigen*. 262 M. **Tulln** (p. 257). The right bank of the Danube is now skirted; on the right the hills of the Wiener Wald. 264 M. *Langenlebarn;* 268½ M. *St. Andrä*, beyond which is Count Beust's château of *Altenberg;* 270 M. *Greifenstein* (p. 257), where the line approaches the river; 273½ M. *Kritzendorf*, opposite which, at some distance from the river, are *Korneuburg* and the *Bisamberg* (p. 258). 277 M. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 247). Then along the base of the precipitous slopes of the *Kahlenberg* to (278 M.) *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 247); 279 M. *Nussdorf*, a favourite resort of the Viennese (fine view from the Bockkeller; railway up the Kahlenberg, see p. 246), and (283 M.) **Vienna**. The station is in the Alsergrund, near the Liechtenstein Palace (p. 187).

49. From Dresden *(Berlin)* to Vienna by Tetschen and Iglau.

322 M. Express Train (*Sächsische Staatsbahn* to Tetschen; *Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn* thence to Vienna) in 11¾ hrs. — *Steamboat*, see p. 294.

From Dresden to *Niedergrund*, see p. 294. Beyond Niedergrund the train follows the left bank of the Elbe to the village of *Obergrund* (p. 295), where it crosses the river to (38½ M.) **Tetschen** *(*Hôtel Ullrich; *Stern; Krone; Stadt Prag; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the steamboat-pier; *Railway Restaurant)*, a small town with 5660 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Pulsnitz*, or *Polzen*, with the Elbe, and connected with *Bodenbach* (p. 295) by a chain bridge and a railway-bridge. The handsome château of Count Thun, surrounded by pleasant gardens, once fortified, was an important place during the Seven Years' War.

From Tetschen to Böhmisch-Leipa and Nimburg, 70 M., railway in 4½ hrs. Stations *Bensen* (branch-line to *Warnsdorf* and *Zittau*), *Franzensthal*, *Politz-Sandau*, *Straussnitz-Neustadtl*. 17½ M. **Böhmisch-Leipa** *(*Alte Post; Lamm)*, an old town on the *Polzen*, with 9090 inhabitants, and considerable manufactures. The *Kahlenberg* (964 ft.; *Restaur. at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with promenades, ¾ M. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Spitzberg* (1460 ft.),

2¼ M. to the N. From Leipa branch-lines run N. to *Kreibitz-Neudörfl* (Zittau) and *Rumburg* (Löbau); and E. to (5½ M.) *Reichstadt*, with an imkerial château, and (11 M.) *Niemes*. — Pretty scenery, and several small alpes. Stations *Rehdörfel*, *Habstein*, *Hirschberg* (with 2124 inhab.), *Woken*, *Bösig* (commanded by a ruin on a lofty rock), *Weisswasser*; 48 M. *Bakov*, a village on the *Iser*, the junction of the Neratowitz and Turnau railway (p. 327) and of a branch-line to Kopidlno. Then (53½ M.) **Jungbunzlau** (*Lamm*), a manufacturing town with 9680 inhab., founded in the 10th cent., but almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite and the Thirty Years' Wars. It possesses a Gothic church of the 16th cent., disfigured by later additions, an old Schloss converted into barracks, and a Rathhaus with two towers dating from 1550. — The Iser is crossed. Stations *Dobrawitz*, *Wlkawa*, and (72 M.) *Nimburg* (see below).

The Nordwestbahn, or Austrian N.W. Railway, by which we are conveyed beyond Tetschen, at first follows the course of the Elbe and passes pleasing scenery. Stations *Neschwitz*, *Tichlowitz*, *Gross-Priesen*, *Schwaden*. 54 M. **Schreckenstein** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, connected by a railway-bridge with *Aussig* on the left bank of the Elbe (p. 295). The train then passes below the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (p. 296), and reaches (60 M.) *Sebusein* (*Wirthshaus zum Vergissmeinnicht), charmingly situated opposite *Zalesl* (p. 296).

About 2 M. to the E. lies *Kundratitz* (Villa Henriettensruhe), a favourite and picturesquely-situated summer-resort. — A pleasant excursion may be made by the Leitmeritz road and the Mühlentbal to (1½ M.) *Tlutzen*, and thence to the right through the woods (guide desirable) to the *Jordonberg* or *Eisberg* (1810 ft.) and the (1½ M.) solitary church of *St. Johann*, which commands an admirable view of the valley of the Elbe and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. The descent viâ (¼ hr.) Kamaik to Leitmeritz takes 1¼ hr.

66 M. *Calositz* - *Cernosek*, a village opposite *Lobositz* (p. 296), yielding good wine.

70 M. **Leitmeritz** *(Krebs; Adler; Hirsch; Railway Restaurant)* is a pleasant town (10,854 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with seven churches and a late-Gothic *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent., which is embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the market-place. The *Gemeindehaus* contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of 1517, adorned with beautiful miniatures. The *Provianthaus* (store-house), or *Kelchhaus*, as it is also named from its cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'), built by a 'utraquist' citizen in 1584, bears witness to the fierce controversies regarding the use of the cup in the Holy Communion, which raged in Bohemia at that time. On the ground-floor is the *Industrial Museum*. The country round Leitmeritz is so fertile as to have earned the name of the 'Bohemian Paradise'. The beer of Leitmeritz is much esteemed. An iron bridge, 600 yds. in length, connects Leitmeritz with (1½ M.) *Theresienstadt* (p. 296), on the opposite bank of the Elbe.

A pleasant excursion of half-a-day may be made from Leitmeritz to the *Geltschberg*. We perform the first half of the journey by the omnibus which plies from Leitmeritz to Auscha twice daily, quitting it at (1½ hr.; fare 50 kr.) *Liebeschitz* (*Zur Goldenen Sechs; *Stadt Salzburg), a village with a château. Thence we proceed to the N. to the (¼ hr.) hamlet of *Trnobrand*, and then (guide desirable) by a steep and at places very narrow path (not suitable for ladies) to the top of the ***Geltschberg** (2395 ft.), a wooded basaltic cone, commanding a view of the whole of N. Bohemia. The descent takes only ¾ hr. — The nearest railway-

station to Liebeschitz is *Polep*, which may be reached by carriage in 1½ hr. (fare 2 fl.). The road viâ *Auscha* to *Gastorf* (2½ hrs., fare 3 fl.) is uninteresting beyond Auscha. About 3 M. to the N. of Auscha is the hydropathic establishment of *Geltschbad*, in a pretty wooded district.

The train follows the course of the Elbe for some distance farther and then quits the river, which here sweeps in a bold curve towards the S. 74½ M. *Polep;* 78 M. *Gastorf;* 82 M. *Wegstädtl*, where the Elbe is again approached.

85½ M. **Liboch** lies at the beginning of the romantic *Libocher Gründe*, a series of tortuous ravines which stretch hence towards the N. for many miles. In the vicinity stands the '*Slawjn*', a kind of temple erected to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwanthaler. — 91 M. **Melnik** *(Goldnes Lamm)*, a town and domain belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the *Moldau* in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield excellent wine. — 98 M. **Všetat-Přivor** *(Rail. Restaur.)*, junction of the Neratowitz and Turnau line (p. 327). 102 M. *Dřis;* 106 M. *Alt-Bunzlau*, opposite the old town of *Brandeis* on the left bank (the chalybeate spa of *Houschka* is about ½ M. from Alt-Bunzlau). — 113 M. **Böhmisch-Lissa** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, with a château and park of Prince Rohan (branch-line viâ *Wysočan* to *Prague*, p. 327); 118 M. *Kostomlat.* — 121½ M. **Nimburg** *(Railway Restaurant)*, an old town (5454 inhab.) with an interesting Gothic church (brick with ornamentation in stone, 1282-1305) and extensive locomotive factories. — Railway by *Jung-Bunzlau* to *Böhmisch-Leipa* and *Tetschen*, see pp. 315, 314.

The line now follows the right bank of the Elbe as far as Kolin. 126½ M. *Poděbrad* (4400 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, was the birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (d. 1421). 131½ M. *Gross-Wossek* is the junction for *Alt-Paka* and *Trautenau* (p. 326). Near (137 M.) **Kolin** *(Railway Restaurant)* the line crosses the Elbe. — Austrian government-railway to *Vienna* viâ *Brünn*, see R. 50.

143 M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg. Sedletz* contains the old Gothic church of St. Mary (1280-1320), the largest in this district; it is an old abbey-church with double aisles, ambulatory, and radiating chapels, of which the original outlines at least have been preserved. There is also an extensive imperial tobacco-manufactory in the old monastery buildings. A branch line runs from this station in 13 min. to **Kuttenberg** *(*Post; Schwarzes Ross)*, an ancient mining town with 13,154 inhab., once possessing valuable silver mines, which became exhausted at the close of the 16th cent.; those now worked yield copper and lead only. The **Church of St. Barbara*, with double aisles, begun about 1380 by Peter Arler of Gmünd, is a noble example of the late-Gothic style, but is only partly completed (viz. the choir, with its eight chapels, and the E. half of the nave). Handsome choir-stalls. The *Wenzelskapelle*, in the Wälsche Hof, possesses a beautiful Gothic oriel. The churches of the *Erz-*

dechantei, the *Maria-Himmelfahrt* (both Gothic, 14th cent.), and the *Dreifaltigkeit* (late Gothic, 1488-1504) are also worthy of note.

At *Chotusitz*, near (149½ M.) **Czaslau** *(Post)*, a town with 7000 inhab., Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred at Czaslau, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave desecrated by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. Stations *Goltsch-Jenikau*, *Leština*, *Světla*, *Okroulitz*, and (183 M.) **Deutsch-Brod** *(Adler; Löwe; Rail. Restaur.)*, a manufacturing town with 5436 inhab., on the *Sazawa*, noted for Ziska's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

To Pardubitz, 59 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. Stations *Chotěboř*, *Hlinsko*, *Skuč*, a town with 3085 inhab. and an old Gothic church. Then *Chrast*, *Slatinan*, *Chrudim*, *Pardubitz* (p. 319).

The line crosses the Sazawa at *Přibislau-Schlappenz*, and beyond stat. *Polná* the Bohemian and Moravian frontier. 199 M. **Iglau** *(Stern; Rail. Restaur.)*, an old town (22,378 inhab.) on the *Iglawa*, contains weaving, plush, and other manufactories. The Gothic church of *St. Jacob* possesses a good altar-piece. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the most ancient in Moravia. The town-hall contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, dating from 1389.

The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. Stations *Wiese* (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky), *Branzaus*, and (216 M.) *Okřischko*.

From Okřischko to Brünn, 47 M., railway in 3¾ hrs. — 3½ M. *Kralohof*; 7½ M. **Trebitsch** (1330 ft.), on the *Iglawa*, a town of 8080 inhab., with an interesting old abbey-church, built in the basilica-style and dating from the 13th cent. The W. transept has a handsome Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt with columns. Then *Wladislau*, *Studenetz* (branch-line to *Gross-Meseritsch*, 14 M.), *Namiest*, on the *Oslawa*, *Kratitz*, *Rapotitz*, and (32 M.) **Segengottes** *(Rail. Restaur.)*, with extensive coal-mines. The train next passes (33½ M.) *Rossitz*, a small town on the *Obrawa*, with a château of Baron Hirsch, and *Tetschitz*, and reaches (38½ M.) *Strzelitz*, a station on the line from Brünn to Grussbach (p. 322).

222 M. *Startsch-Trebitsch*. Near *Kojetitz*, on the right, is the château of *Sadek*, belonging to Count Chorinsky. At *Jarměřitz* is a château of Count Karolyi. Then stations *Mährisch-Budwitz*, *Gröschelmauth*, *Schönwald-Frain* (the latter, 3 M. to the S.W., with a large manufactory of pottery), and *Wolframitzkirchen*.

260 M. **Znaim** *(*Hôtel Schetz; *Drei Kronen; Kreuz; Schwan; Nordwestbahn-Hôtel*, at the station; *Rail. Restaur.)*, a town with 12,254 inhab., founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Thaya*, and noted in history as the place where an armistice was concluded between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles after the battle of Wagram in 1809. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are the remains of a *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a barrack. The Castle-chapel, known as the '*Heidentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., shows traces of very early mural paintings. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, with its handsome tower of the 15th cent., 250 ft. in height, contains the municipal archives. The parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely pro-

portioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., was disfigured by the addition of a tower in 1646. Outside the E. gate are the *Kopal Monument*, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of the colonel of that name (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist *Charles Sealsfield* (Karl Postel), who was born near Znaim in 1793 (d. 1864). On the E. side of the town, near the station, are the spacious buildings of the once powerful *Abbey of Bruck*, now used as barracks.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are extensively cultivated here, and the weekly market is the most important in Austria.

Znaim is the best starting-point for a visit to the **Thayathal**. The following are the most interesting places in the valley: *Neunmühlen*, with the *Schobeser-Gebirge*, the *Schweizerhäusl*, the château of *Karlslust*, the ruins of *Neuhäusel*, *Alt-Kaja*, and *Hardegg*; **Schloss Frain*, perched upon a precipitous rock overlooking the little town of Frain; the curious *Eishöhlen* (ice-caverns); *Schloss Voettau*, the property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of Zrinyi, the courageous defender of Szigeth, and the helmet of Ziska.

From Znaim to Grussbach by railway in 1 hr., crossing near Znaim the romantic *Leska-Graben* by a viaduct 100 yds. long. Stations *Mühlfraun*, *Hödnitz*, *Possitz-Joslowitz*. *Grussbach*, see p. 322.

The line now crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. To the left the *Abbey of Bruck* (see above). Stations *Schattau*, *Unter-Retzbach*, and *Retz* (a wine-producing place), 276½ M. **Zellerndorf** (*Rail. Restaurant*), whence a line runs by *Pulkau* in ¾ hr. to stat. *Sigmundsherberg-Horn* on the Franz-Josephs-Bahn (p. 314), and another to *Grussbach* and *Lundenburg* (p. 323). 284 M. *Guntersdorf*; 291 M. *Oberhollabrunn*. The interesting old church of *Schöngrabern*, 1½ M. to the N.E. of the latter, is a massive late-Romanesque structure of the early part of the 13th cent., with curious reliefs in niches outside the apse, representing the Fall, etc.

297 M. *Göllersdorf*, with a well-preserved château of the 15th cent., lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which the line now traverses. The fine ancestral château of *Count Schönborn*, with its extensive park and beautiful rose-garden, is next passed. 302 M. *Sierndorf*, with a Schloss and park of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. At (306 M.) **Stockerau** *(Strauss)*, a busy little market-town with a thriving grain-trade and spacious cavalry-barracks, the line enters the broad valley of the Danube. 309 M. *Spillern*; 312½ M. *Korneuburg* (p. 257). To the right, beyond the river, rise the towers of *Klosterneuburg* (p. 247). 315½ M. *Langenzersdorf*, at the W. base of the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (p. 258), the summit of which commands a fine prospect.

From (319 M.) *Jedlesee* a junction-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, a station on the N. Railway (p. 323). The train then crosses the Danube by means of a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, Klosterneuburg, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of —

322 M. **Vienna** (p. 187).

50. From Prague to Vienna.

a. Viâ Brünn.

247 M. or 254½ M. Railway in 8-12 hrs. The traveller should state, before purchasing his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nordbahnhof' or the 'Staatsbahnhof' (same fares).

After starting, the suburb of *Carolinenthal* (p. 292) is seen on the left and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 297) on the right. 2½ M. *Lieben;* 8 M. *Běchowitz;* 14 M. *Auwal;* 20½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod;* 23½ M. *Poříčan;* 29 M. *Pečck* (branch-line to *Zâsmuk*); 33½ M. *Welim.* Between Böhmisch-Brod and Poděbrad (p. 316) the Hussite wars were terminated in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. Near Kolin the *Friedrichsberg* (910 ft.; where Frederick stood during the battle) on the right is surmounted by an obelisk in commemoration of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, in consequence of which the Prussians were compelled to evacuate Bohemia. 40 M. **Kolin** (*Post*, near the station; *Railway Restaurant*), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town with 11,600 inhab., is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 316). The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, an early-Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, possesses a rich Gothic *Choir, erected by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached clock-tower of the 16th century.

45 M. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left flows the Elbe; on the right are several quarries. 52 M. *Kladrub.* On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) **Pardubitz** (*Rail. Restaurant and Hotel*) rise the ruins of the château of *Kunětitz.* — Railway to *Reichenberg* and *Zittau*, see p. 325; to *Deutsch Brod*, see p. 317.

71 M. *Daschitz;* 73 M. *Morawan;* 77 M. *Uhersko;* 80½ M. *Hohenmauth-Zamrsk.* At (86 M.) **Chotzen** (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park, the junction for *Braunau* (p. 325), the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. and enters the pretty valley of the *Stille Adlerfluss*, the serpentine course of which it follows at half speed. 89 M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, was formerly one of the headquarters of the Moravian Brethren. 96 M. *Wildenschwert*, a thriving manufacturing town. 102 M. **Böhmisch-Trübau** (**Rail. Restaurant*), junction for Olmütz.

To Olmütz (54½ M.) railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. Stations *Triebitz*, *Rudelsdorf* (branch-line to *Landskron*); then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa* to *Budigsdorf*, *Hochstein*, and (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (Rail. Restaur.), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudeten.* The hydropathic establishment of *Gräfenberg*, p. 329, lies 37 M. to the N. Branch-line from Hohenstadt to *Zöptau* in 1½ hr.; thence a post-omnibus to Freiwaldau twice daily. Below Hohenstadt the line approaches the *March*, the course of which it follows till Vienna is nearly reached. On a hill to the left beyond *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mürau*, now a house of correction. 33½ M. lies the pleasant town of *Müglitz.* *Littau*, a town belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. Near *Stefanau* lies the considerable town of *Sternberg.* Near Olmütz the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. — *Olmütz*, see p. 328.

108 M. *Abtsdorf;* 112 M. *Zwittau*, an old walled town with manufactories; 116 M. *Greifendorf.* The train passes through a short tunnel, and at (122 M.) *Brüsau*, another manufacturing place, reaches the *Zwitta*, or *Zwittawa*. Scenery hence to Brünn very pleasing. 128 M. *Lettowitz*, with church, abbey, and an old château of Count Kalnoky, is a very picturesque place. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) *Skalitz*, the extensive and loftily-situated ruins of *Boskowitz*. At (139½ M.) *Raitz*, on the left, a summer-seat of Prince Salm. The extensive iron-foundries at (143 M.) *Blansko*, with the white cottages occupied by the workmen on a height to the left, as well as the surrounding estates, belong to Prince Salm.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (one-horse carr. in 4 hrs., for 4-5 fl. from Blansko by *Raitz* and *Petrowitz* to *Sloup*, where there is an interest ing stalactite cavern, and thence to the S. through the *Öde Thal* to the *Macocha-Gorge* (pretty view from the *Ripka-Aussicht*), whence we may return to Blansko by the *Punkwa-Thal*, passing numerous iron-foundries belonging to Prince Salm.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts, and is enclosed by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the windings of the stream, and passes through several tunnels. Finest views between Blansko and Brünn on the left. Above the third tunnel the ruin of *Novyhrad*. 148 M. *Adamsthal* is an improving place of recent origin, with a modern Gothic church. The neighbouring rocky and wooded valley, with a number of considerable caverns, is rich in natural beauties, and is often visited from Brünn. Near Brünn with its numerous chimneys the line emerges on a broad plain, commanded by the conspicuous Spielberg.

157½ M. **Brünn.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; D, 5), in the Bahnring, opposite the station, with baths (1 fl.) and garden, tariff in each room; Kaiser von Œsterreich (Pl. b; C, 6); Neuhauser (Pl. c; C, 5), dear; Schwarzer Bär (Pl. d; C, 4); Drei Hahnen, Ferdinandsgasse 32.

Restaurants. At all the hotels; *Hannak*, Ferdinandsgasse 16; *Dreher'sche Bierhalle*, Salzamtgasse 1, with garden; *Radetzky*, Rennergasse 19; *Schels*, in the Augarten (see p. 322); *Neue Welt*, *Steinmühle*, on the Schwarzawa (reached by boat). *Railway Restaurant.*

Cafés. At the four first-named hotels; *Spranz*, Jacobsplatz, patronized by the officers; *Steiner*, Krautmarkt; *Café Wien*, at the Schwarzer Bär (see above).

Cabs. From the station to the town, with one horse 70 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; at night 1 or 1½ fl. By time: for the first ¼ hr. 30 or 60 kr., for each additional ¼ hr. 20 or 50 kr. At night 50 per cent higher.

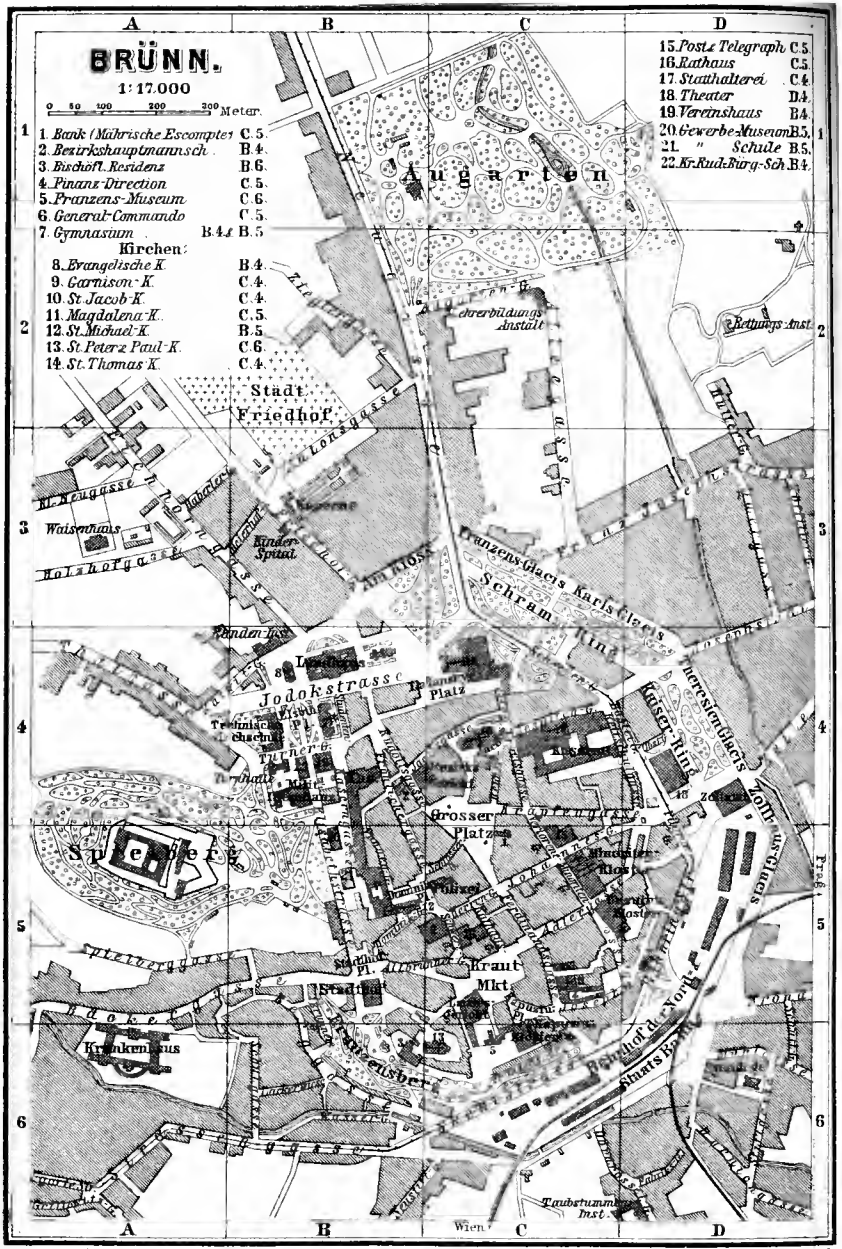
Steam Tramway. From the station to Karthaus, Schreihwald, and the new cemetery, every 20 min.

Theatre. *Stadt Theater* (Pl. 18; D, 4), closed in July and August.

Baths. *Kellner*, Jakobsgasse 15, and at Alt-Brünn.

American Consular Agent, *Mr. G. Schoeller.*

Brünn, Slav. *Brn* ('bulwark') or *Brno* ('ferry'), the capital of Moravia, with 79,220 inhab. (1200 Prot.), including a garrison of 3-4000 men, lies in a picturesque and fertile situation at the foot of the Spielberg and between the rivers *Schwarzawa* and *Zwittawa*. The town, which is supposed to have been founded about the year 800 by the Moravian duke Bryno, has greatly prospered during the



Geogr. Anst. von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

last few decades and is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for leather and linen. The old part of the town is surrounded by promenades and grounds occupying the site of the ramparts, beyond which increasing suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station we soon reach the promenades of the **Franzensberg* (Pl. B, C, 6), which are embellished with an obelisk of grey marble erected in commemoration of the battle of Leipsic (1813). Good view of the town, the long railway-viaduct, the fertile environs, and the Pollau Mts. in the background. To the right is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 3). On a neighbouring eminence, the Petersberg, rises the *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 13), with its lofty vaulting, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., destroyed by the Swedes in 1645, and partly restored in the taste of the 18th century. — A little to the N.W. is the *Stadthof* (Pl. B, 5), whence the Elisabeth-Strasse leads along the E. side of the Spielberg to the Elisabeth-Platz (see below).

The *Spielberg* (846 ft.), a hill on the W. side of the town, where promenades have also been laid out, is crowned with the citadel of that name, formerly a state-prison, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico was also imprisoned here in 1822-30, a dreary part of his life which he has described in his 'Prigioni'. Tickets of admission to the citadel, a visit to which occupies about an hour, may be obtained at Winkler's, Rennergasse 4, and at Winiker's (30 kr.; party of 4-5, 1 fl.; fee to the soldier who acts as guide). To the right in the Elisabethstrasse, which on the left is bordered with promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise the *National Industrial School*, the *Industrial Museum* (adm. free, 9-1; closed in Aug. and Sept.), completed in 1882, and the imposing *Residence of Dr. Praschak*, Austrian minister of justice.

The *Elisabeth-Platz* (Pl. B, 4), at the end of the Elisabethstrasse, is surrounded by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the *Technical Institution;* on the E. the *German Gymnasium* (Pl. 7); on the S., the premises of the *Slavonic Society* ('Besedni Dum'; Pl. 19), the *Kronprinz Rudolf Public School*, and the *German Gymnastic Hall*; on the N., the tasteful *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8), in a Gothic style, by Ferstel. Behind the church is the *Blind Asylum.* In the Jodok-Strasse, which diverges from the N. side of the square, is the new building of the *Provincial Diet* of Moravia, opened in 1881. The adjacent Lazansky-Platz contains the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. 14) and the *Governor's Residence* (Pl. 17; C, 4), an old Augustine convent, surrounded by a beautiful garden.

The Rennergasse leads hence to the S. to the handsome Gothic **Church of St. James* (Pl. 10), with nave and aisles of equal height, and remarkable for its elegant proportions. It was begun by Meister Anton Pilgram in 1502, and has recently been thoroughly restored.

The stained-glass windows are very rich. On the right side of the choir is the unpleasing monument of Marshal Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes. The unsightly iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the *Grosse Platz*, which is embellished with a column in honour of the Virgin, and then follow the Herrengasse and the Rathhausgasse to the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 5), erected in 1511, but almost entirely modernised; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, retains its original form. A 'dragon', suspended in the corridor at the back, is really a crocodile's skin.

The *Krautmarkt* (Pl. C, 5), a little to the S. of the Rathhaus, is embellished with a pretty fountain and a column in honour of the Virgin and the Trinity. The vault of the *Capuchin Church*, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, contains the remains of Colonel Trenck (see p. 321; adm. on application to the sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 6), in a Moorish style. — Farther to the N., in the Basteigasse, is the new *Theatre* (Pl. 18; D, 4), built by Fellner, said to be the first theatre ever lighted by electricity.

The *Augarten* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a much frequented resort; it contains a large building with a restaurant and café. — On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn with the *Königskloster* and its Gothic **Augustine Church* of the 14th century. About 1½ M. farther to the W. is the *Schreibwald*, a favourite place of recreation (steam-tramway from the station, at irregular intervals).

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M., railway in 1½ hr. 1¼ M. *Obrowitz*, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 4¼ M. *Königsfeld* (Brewery), a favourite resort from Brünn, with a military school and fine park; 6 M. *Rečkowitz*; 7½ M. *Jechnitz*; 9 M. *Zinsendorf*. [From the last-named a very attractive walk may be taken by the *Babylom* (1680 ft.), which commands a wide view, to (1¾ hr.) *Wranau*, with the burial church of Prince Liechtenstein, and thence to (1 hr.) *Adamsthal*, where there is a railway-station (p. 320).] — Beyond Zinsendorf the train passes *Gurein* and *Drasow*, and then reaches (18 M.) **Tischnowitz**, a prettily situated market-town, on the left bank of the *Schwarzawa*, containing the beautiful Transition-Gothic church of the former nunnery of *Himmelspforte*. The richly sculptured W. Portal and the cloisters are the chief points of interest. Opposite the town, on the right bank of the stream, lies *Tischnowitz-Vorkloster*.

From Brünn to Vienna, 97 M., railway ('Oesterreichische Staatsbahn') viâ *Grussbach* in 3-4¾ hrs. The line crosses the *Schwarzawa*, then at stat. *Strzelitz* the *Obrawa* (to *Segengottes* and *Okřischko*, see p. 317). Two tunnels. Stations *Siluwka*, *Kanitz-Eibenschitz* (where the *Iglawa-Thal* is crossed by a viaduct). 21 M. *Kromau*, with a handsome Schloss and park. Then *Wolframitz*, *Mislitz*, *Frischau*, and *Grussbach* (whence there are branch-lines to *Znaim*, p. 317, and to *Lundenburg*, see p. 323). The line soon crosses the *Thaya*. Stations *Laa* (a small walled town), *Staatz*, *Mistelbach-Poysdorf*, *Ladendorf*, *Wolkersdorf* (beyond which the *Marchfeld* is traversed, see p. 323), *Gerasdorf* (the junction of the 'Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn', see p. 323), and *Stadlau* (junction for Marchegg and Pest, R. 55). The line crosses the *Danube* by a long bridge and viaduct, intersects the *Prater*, crosses the *Danube Canal* to *Simmering*, and then the *Neustädter Canal*, and finally enters the *Staatsbahnhof* on the S. side of *Vienna* (p. 187).

FROM BRÜNN TO OLMÜTZ AND TO PRERAU. To *Olmütz*, 63 M., railway in 4¼ hrs.; to *Prerau*, 56 M., in 2½ hrs. 15½ M. *Křenowitz-Austerlitz;* 1¾ M. to the E. is the small town of *Austerlitz*, celebrated as the scene of the 'Battle of the Three Emperors', 2nd Dec., 1805. Then (20 M.) *Raussnitz;* 29 M. *Wischau;* 35 M. *Eywanowitz.* At (39 M.) *Nezamislitz* (Rail. Restaur.) the line to Olmütz diverges to the left. The Prerau line runs to the right, and passes *Kojetein* and *Chropin.* 56 M. *Prerau* (p. 328).

Beyond Brünn, on the 'Nordbahn', stations *Ober-Gerspitz*, *Mödritz*, and (164 M.) *Raigern*, with a venerable Benedictine Abbey, founded in 1048. The present handsome edifice with its three towers dates from last century. In 1805 Napoleon had here posted his reserve under Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so destructive to the retreating Austrians. — 168 M. *Rohrbach-Seelowitz. Gross-Seelowitz*, 1¼ M. to the E., has large sugar-refineries. Beyond (173 M.) *Branowitz* the *Schwarzawa* is crossed; on the right are the ruins of a castle on the *Pollau Mts.* — 183 M. *Saitz;* on the right rises the 'Turkish Tower', a belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein, 200 ft. in height. Then to the right the lofty tower of the church of (188 M.) *Kostel*, the oldest in Moravia; to the left the spurs of the Carpathians. — 195 M. **Lundenburg** (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor) is the junction for Olmütz and Oderberg (R. 52).

Carriage from the station in 1 hr. (2 fl.) to **Eisgrub**, a domain of Prince Liechtenstein. The vast park, covering an area of many square miles, comprises two market-towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, etc.

FROM LUNDENBURG TO ZELLERNDORF, 52 M., railway in 7½ hrs. Stations: *Feldsberg; Nikolsburg*, with a large château belonging to Count Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866; *Neusiedl-Dürnholz*, whence a branch-line runs to (5½ M.) *Grussbach* (p. 322). Then *Laa* (p. 322), *Pernhofen-Wulzeshofen*, *Kadolz-Mailberg*, *Haugsdorf*, and *Zellerndorf* (p. 318).

The line intersects a portion of the park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat. On the right rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.), at the foot of which is the town of *Feldsberg*. In the *Marchfeld*, beyond (207 M.) **Hohenau**, Ottocar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians in 1260, but was conquered on the same field in 1278 by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and lost his newly-acquired dominions of Lower Austria and his life. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*. Between (216 M.) *Dürnkrut* and *Angern* the line approaches the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (227½ M.) **Gänserndorf** *(Rail. Restaurant)* the line to Pressburg (R. 55) diverges to the E. Near *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and Austrians on 5th and 6th July, 1809, which terminated in the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 246) become visible. 244 M. *Floridsdorf*. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's (p. 198) rises in the distance. The train crosses the principal arm of the Danube (p. 240; to the right, the Franz-Josephs-Brücke, to the left, the Rudolphs-Brücke), and stops at the N. Station of (247 M.) **Vienna** (p. 187).

Those whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may engage a porter for their luggage; but for more distant quarters a fiacre (p. 189) should be taken.

b. By Gmünd.

217 M. Railway (Franz-Josephs-Bahn) in 7½-11½ hrs.

Franz-Josephs-Bahn station, see p. 281. The line traverses a tunnel of considerable length and enters the *Botitsch-Thal.* 2 M. *Nusle - Wršowitz* (branch to *Modřan*). The ancient Romanesque church of (6 M.) *Hostiwař* contains a Madonna supposed to date from 1374. 9 M. *Quřinowes;* 13 M. *Říčan;* 17 M. *Mnichowitz -Strančitz;* 26 M. *Čerčan - Pišely*, where the *Sazawa* is crossed. 32 M. *Beneschau*, a busy town with 3200 inhab., possesses a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th cent.

35 M. *Bistřitz;* 41½ M. *Wottitz*, with a château and a Franciscan convent; 46½ M. *Klein - Heřmanitz;* 56½ M. *Sudoměřitz.* 65 M. **Tabor** *(Traube)*, with 7400 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, situated on a bold eminence between the *Luschnitz* and the *Jordanteich.* The walls erected by Ziska are still partially extant. The late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, finished in 1521, is embellished with the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a frame-work which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The *Decanalkirche*, of 1516, contains a curious zinc font of the 15th century. In front of a richly ornamented house in the Ring is one of the stone tables at which the inhabitants of Tabor used to partake of Communion in both kinds in the open air. The *Municipal Museum* contains numerous local antiquities, chiefly dating from the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Thor, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Kotnow.*

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 69½ M. *Plan.* 77 M. *Soběslau*, a town with 3950 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and a tasteful castle, with an octagonal tower, now converted into a dwelling-house.

81 M. *Wessely*, junction for Budweis and Linz (p. 313); 89 M. *Lomnitz;* 94 M. *Wittingau*, a town with 5100 inhab., belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, with a château of the 15th cent., situated in a marshy district. The Gothic church of the 14th cent. and handsome cloisters belong to the suppressed Augustine abbey. Stations *Chlumetz, Suchenthal*, and (115½ M.) *Gmünd*, the junction for Eger and Vienna (R. 48). Thence to Vienna, see pp. 313, 314.

c. By Znaim.

230 M. Railway (Nordwest-Bahn) in 9½-12½ hrs.

3½ M. *Wysočan;* 9 M. *Chwala;* 21 M. *Böhmisch-Lissa* (p. 316). From Böhmisch-Lissa to Vienna, see R. 49.

51. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. Railway in 6½ hrs.

Pardubitz, see p. 319. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the *Elbe*, which is here navigated by rafts only. The district is flat, monotonous, and sparsely populated. The greater part of it is covered with wood or pasture, and only a comparatively small area is cultivated. Stat. *Pardubitz-Rositz* (with the ruin of *Kunětitz* on the right, p. 319), *Steblowa*, and *Opatowitz*. Then —

15 M. **Königgrätz** *(Goldnes Lamm; Ross; Rail. Restaurant)*, a small industrial town and fortress with 8166 inhab., situated about 1½ M. from the station (omn. 20 kr.), at the confluence of the Elbe and the *Adler*. The Gothic cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was founded in 1302; the beautiful interior contains a fine ciborium of 1492.

The hilly district to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the *Bistritz* and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the **Battle of Königgrätz** or **Sadowa**, fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces under the command of Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The high-road from Königgrätz to *Hořitz* (and *Jičin*) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading viâ *Wšestar* and *Rosberitz* to (6 M.) *Lipa* and crossing the Bistritz at *Sadowa*, 1½ M. farther on. About ½ M. to the N. of Rosberitz lies *Chlum*, the highest point in the neighbourhood, which formed Benedek's headquarters during the battle. The battle began at an early hour in the morning and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the *Swiepwald* on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battle-field.

The country now becomes more fertile. Stations *Předměřitz*, *Smiřitz*. 25½ M. **Josefstadt** *(Wessely's Hotel)*, a fortress on the left bank of the Elbe, ¾ M. from the railway.

From Josefstadt to Liebau, 40 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. This line passes numerous places known from the strategic movements in the war of 1866. Most of the stations are unimportant. From *Starkotsch* a branch line diverges to *Nachod*, *Halbstad-Braunau*, and *Chotzen* (p. 319), and from *Parschnitz* another to *Trautenau* and *Alt-Paka* (p. 326). Prussia is entered at *Königshain*. From Liebau to *Breslau*, etc., see *Baedeker's North Germany*.

After leaving Josephstadt the small town of *Jaroměř* is seen to the right, on the other side of the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and then traverses the green pastures on the Elbe. The background is formed by dark forests, enlivened here and there by white châteaux and villas. To the E. and N., in the extreme distance, are the ridges of the Glatz and Giant Mts. 30 M. *Kukus*.

35 M. **Königinhof** *(Tinus)*; the town lies 1½ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The *'Königinhof Manuscript'*, found here in

1817, contains fragments of old Czechish national songs, but its genuineness is disputed. The *Zaboy Monument* in the market-place commemorates the discovery. The *Ziskaberg*, to the E. of the town, recalls the attempt made to take the town by the Hussites in 1421.

The line now traverses a wooded region. 38½ M. *Třemešna;* 43 M. *Mastig*, with mineral baths. About 3 M. to the S. rises the *Swičin* (2210 ft.), which affords a fine view of the Giant Mts. Between Mastig and (49 M.) *Falgendorf* (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms to let), the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of *Borowitz* (1595 ft.). A good view of the Schneekoppe and other peaks of the Giant Mts. is obtained from the station of Falgendorf. The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of *Pecka*, which lie 4½ M. to the S., leads by the village of *Stupna*, near which is a petrified forest, of great interest to geologists.

The train now enters the narrow *Woleschka-Thal.* From (53½ M.) **Alt-Paka** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, branch-lines diverge to the E. to *Trautenau* (the scene of a battle in 1866) and *Parschnitz* (p. 325), and to the S. to *Neu-Paka*, *Smidar*, *Chlumetz*, and *Gross-Wossek* (p. 316). 59½ M. *Liebstadtl;* 64¼ M. *Semil*, with an old château of Prince Rohan, now occupied by the district-authorities. A diligence plies hence in 7 min. to the manufacturing village of *Iserthal* (good Inn); pretty view from the *Rabenstein.*

The valley of the *Iser*, where the densely-populated manufacturing district of Bohemia begins, is now entered. Four tunnels. — 69 M. *Eisenbrod*, where a branch-line diverges to *Tannwald.* We see to the right the group of factories known as *Neu-Hamburg*, and then pass through the *Lischneier Tunnel*, which is ¼ M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the whole line, affording a constant succession of beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. Beyond (72½ M.) *Kleinskal*, on the right, is the modern château of *Daliměritz.*

A picturesque road leads from Kleinskal to (6 M.) *Reichenau* (see below), passing the '*Rock Pantheon*', with reminiscences of celebrities of the Wars of Liberation. It then passes the ruin of *Friedenstein* and crosses the *Kopainberg* (2160 ft.), which commands an admirable view.

77½ M. **Turnau** *(Sparcasse Hôtel; Krone; Rail. Restaurant).* The town, with 4893 inhab., lies ¾ M. from the station, on a hill on the left bank of the Iser. The Gothic *Church of the Virgin* is the most conspicuous building. The hydropathic establishment of *Wartenberg*, 1½ M. to the S., is much frequented. In the vicinity are the ruin of *Waldstein* and the château and park of *Gross-Skal.*

A *Walk to Wartenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes about 3½ hrs. (guide 1 fl.); if the ruins of *Troska* and the *Annen-Capelle* (with a view extending to Prague in clear weather) are included, 2 hrs. more are required. The sandstone rocks in the vicinity of Gross-Skal assume extremely bold and picturesque forms and are denoted by more or less appropriate names. Just before reaching the handsome castle of *Gross-Skal* (refreshments), the path leads through a rocky cleft named the 'Mouse Hole'. It then traverses the park with its magnificent beeches

and junipers, passes other curiously-shaped rocks, and reaches *Waldstein*, the ancestral castle of the family of the illustrious Wallenstein.

From Turnau to Prague, 64½ M., railway in 3¾ hrs. The first station is *Podol*. Then (9½ M.) **Münchengrätz** (*Traube*), a town with 3643 inhab., near which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians in 1866. Wallenstein (p. 304) is interred in the chapel of the château here. The other stations are *Bakov* (p. 315), *Jung-Bunzlau* (p. 315), *Kuttenthal*, *Všetat-Přívor* (p. 316), *Neratowitz* (branch to *Kralup*, p. 327), *Kojetitz*, *Czakowitz*, and *Wysočan*. Then (64½ M.) *Prague*, see p. 281.

The train now enters a well-cultivated and populous district, passes through a long tunnel, and reaches (82½ M.) *Sichrow*, with a château and park belonging to Prince Rohan. It then crosses the valley of the *Mohelka* by a viaduct, 130 yds. long. 86 M. *Liebenau*, 90½ M. *Reichenau*, two busy glass-making places. 94 M. *Langenbruck* (1645 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the *Neisse*. The line now descends in windings to —

100 M. **Reichenberg** (**Goldner Löwe; Union Hotel; Rail. Restaurant*), the second manufacturing town in Bohemia, with 28,090 inhab. and an old Rathhaus. The chief product is woollen cloth. Near the town are the château and park of Count Clam-Gallas. The **North Bohemian Industrial Museum* (adm. Wed. and Sun. 9-4 free, Mon., Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 10 kr.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, glass, metal-work, etc.) besides a library and reading-room and a collection of patterns. Pretty views from the *Heilsberg*, *Heinrichshöhe*, and other points. A pleasant excursion may be made to the *Jeschken* (3325 ft.; 2½ hrs.), which commands an extensive prospect.

From Reichenberg to Seidenberg, 26 M., railway in 1¾ hr. Near (13 M.) *Raspenau* is the prettily-situated little watering-place of *Liebwerda* (Helm, Adler), at the foot of the *Tafelfichte* (3680 ft.) 16 M. *Friedland*, with a handsome château in a commanding position, which once belonged to Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland. At (26 M.) *Seidenberg*, the Prussian frontier-station, the custom-house examination takes place. Continuation of the journey to *Görlitz*, *Cottbus*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's North Germany*.

The remainder of the journey lies in a picturesque district, and the construction of the railway is also an object of interest. Stations *Machendorf*, *Kratzau*, *Weisskirchen*. Numerous viaducts. Near Zittau the Neisse is crossed by a **Viaduct* 950 yds. long and 72 ft. high, with 34 arches.

117 M. **Zittau**, see *Baedeker's North Germany*.

52. From Vienna to Breslau.

283 M. Railway in 11-14 hrs. Express to Oderberg in 6 hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.

To (51½ M.) *Lundenburg*, see p. 323. The line here diverges to the right from the Brünn railway. Stations *Mährisch-Neudorf*, *Göding*. The latter is a thriving town with an old castle, on the *March*, which becomes navigable here, and forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 69 M. *Strassnitz* (the town lies 6 M. to the E. on the left bank of the March, which is crossed by a suspension-

bridge); 77 M. *Bisenz-Pisek* (branch to *Gaya*, 11 M., viâ Bisenz, with a château of Count Reichenbach); 82 M. *Poleschowitz.* — 85 M. *Ungarisch-Hradisch*, on an island in the March, once fortified (branch to *Ungarisch-Brod*, the station for the baths of *Luhatschowitz*); 92 M. *Napagedl*, where the March is crossed; 100 M. *Kwassitz-Tlumatschau;* 104 M. *Hullein*, 3 M. to the W. of which lies *Kremsier*, the summer-residence of the Prince Bishop of Olmütz. Then (113½ M.) **Prerau** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with a few beds), a venerable town on the *Beczwa*, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathhaus (junction for Olmütz).

From Prerau to Olmütz, 14 M., railway in 34 min. The line traverses the fertile district of *Hanna*. Stat. *Brodek*.

Olmütz (*Goliath; Lauer's Hotel; Hôtel Pietsch; Goldene Birne; *Café Hirsch; Café Wohak; Fichtner;* omn. from the station to the town 25 kr.; cab 80 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., at night 1 fl. 10 or 1 fl. 70 kr.), ¾ M. from the railway, the second town in Moravia, with 20,176 inhab., is strongly fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In 1794 Lafayette was imprisoned here. The *Imperial Library* originally belonged to the university, which was suppressed in 1858. A collection of Slavonic works it once possessed was carried off by the Swedes to Stralsund, where it was dispersed, thus occasioning a serious loss to Slavonic literature. Adjoining the library are the handsome new *Barracks*. The *Cathedral* of the prince-bishop, a fine Gothic edifice, was erected by King Wenceslaus III., who was murdered here in 1306, and afterwards canonised. The *Public Park*, with a Cur-Salon, café, etc., was laid out in 1866.

From Olmütz to *Hohenstadt* and *Böhmisch-Trübau*, see p. 319; to *Jägerndorf*, see p. 329.

The line crosses the *Beczwa*. Fertile country studded with fruit-trees. To the left a château of Count Potocki.

To the E. of (123½ M.) *Leipnik*, a prosperous manufacturing town (5250 inhab.) with ancient watch-towers, rises the dilapidated château of *Helfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the Beczwa is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. The high ground at stat. *Weisskirchen* is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic. 138 M. *Pohl*.

From Pohl a diligence runs twice daily in 5 hrs. to *Walachisch-Meseritz* and (20 M.) **Roschnau** (1245 ft.; *Hôtel Radhost; Krone*), a picturesquely-situated little town in 'Moravian Walachia'. It is visited by consumptive patients and possesses a Curhaus, vapour baths, a whey-cure, etc.

The train now enters the district of the *Oder*. The river becomes visible on the right near (144½ M.) *Zauchtl*. In the background the Little Carpathians.

From Zaucbtl a branch-line runs to (½ hr.) **Neutitschein** (*Hôtel Schuster*), a charmingly-situated town with 10,274 inhabitants. The *Steinberg*, 1½ M. to the N., commands a fine panorama; a still more comprehensive view is obtained from an eminence about ½ M. farther on, from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. Near Neutitschein are the ruined castles of *Alttitschein* and *Stramberg* (¾ hr.), and the interesting cave of *Kotouc*, which contains numerous petrefactions.

152 M. *Stauding* (Rail. Restaur.; branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Stramberg*, p. 328). At (162½ M.) **Schönbrunn** *(Rail. Restaurant)* the Oderthal contracts and becomes picturesque.

From Schönbrunn to Jägerndorf, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. Stations *Dielhau*, *Freiheitau*, *Oppahof-Stettin*, *Komorau*. Then (18 M.) **Troppau** *(Krone; Römischer Kaiser)*, on the *Oppa*, the principal town (20,562 inhab.) in Austrian Silesia, and the first meeting-place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards continued at Laibach (p. 275). The train then follows the course of the Oppa, which forms the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, to *Skrochowitz*, *Lobenstein*, and **Jägerndorf** *(Kaiser von Oesterreich; Tiroler; Reichsadler; Krone)*; a thriving town of 11,790 inhab., with extensive cloth-manufactories and a château belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. This is the junction of the lines running S. to *Freudenthal* and *Olmütz* (see p. 328); N.E. to *Leobschütz* and *Ratibor*, and N.W. to *Ziegenhals*, *Neisse*, and *Brieg* (see below).

Near (166 M.) *Mährisch-Ostrau* (branch-line to *Mährisch-Friedland*) the Oder is crossed. In the neighbourhood are some large coal-pits and the iron-works of *Witkowitz*, belonging to Baron Rothschild. 171 M. **Oderberg** *(Railway Restaurant)*, the Austrian frontier-town, junction of the lines to Cracow (R. 72) and Kaschau (R. 70). Luggage examined here. The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Austria and Prussia. Stations *Annaberg*, *Kreuzenort*, *Tworkau*.

187 M. **Ratibor** *(* Wedekindt)*, the junction of a line to *Leobschütz* and *Jägerndorf* (see above).

The train recrosses the Oder. Stations *Nendza* (branch-line to *Kattowitz*), *Ratiborer-Hammer*, *Cosel-Kandrzin* (branch-line to *Gleiwitz* and *Beuthen-Königshütte*). About 3 M. to the W., on the left bank of the Oder, stands the fortress of *Cosel*. Farther on, the isolated *Annaberg* on the right, with a pilgrimage-chapel. Stat. *Gogolin*. Then (232½ M.) **Oppeln** *(Form's Hôtel; Adler)*, the seat of the government-authorities of Upper Silesia, with 14,447 inhabitants.

From Oppeln to Vossowska, a station on the '*Rechte-Oderufer-Bahn*', branch-line in 1 hr. The railway on the right bank runs thence to the S. viâ *Tarnowitz* to *Beuthen* and *Königshütte*, and then by *Kattowitz*, the junction of the lines to *Nendza* and *Kandrzin* (see above), to *Trzebinia* (p. 384) and *Cracow* (p. 384).

The train now follows the left bank of the Oder. Stations *Löwen*, *Loosen*, and (258 M.) **Brieg** *(Lamm, Kreuz)*, a town on the Oder, with 17,508 inhabitants.

Branch-line from Brieg to the S. (in 1½ hr.) to **Neisse** *(Stern; Krone; Adler)*, a fortified town, pleasantly situated on the *Neisse*, and thence by *Ziegenhals* to *Jägerndorf* (see above). Diligence daily in 4½ hrs. from Ziegenhals to *Freiwaldau* (Krone; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kretschmar; Kronprinz), 12 M. to the S.W., in Austrian territory. About 1½ M. from Freiwaldau lies **Gräfenberg**, a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. — Diligence from Freiwaldau to *Zöptau* daily, and railway thence to *Hohenstadt* (p. 319).

Beyond Brieg, on the left, rises the white tower of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great gained a victory in 1741. Then *Ohlau*.

283 M. **Breslau**, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

HUNGARY AND GALICIA.

The network of railways with which Hungary is now covered renders a visit to this highly-favoured country almost as easy and convenient as any tour of similar extent in Central Europe. The unadventurous traveller may therefore enter on the undertaking without misgiving, and will find his time well and pleasantly spent.

Hungary is one of the countries of Europe with which nature has dealt most bountifully. The N. portion, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., possesses mineral treasures of every kind in abundance, from rock-salt to precious stones, as well as an inexhaustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyallja near Tokay, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the extensive plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with the superfluity of their agricultural produce. The trade of the country, formerly confined to the Danube, Theiss, Maros, Drave, and other large rivers, has been drawn into new channels by the construction of the railways, and is rapidly and extensively developing.

Plan of Tour. The ordinary tourist will probably limit himself to a visit to Pest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an excursion into the Tatra. The most convenient way of combining these objects is as follows: by steamboat from *Pest* to *Orsova* (or part of this stage may be made by train, to *Semlin-Belgrade*, or by *Temesvár* to *Baziás* or *Orsova*); railway by *Mehádia*, *Temesvár*, *Arad* (or *Grosswardein*), *Debreczin*, *Miskólcz*, and *Kaschau* to *Poprád* (excursions to *Schmeks* and the *Tatra*); then railway either to *Sillein* and thence to *Oderberg*, or through the *Waagthal* to Pressburg, or by *Ruttek*, *Altsohl*, and *Losoncz* back to Pest.

Debreczin, Szegedin, and the other large towns of Lower Hungary contain little to interest the traveller beyond their specific Hungarian character.

Language. The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. An acquaintance with it is not necessary for a tour in Hungary, as German is understood at the hotels (see below) and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation

are: *cs* is pronounced like the English *ch*, *cz* like *ts*, *ly* like *lyi*, *ny* like *nyi*, *gy* like *dyi*, *s* and *zs* like *sh*, *sz* and *ssz* like *s*. Some of the words of most frequent recurrence are: *nagy*, large; *kis*, small; *alsó*, lower, under; *balra*, to the left; *bor*, wine (*fehér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *csikós*, horse-boy; *egyház*, church; *ember*, man; *erdö*, wood; *falva*, village; *féher*, white; *fekete*, black; *fél*, half; *felsö*, upper; *fö*, head; *föld*, earth; *gulyás*, cow-herd; *hallász*, fisherman; *ház*, house; *hégy*, hill; *híd*, bridge; *hordár*, porter; *jobbra*, to the right; *juhász*, shepherd; *kanász*, swine-herd; *kapu*, gate; *kerem*, I beg, please; *kert*, garden; *király*, king; *kö*, stone; *liget*, a wood; *mezö*, field; *monostor*, monastery; *Német*, German; *ó*, old; *Osztrak*, Austrian; *palota*, palace; *podgyász*, luggage; *podgyász vizsgálás*, custom-house examination; *sebes*, quick; *só*, salt; *sör*, beer; *szent*, saint; *sziget*, island; *szinház*, theatre; *tava*, *tó*, lake; *tessék*, pray, if you please; *Török*, Turkish; *uj*, new; *úr*, sir, Mr., master; *út*, *utza*, street, lane; *vár*, *várad*, castle; *város*, town; *vásár*, market-town; *vendéglö*, *fogadó*, hotel, inn; *viz*, water.

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable. In N. Hungary, Slovakian and Ruthenian, in S. Hungary Slovenian, Serbian, and Wallachian are also spoken.

Only the Hungarian names of the railway-stations are announced, so that travellers ignorant of the language are advised to inform the guard beforehand where they wish to alight.

Money. In Hungary, as in Austria, paper-money only is in common circulation. Gold pieces of 10 and 20 francs have lately been coined, but both they and the silver florins are very rarely met with. The small coins (20, 10, and 5 kr. in silver; 4 and 1 kr. in copper) are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend.

Hotels. Pest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Kaschau, and the other large towns of Hungary contain good hotels, fitted up in accordance with modern requirements, and to these the remarks at pp. 175, 176 apply. In the smaller towns and villages the inns are often dirty, and generally in the hands of Jews, most of whom understand German. If the inn is too uninviting, accommodation may be procured in the house of the pastor.

Carriages for hire are also as a rule owned by Jews, who often make most extortionate demands; but a little firm resistance will generally make them listen to reason. Cabs ply in a few of the largest towns only.

53. The Danube from Vienna to Pest.

Steamboat to Pest in 12-13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the Railway (R. 55), 5-9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m., from the steamboat-office by the Franzensbrücke, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 190), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the new Prater-Quai (p. 240), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Pratereck, in the main arm of the river. Fares to Pest 9 or 6 fl., in the reverse direction 6 fl. 75 or 4 fl. 50 kr. — Good restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12.15 p.m., without wine, 1 fl. 60 kr.

The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

Scenery. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Waitzen, and in approaching Pest and Ofen. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komorn.

The small steamer passes under the *Franzensbrücke*, the bridge of the *Vienna Loop Line*, the *Sophienbrücke*, the *Kaiser-Josephs-Brücke*, and lastly the railway-bridge of the *Austrian Staatsbahn* (p. 323). On the left extends the *Prater*, on the right rises the *Weissgärberkirche* (p. 219), in the district of *Landstrasse*. The suburb of *Erdberg*, with its extensive kitchen-gardens, is next passed. At the *Pratereck*, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) L. **Lobau,** the longest ($4^1/_2$ M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands by which the left bank is concealed for a long distance. On the left bank, a little inland, and not visible from the steamboat, are situated the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*.

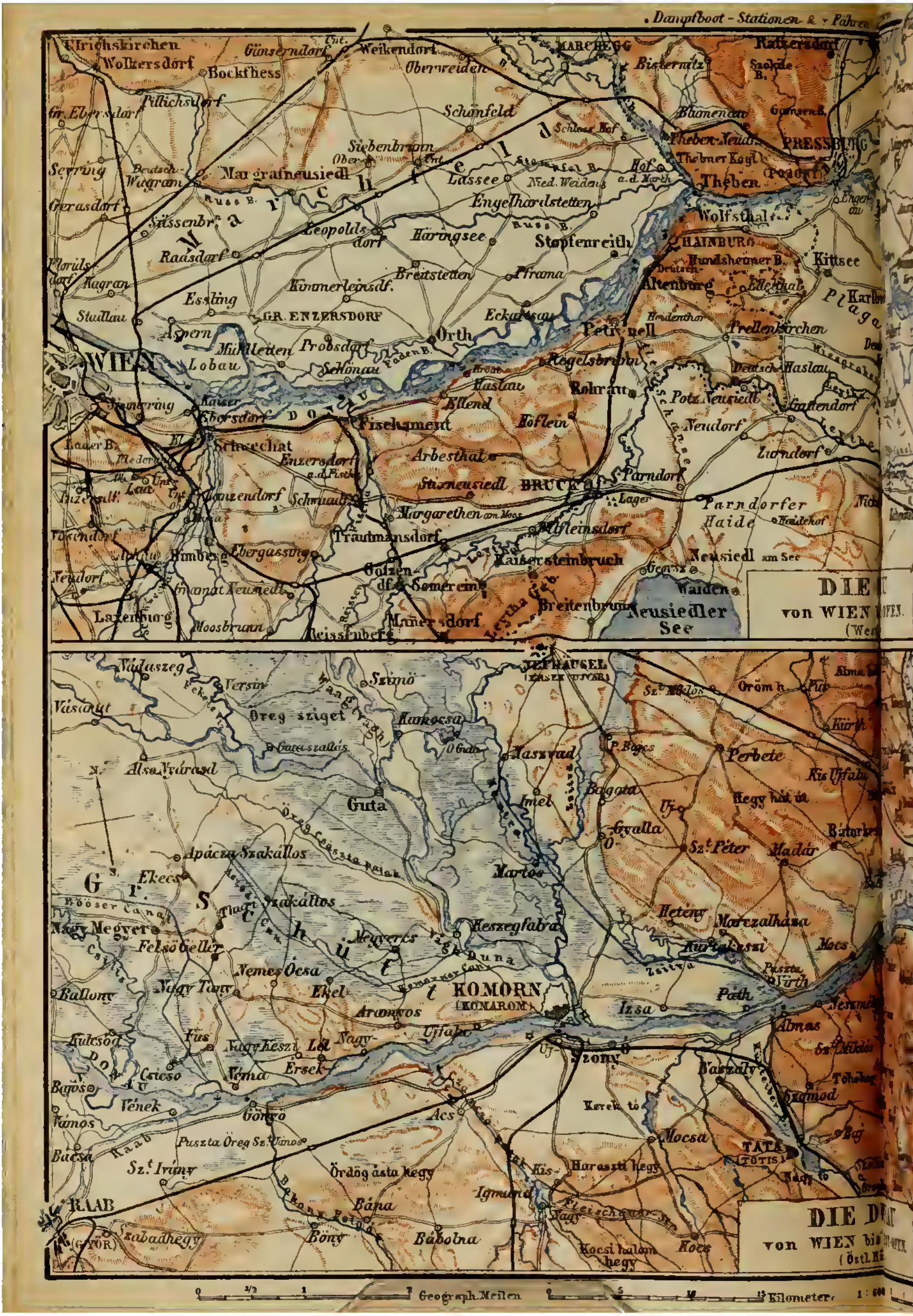
In 1809 Napoleon was master of Vienna. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge which connected the right bank with the island. At the same time they attacked the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*, positions of paramount importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (21st and 22nd May), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by the entire French army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st-5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of *Wagram* (p. 323) was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as *Znaim* (p. 317), where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on 14th Oct. of the same year.

R. *Fischament;* l. *Schönau.*

R. *Ellend*, close to the river; farther on, *Regelsbrunn.*

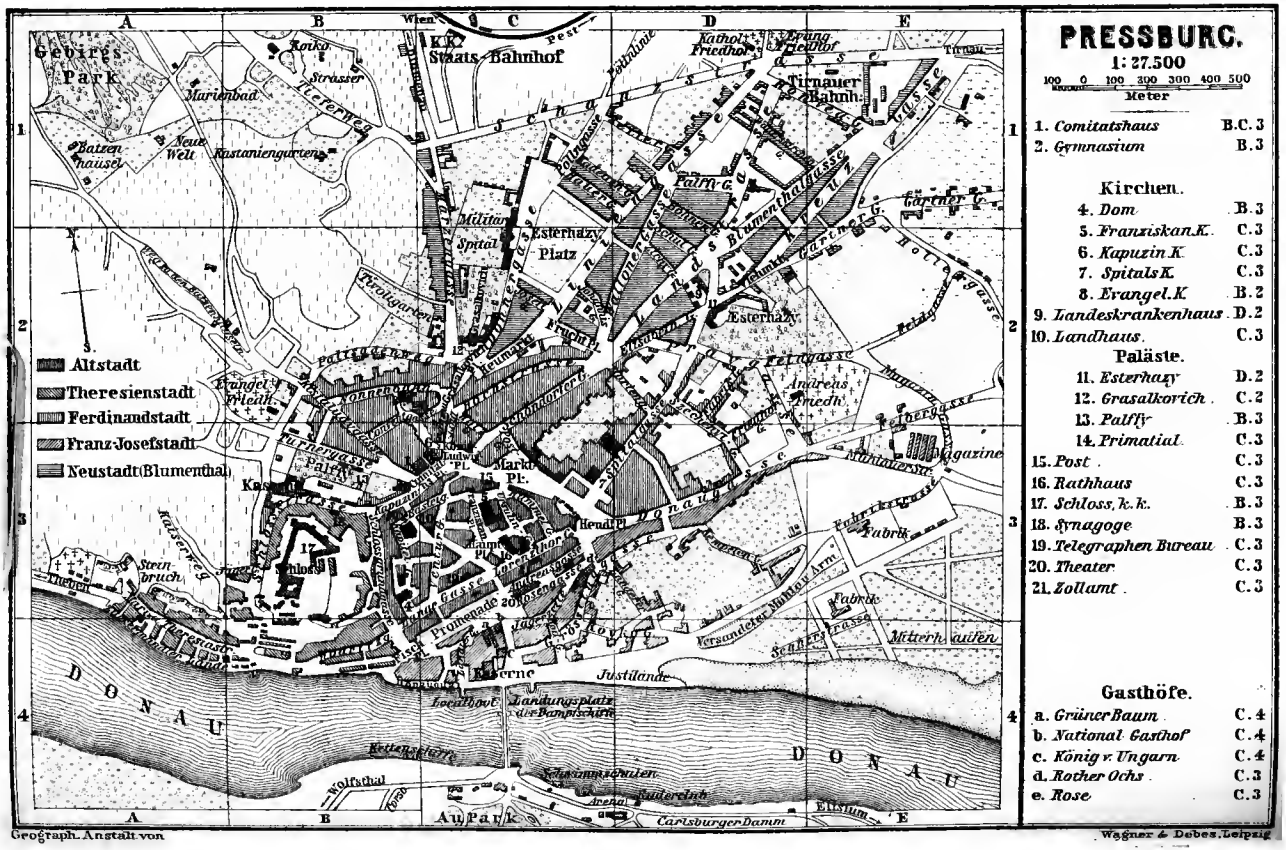
R. *Petronell*, on the site of the Roman *Carnuntum*, destroyed by Attila. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. *Deutsch-Altenburg*, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a neighbouring hill rises the elegant Gothic church of St. John; the churchyard contains an old round church, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound about 60 ft. in height, termed the *Hütelberg* ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls, to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks (comp. p. 387).



Dampfboot-Stationen
Wolkersdorf
Bockfliess
Pillichsdorf
Gr. Ebersdorf
Weikendorf
Obersweiden
Schönfeld
Marchegg
Marchfeld
Deutsch-Wagram
Margrafneusiedl
Siebenbrunn
Lassee
Gerasdorf
Süssenbrunn
Leopoldsdorf
Raasdorf
Hörgesee
Engelhardstetten
Stopfenreith
Kagran
Breitstetten
Eckartsau
Essling
Stadlau
Aspern
Gr. Enzersdorf
Orth
Probsdorf
Lobau
Wien
Simmering
Kaiser Ebersdorf
Donau
Fischament
Schwechat
Schönau
Regelsbrunn
Haslau
Rohrau
Ellend
Arbesthal
Höflein
Enzersdorf a. d. Fischa
Stixneusiedl
Bruck
Parndorf
Himberg
Trautmannsdorf
Margarethen am Moos
Wilfleinsdorf
Kaisersteinbruch
Götzendorf
Sommerein
Ebergassing
Laxenburg
Moosbrunn
Mannersdorf
Reisenberg
Breitenbrunn
Neusiedler See
Neusiedl am See
Parndorfer Haide
Petronell
Hainburg
Deutsch-Altenburg
Wolfsthal
Theben
Pressburg
Kittsee
Prellenkirchen
Potzneusiedl
Neudorf
Zurndorf
Blumenau
DIE D
von WIEN bis
Neuhäusel
Vásárut
Versin
Szimö
Öreg sziget
Kamocsa
Alsó Nyárasd
Guta
Naszvad
Perbete
Imel
Bagota
Gyalla
Sz.t Péter
Madár
Apáca Szakállos
Ekecs
Szakállos
Martos
Nagy Megyer
Felsö Geller
Nemes Ócsa
Megyeres
Heszegfalva
Hetény
Marczalháza
Komorn
Komárom
Ballony
Nagy Tany
Ekel
Aranyos
Izsa
Path
Újfalu
Kulcsód
Nagy Keszi
Ersek
Csicsó
Vének
Gönyö
Szöny
Ács
Almás
Kerek tó
Mocsa
Bacsa
Sz.t Iván
Puszta Öreg Sz. János
Ördög ásta hegy
Harasztihegy
Igmánd
Tata
Tótis
Raab
Győr
Szabadhegy
Bőny
Bána
Bábolna
Kocs
Kocsi halom hegy
Nagy tó
Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer

Gross-Schütt
Feilendorf
Pruck
Loipersdorf
Nagy-Legh
Hodos
Duna Szerdahely
Nagy-Páka
Benke Patony
Sarosfa
Egyházas Karcsa
Alistal
Ekecs
Bácsfa
Sommerein
Vajka
Fel Bár
Dercsika
Nagy-Megyer
Ragendorf
Frauendorf
Felsö Baka
Boos
Patas
Felsö Geller
Kis Bodák
Püski
Ballony
Kulosód
Pallersdorf
Nyárad
Szapp
Halászi
Darnó
Ásvány
Comitats-Canal
Ungar. Altenburg
Gahling
Hedervár
Nagy-Bajcs
Venek
Kaltenstein
Wiesel burg
Mecsér
Dunaszeg
Zámoli
Bácsa
Duna Sz. Pál
Zanegg
Sziget Öttevány
Öttevény
RAAB (GYÖR)
DONAU
PEST-OFEN
Szalka
Letkés
Mária Nostre
Szokolya
Verecze
Nagyszál
Felsö Pencz
Kis Maros
Kösd
Rad
Bajtha
Kis Oroszi
WAITZEN (VÁCZ)
Helemba
Szobb
Nagy-Maros
Bogdány
Köbölkút
Béla
Koresa
Pilis Maróth
Visegrád
Tótfalu
Szt. Györgymezö
Párkány
GRAN (ESZTERGOM)
Dömös
Herrentisch
Tahi
Szöd
Ebed
Pilis Szt. László
Pocs Megyer
Dobogókö
DONAU
Szt. Lélek
Monostor
Neudorf
Tath
Lomm B.
Pilis Szt. Kereszt
Szt. Endre
Bajoth
Tokod
Darogh
Kösztolcz
Pilis hegy
Pilis Szántó
Csolnok
Csév
Pomáz
Duna-Keszi
Föthe
Nagy-Sáp
Csobánka
Spitzberg
Kalász
Bajna
Pilis Csaba
Vörösvár
Üröm
Kirva
Uny
Tinnye
Szt. Iván
Solmár
Rákos Palota
Héreg
Perball
Nagy Kovácsi
Hidegkút
Neu-Pest
Szomor
Gyermely
ALT-OFEN (Ó-BUDA)
Tök
Telki
Jenö
Johannis B.
PEST
Zsambek
Páty
Budakesz
OFEN (BUDA)
Steinbruch
DONAU
PEST-OFEN
österreich.Meilen



PRESSBURG.

1: 27.500

100 0 100 300 300 400 500
Meter

1. *Comitatshaus* B.C. 3
2. *Gymnasium* B. 3

Kirchen.

4. *Dom* B. 3
5. *Franziskan. K.* C. 3
6. *Kapuzin. K.* C. 3
7. *Spitals K.* C. 3
8. *Evangel. K.* B. 2
9. *Landeskrankenhaus* D. 2
10. *Landhaus* C. 3

Paläste.

11. *Esterhazy* D. 2
12. *Grasalkorich* C. 2
13. *Palffy* B. 3
14. *Primatial* C. 3
15. *Post* C. 3
16. *Rathhaus* C. 3
17. *Schloss, k. k.* B. 3
18. *Synagoge* B. 3
19. *Telegraphen Bureau* C. 3
20. *Theater* C. 3
21. *Zollamt* C. 3

Gasthöfe.

a. *Grüner Baum* C. 4
b. *National Gasthof* C. 4
c. *König v. Ungarn* C. 4
d. *Rother Ochs* C. 3
e. *Rose* C. 3

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(9.15) R. **Hainburg** *(König von Ungarn)*, a very picturesque place with old walls and towers. On the height the extensive ruin of a castle; at its base the *Austrian Pioneer Cadet School.* The extensive *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here employs upwards of 1500 hands. The *Rathhaus* contains a Roman altar. On the Roman Tower is a stone figure of King Attila, who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night in the castle (extensive view from the top). A rock, rising abruptly from the river below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein.* Hainburg and —

L. *Theben*, Hungarian *Dévény*, form, as it were, a gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava)*, which forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of Theben, a ruin of considerable extent, although much of it was blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.45) L. **Pressburg.** — **Hotels.** *Grüner Baum (Pl. a), R. 80 kr.-2 fl.; Hôtel National (Pl. b); König von Ungarn (Pl. c); Hirsch, in the market-place; Rother Ochs (Pl. d), R. & A. 80, L. 15 kr., well spoken of; Goldne Rose (Pl. e). *Wine* at *Schmidt Hansl's*, by the Michaeler-Thor. *Beer* at *Welisch's Bierhalle*, Andreasgasse and Langegasse. — *Railway-Restaurant.*

Cabs. To the station, with one horse 60 kr., with two-horses 1 fl. 10 kr. (at night, 90 kr. and 1 fl. 65 kr.). In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 30 kr.; with two horses 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 10 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 40 kr. — *Omnibus* to the station 14 kr. (at night 21 kr.).

Pressburg, Hungar. *Pozsóny*, with 48,000 inhab. (1/4 Hungarians), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the Little Carpathians. The town consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the old walls of which were removed in 1778, when their site was converted into promenades; the *Ferdinandstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Joseph-Stadt* on the Danube, and the *Theresienstadt.*

On the E. side of the principal Platz in the Altstadt is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16), begun in 1288, and frequently altered. The council-chamber, with its fine timber roof, contains several portraits, and a bust of Francis I. in marble. Adjoining it is the *Städtische Museum* (open Sun. and Thurs. 9-12), containing Roman and mediæval weapons and curiosities. The *Mariensäule*, in front of the neighbouring Jesuit church, was erected by Leopold I. in 1672, in honour of the Immaculate Conception. — In the Batthyanyi-Platz, behind the Rathhaus, is the *Primatial-Gebäude* (Pl. 14), the winter-palace of the Primate of Hungary.

On the N. side of the principal Platz is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 5), founded in 1290, and afterwards altered. On the E. side is the pure Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with its double crypt.

In the *Landhaus* (Pl. 10), erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the imperial diets were held from 1802 to 1848.

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. 4), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1090, completed in 1452, and dis-

figured by a modern tower, was restored in 1865-67. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, in the N. aisle, is in the most ornate Gothic style (14th cent.). In front of the church is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, executed in lead by *Donner* (1734).

The Schlossgrundgasse and the Schlossstiege lead from the cathedral towards the W. to the *Schlossberg*. A path ascends in steps, through a massive and imposing gateway, to a plateau (273 ft. above the Danube) surrounded by a wall, and occupied by the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. The terrace and the W. tower command a beautiful view to the N., embracing the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at the spectator's feet; to the S., beyond the windings of the Danube, lie the villages of Karlsburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfsthal, &c.; and to the W., Hainburg and Theben, with the Thebener Kogel.

A *Bridge of Boats*, which affords a favourite evening promenade, leads from the Franz-Josephs-Stadt to the *Au*, a pleasant little park (café) on the right bank of the Danube, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Open-air theatre in the *Arena*, a few hundred paces below the bridge. Horse-races take place annually in the spring in the *Engerau*, farther to the S.

The Environs afford a number of beautiful excursions. The (1/2 hr.) *Calvarienberg*, to the W., affords a picturesque view; descend thence to the *Weidritzthal* and the *Eisenbründl*, a small mineral bath (Inn), and proceed through beautiful woods to the *Gemsenberg*, which commands an extensive prospect (in all, 4 hrs. there and back). Longer excursions to *Mariathal*, with an old abbey, converted into a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to the ruin of **Ballenstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to *St. Georgen*, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 374). To *Theben* (p. 333) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the summit of the *Thebener Kogel*, which commands a magnificent view; thence to *Hainburg*, picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the right bank by *Wolfsthal* and the ruin of *Mädchenburg*.

From *Pressburg* to *Tyrnau* and *Sillein* by railway, see p. 374.

Below Pressburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by extensive herds of cattle on the banks and groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the *Grosse*, and on the right the *Kleine Schütt;* the former is 55 M. long, 32 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

L. *Körtvélyes* and *Böös*.

(1.5 p.m.) R. *Gönyö*, a village consisting chiefly of thatched houses, lies at the end of the Lesser Schütt. At the S. extremity of the island, 4 1/2 M. from Gönyö, in an extensive, and in parts marshy plain, is situated *Raab* (see p. 350). A steamboat plies between Gönyö and Raab. — Railway from Raab to Vienna and to Neu-Szöny, see R. 56.

R. *Acs*, at some distance from the river; on the height the rich Benedictine abbey of *Martinsberg* (p. 350).

(2 p.m.) R. **Neu-Szöny,** a station of the Vienna and Ofen rail-

way (p. 350), connected with Komorn by a bridge-of-boats. The steamboat rounds the S.E. extremity of the Grosse Schütt.

(2.10) L. **Komorn** *(König von Ungarn; Goldnes Fassl)*, Hungar. *Komárom*, an ancient town with 13,000 inhab., is a strong fortress, with extensive têtes-de-pont, lying at the S.E. extremity of the *Grosse Schütt* and on the right bank of the *Waag*, which here falls into the Danube. The fortifications, originally constructed under Matthew Corvinus, were greatly extended in 1805 and subsequently. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians.

R. *Alt-Szöny*, with a château belonging to Count Zichy. To the right, farther on, rises a low range of vine-clad hills.

(2.45) R. *Almás*, with a thermal mineral spring and marble quarries. *Nesmühl*, Hungar. *Neszmély*, is noted for its wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of more imposing width.

(3.12) *Piszke*, on the right, also possesses quarries of marble.

(4 p.m.) R. **Gran** *(Badhôtel)*, Lat. *Strigonium*, Hungar. *Esztergóm*, a town with 8932 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube, and 3 M. from the railway-station of *Gran-Nána* (p. 348). The huge dome of the cathedral, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. The edifice was begun in 1821, at the cost of Cardinal Rudnay, Primate of Hungary, and completed by Cardinal Szitowsky in 1856. The nave is 348 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter. The flat roof is adorned with statues; over the Portal is that of the Saviour with the cross. High altar-piece, an Assumption by *Grigoletti*. Another altar-piece, by *Hess*, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The Stefanscapelle contains a marble statue of the same saint by *Ferenczy*. The lateral chapel on the left was originally erected in another part of the town in 1507 and was transferred hither in 1827. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of Peace and Immortality by *Schrott*.

At the E. base of the hill are the archiepiscopal palace and the chapter-houses of the cathedral-canons. On the W. side of the hill stands the *Church of St. Anna*, another domed structure.

L. *Párkány* is connected with Gran by a bridge-of-boats.

The valley contracts. Picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks on the banks. On an abrupt rock rises —

(4.45) R. *Visegrád* (*vise*, high; *grád*, fortress), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were again dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The castle and its lofty tower are now being restored. Opposite lies —

L. *Gross-Maros* in the midst of vineyards. The hills now recede. The Danube, turning S., is divided into two arms, and forms the *Andreasinsel*, 15 M. in length.

(5.30) L. **Waitzen,** Hungar. *Vácz (Stern, Curie)*, with 13,200 inhab., an episcopal see, possesses a cathedral resembling that of Gran, erected in 1761-77. The garden of the episcopal palace contains Roman and mediæval monuments. At the upper end of the town are the spacious prison, with its Gothic church, built in 1857, and a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa.

The banks become flatter. In the background is the Blocksberg (p. 346); then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace. The river now presents a more animated scene, and mills, rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 338) become more numerous.

L. *Neu-Pest*, in front of which extends the long quay of the *Winter Harbour*.

R. *Alt-Ofen*, the *Aquincum* of the Romans, with the remains of Roman structures (baths, amphitheatre) and the extensive wharves (on an island in the Danube) of the Steamboat Company. Large synagogue. Farther back, on the slope of the *Gaisberg*, is the pensioners' hospital of *Kleinzell* (formerly a monastery).

The boat passes the *Margarethen-Insel*, with its park and delightful gardens (p. 344). A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty and palatial buildings facing the river, and the handsome suspension-bridge, while Ofen rises on the slope of the right bank, crowned by the fortress and the palace. In the background the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful, somewhat resembling Prague and the Hradschin. The steamer first lands its passengers for Ofen, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the opposite bank at —

(6.45 p.m.) L. **Pest.**

54. Pest and Ofen.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5), on the Danube Quay (Ferencz-József-Rakpart), with 300 rooms and a fine view, R. from 1½ fl. upwards, café on the ground-floor; *Queen of England (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Maria-Valeriagasse (Mária-Valeria-Utcza) and the Franz-Deákgasse (Deák Ferencz Utcza), R. from 1½ fl., L. 50 kr., café on the ground-floor; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. d; D, 4), in the Franz-Josephs-Platz (Ferencz-József-Tér); *Hôtel National (Pl. e; E, 5), Waitznergasse (Váczi Utcza); *Hôtel Frohner (Pl. f; D, 4), Palatingasse (Nádor-Utcza); *Jägerhorn (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Kleine Brückgasse (Kis-Hid-Utcza), good cuisine. — Orient (Pl. h; F, 5), Kerepescher-Strasse (Kerepesi-Ut), opposite the Volkstheater; Tiger (Pl. i; D, 4,), Palatingasse (Nádor-Utcza), good wine; Königin Elisabeth (Pl. k; E, 5), Universitätsgasse (Egyetem-Utcza); Stadt London (Pl. l; E, 2), Waitzen Boulevard, opposite the Austrian railway-station; Pannonia (Pl. m; F, 5), Weisses Ross, both in the Kerepescher-Strasse; König von Ungarn (Pl. n; D, 4), Dorotheagasse (Dorottya-Utcza), commercial, R. & A. 1½, B. ¼ fl.; Goldner Adler (Pl. o; E, 5), Neue Weltgasse (Ujvilág-Utcza), Hungarian cuisine; Stadt Paris (Pl. p; E, 3), Waitzen Boulevard; Weisser Schwan, Kerepescher-Strasse 1; Feherlo *(Weisses Rössl)*, Kerepescher-Strasse 15; Hôtel Garni

BUDAPEST.
1:20000
Meter = 1 Kilom.
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

JOSEF SCHWAB, Malergasse (Képiró-Utcza). — *At Ofen:* SZÉCHÉNYI HÔTEL (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; HEILQUELLE, Hauptgasse (Fö-Utcza) 81; PROPELLER, Széchenyi-Gasse (Széchenyi-Utcza).

Restaurants, &c. At all the hotels; **Szikszay*, at the National Theatre; **Holzwarth*, in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferenczieк Bazára); **Blumenstöckl*, Josephsplatz (József-Tér); **Krone*, corner of the Waitznergasse and Kronengasse (Korona-Utcza); **Pilsner Halle*, Thonethof; **Zum Grünen Fassel*, next door to the Hôtel Jägerhorn; *Redoutengebäude (Vigadó); Ment*, at the corner of the Deák-Platz and Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér); **Leikam*, Andrassy-Str. 48; *Kommer*, Josephs-Platz 2; **Simon*, Elisabeth-Platz 1, moderate charges; **Opéra*, Andrassy-Str., opposite the Opera. — Two of the best of the dishes peculiar to the Hungarian cuisine are 'Paprikahuhn', fowl prepared with 'paprika', a kind of strong pepper, and 'Gulyás', baked meat with paprika.

Cafés. At most of the hotels. Also, *Zur Krone*, Waitznergasse; *Kiosk*, Elisabeth-Promenade; *Grand Café Lloyd*, in the Exchange, Franz-Joseph-Quai; *Szidon*, Thonethof; *Karl*, Josephs-Platz; *Hangl's Kiosk* in the Redouten-Park (p. 341); *Muzeum*, adjoining the National Museum (p. 342); *Kohl*, Franziskaner-Bazar, adjoining the University Library; *Károlyi*, Josephs-Platz 5; **Seemann*, **Opéra*, Andrassy-Str.; *Zur Stadt Venedig*, Palatingasse.

Confectioners. **Kugler*, Gisela-Platz (Gizella-Tér; good ices); *Egger*, Elisabeth-Platz; *Kehrer*, Sebastiaus-Platz; *Bauer*, Andrassy-Str.

Cabs. One-horse cab *(Comfortable)* to or from the Pest railway-stations or the steamboat-piers 70 kr.; per 1/4 hr. 25 kr., 1/2 hr 40 kr., 1 hr. 80 kr., each addit. 1/4 hr. 20 kr. Two-horse cab *(Fiaker)* to or from the steamboat-piers 1 fl., to or from the Pest railway-stations 1 fl. 30 kr.; 1/2 hr. 80 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each addit. 1/4 hr. 25 kr. Between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. and outside the municipal limits fare and a half. — Tunnel toll 6 or 10 kr.; bridge-toll (incl. return) 14 or 21 kr. Each article of baggage outside 10 kr. — The drivers frequently decline employment at these fares. Each vehicle contains a table of fares, the driver's number, and a form for complaints.

Tramways run through the principal streets (comp. the Plan): 1. From Pest to *Neu-Pest* (Uj Pest; white lamp, fares 10, 15, 20 kr.). — 2. From Pest to *Steinbruch* (Köbánya; red and white flag, red lamp, fares 10, 15, 20 kr.). — 3. From the *Austrian Station* to the *Stadtwäldchen* (Városliget; board and lamp green; 10 kr.). — 4. From the *Ludoviceum* to *Alt-Ofen* (Ó Buda; flag blue, red, and yellow, lamp blue; 12, 18 kr.). — 5. From the *Stadtwäldchen* to the *Üllöer Barracks* (red and green flag, red and white lamp; 10 kr.). — 6. From the *Karlskaserne* to *Auwinlke* (Zúgliget; flag and lamp yellow; fare 27 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 18 kr.). — 7. From the *Slaughter House* (Vágó Hid) to the *Austrian Station* (white and blue flag; 10 kr.). — 8. From the *Brückenkopf* to *Auwinkel* (flag and lamp red and white; fare 22 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 10 kr.) — 9. From the *Brückenkopf* to *Alt-Ofen* (white lamp; 10 kr.). — 10. From the *Kerepescher-Str.* to the *Stephansgasse* (green flag). — *Zahnradbahn* to the top of the Schwabenberg, see p. 346.

Omnibuses run to the *Pest Railway Stations* (20 kr.), to the *Ofen Stations* (30 kr.), to most of the *Baths* at Ofen (p. 347; 8-12 kr.), to the *Stadtwäldchen* (10 kr.), etc.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Station* (Központi Pálya-udvar) of the Hungarian State Railway (Pl. H, I, 4), at the end of the Kerepescher-Str. for trains to Vienna (viâ Bruck), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest, Fiume, Tarnow, and Oderberg. — 2. *Austrian Government Railway Station* (Pl. E, 2), at the N. extremity of the long Waitzner-Ring, 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube, for the trains to Vienna (viâ Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Báziás, and Bucharest. — 3. *Ofen Station* (S. Railway; Pl. A, 4), in the Christinenstadt, for trains to Stuhlweissenburg and Fünfkirchen. The last two are connected with the Central Station by a loop-line, crossing the Danube below the town (Pl. F, G. 9). — **Intelligence Office** in the *Hôtel Hungaria* (see p. 336).

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Josephs-Quai,

below the suspension-bridge. — *Local Steamboats.* Small screw-steamers ply between Pest and Ofen every 5 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, the Schwur-Platz, and the Custom House (fare 7 kr. or 5 kr., retnrn 13 or 9 kr.). Larger steamboats, making a more extended trip, which includes several piers in Pest (custom-house, parish-church, Academy) and Ofen (Bruckbad, Bomben-Platz, Kaiserbad) and also the Margarethen-Insel, Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest, start every hour (Ist cl. 7-15 kr., 2nd cl. 5-13 kr.). Steamboat from the Academy to the Margarethen-Insel (Marget Sziget) direct every hour (there and back 32 kr., on Sun. and holidays 40 kr.). A notice-board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer. Smoking is prohibited on the local steamboats.

Post and Telegraph Office, (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinzgasse (Koronaherczeg-Utcza), with another entrance in the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utcza). Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — *Postage* for a letter within the town 3 kr., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 5 kr., for other countries in the Postal Union 10 kr.

Baths. At *Pest: Dianabad*, Franz-Josephs-Platz; * *Gschwindt*, Üllöer-Strasse (Üllöi-Ut); *Eisenbad*, Königsgasse 61. — At *Ofen*, see p. 347.

Theatres. *National Theatre* (Pl. F, 5), Kerepescher-Str., admirable comedy, excellent orchestra, performance daily in Hungarian; boxes 7 or 9 fl., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 2 fl., reserved seat 1 fl. 50 kr., side-seat in the parterre 1 fl. 20 kr. — *Royal Opera House* (Pl. E, 4), Andrassy-Str., performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; boxes 10 or 12 fl., stalls 2-3 fl., dress circle 1-1½ fl., reserved seat in the third tier ½-1 fl. tickets for the opera may be obtained at the box office, 10-1 and 3-5, and for all the theatres at the *Theatrical Agency*, Kronprinzengasse. — *Volks-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), a handsome building in the Kerepescher-Str., open daily (popular pieces, operettas). *German Theatre*, Wollgasse (Gyapju-Utcza; Pl. E, 3), dramas, farces, and operettas; boxes 6-12 fl., stalls 1½-2½ fl., parterre 1 fl. 20 kr.-2 fl. — *Arena*, (summer-theatre in the Stadtwäldchen (German). — At Ofen: *Festungs-Theater*, three or four times weekly (company of the National Theatre). Open-air theatre *Horvathgarten* (Horváth-Kert; Pl. B, 5), near the W.end of the Tunnel.

Popular Resorts and Excursions. The * *Margarethen-Insel*, in the Danube, above the town (see p. 344). — The *Stadtwäldchen*, see p. 344. — The *Orczy Garden* (Orczy-Kert), at the end of the Üllöer-Strasse, to the S.E. of the town (tramway, no. 4, see p. 337). — *Steinbruch*, reached either by railway or tramway (¼ hr.), with the town resveroirs and large piggeries ('Szállás', pronounced *sallash*). — *Blocksberg* (p. 346). — * *Schwabenberg* (p. 346). — *Auwinkel* (Zúgliget), reached by tramway in ¾ hr. (20 kr.). — *Gödöllö*, a royal château and park (railway in ¾-1¼ hr., p. 368). — *Fóth*, p. 349.

Promenades. *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), a favourite resort of the middle classes, with a tasteful kiosk (concerts in winter); a military band plays here thrice weekly in summer. — *Josephs-Platz*, less popular. — The *Széchenyi Promenade*, (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude, the *Museum Garden*, and the *Redouten-Park* (Vigadó-Tér), with its elegant kiosk, are also favourite resorts.

English Consul: *W. A. C. Barrington, Esq.* — **American Consul:** *H. Sterne, Esq.*

Presbyterian Service *(Free Church of Scotland)* at 11 a.m., in the Protestant church, Mondgasse.

The towns of *Pest*, *Ofen* (Hungar. *Buda*), *Alt-Ofen (Ó Buda)*, and *Steinbruch (Köbánya)* were formally united in 1873 under the name of **Buda-Pest**, and this city is the capital of Hungary, and the seat of the Imperial Diet, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the supreme court of justice (Curia Regia). Pop. 440,000 (315,000 Rom. Cath., 45,000 Prot., and 70,000 Jews). Buda-Pest is divided into

ten municipal districts, but it is more convenient to treat of it under the two heads of Pest, or the quarters on the left bank, and Ofen, or those on the right.

a. Pest.

Pest was founded by the Romans, and was a place of importance early in the middle ages, but fell into decay during the Turkish wars in the 16th and 17th cent., and has only regained its former prosperity within the last 150 years. Next to Vienna, it is now the most important place in Austria, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade. A number of handsome buildings have sprung up since the middle of this century, and extensive alterations, including the formation of a girdle of spacious 'Ring-Strassen' round the town and improvements on the river, are approaching completion. The finest part of the town adjoins the Danube (Rudolfs-Quai, Franz-Josephs-Quai, and Franz-Josephs-Platz), along which extends a row of buildings, some of them very handsome, upwards of $2^1/_2$ M. in length.

On the Franz-Josephs-Platz (*Ferencz-József-Tér*; Pl. D, 4), opposite the suspension-bridge, rises the ***Academy**, a handsome Renaissance edifice designed by *Stüler*, and erected in 1862-64. The aim of the institution, which was founded by Count Stephan Széchényi, and numbers 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of the various sciences. The elegant vestibule, borne by marble columns of different colours, contains a statue of Franz Deák. On the ground-floor, to the left, is the Library (open daily, 10-4). On the staircase are statues of the Hungarian poets *Michael Vörösmarly* (1800-55; left) and *Alexander Kisfaludy* (1772-1844). The vestibule on the first floor contains portraits of eminent deceased members of the Academy. The room in which the meetings of the Academy take place is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by *Ligeti;* and the board room contains a few portraits and a picture by *Alex. Wagner* (Flight of Isabella of Transylvania). The lofty Reception Room, used on state occasions, when the meetings are open to the public, has a gallery supported by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The second and third floors are occupied by the ***National Picture Gallery,** formed of the celebrated *Esterházy Gallery,* which was purchased by the state in 1865 for a sum of 1,300,000 fl. (admission gratis on Sun., 9-1, and Wed. & Frid., 9-12 and 1-5; at other times on application to the director at the building, entr. from the Akademiegasse). The collection consists of about 800 pictures (including 50 Spanish; 6 Murillos), 50,000 engravings, and 2000 drawings. New catalogue in preparation in Hungarian, French, and German.

Second Floor. Room I and II. Flemish, German, and Hungarian Schools of the 15-16th centuries. *151. *Memling*, Crucifixion; 16. *Nic. Lucidel*, A patrician of Nuremberg (1541), and three other portraits; *L. Cranach*, 178. Marriage of St. Catharine, 179. The Virgin mourning; **A. Dürer*, Young man. The vestibule of R. II. contains a marble bust of

Archbp. Pyrker and portraits of Prince Nicholas Esterhàzy and Bishop Ipolyi. — Room III.: Italian Masters. *71. *Boltraffio* (?), Madonna; *Luini*, *74. Madonna with Child, St. Catharine, and St. Barbara, *75. Madonna with St. Elizabeth and John the Baptist; *Andrea del Sarto*, 80. Madonna, 87. Madonna and saints; 84. *Mazzolini*, The Woman taken in adultery; 85. *Giulio Romano*, Diana and Endymion; *A. Bronzino*, 89. Venus, Love, and Jealousy, 90. Adoration of the Shepherds; *94. *Correggio*, Madonna and Child, with an angel; 101. *Parmeggianino*, Holy Family with St. Francis; 108. *Dosso Dossi*, Holy Family, with St. Elizabeth, John the Baptist, and two angels; *118. *Bassano*, A cardinal; 119. *Veronese*, Neptune paying homage to Venice; *145. *Tintoretto*, Christ healing the sick. — Room IV. Italians. 4. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, John the Baptist in the Wilderness; 14. *Giovanni d'Asciano*, Crucifixion; 17. *Niccolo da Foligno*, St. Bernardino of Siena; 20. *Guidoccio Cozzarelli*, Madonna enthroned; 28. *Margaritone d'Arezzo*, Crucifixion; *32. *Giotto*, Female head (fresco); *43, *Ridolfo Ghirlandajo*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510); *63. *Correggio*, Holy Family (small); *48. *Pinturicchio* (?), Madonna; *49. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child with John the Baptist; *Raphael*, 53. Portrait of a man, *54. Madonna (1507; unfinished); 55. *Palma Vecchio*, Violante (much injured); *57. *Crivelli*, Madonna; 61. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 68. *Girol. da Treviso*, John the Baptist; 69. *Vincenzo Catena*, Holy Family and saint; 70. *Girolamo da Santa Croce*, St. Catharine. — Flemish School. Room V. 205. *Eeckhout*, Girl and fortune-teller (1669); *214. *School of Rembrandt*, Christ before Pilate; *Rembrandt*, *Rest on the flight into Egypt, 215. Portrait; *220. *Jan Steen*, Rustic entertainment; 221. *Rembrandt*, Old man (1642); *Alb. Cuyp*, *224. Landscape with cattle, *225. Dutch family. — Room VI. 228, 231. *Mierevelt*, Portraits; 229, 230. *Ravesteyn*, Portraits; *234. *Thom. de Keyser*, Portrait; *337. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 240. *Terburg*, Soldiers at an inn; *Wouverman*, 241. Horses being watered, 246. Horse-dealer. — Room VII. 250. *Everdingen*, River-scene; *276. *Jac. Ruysdael*, River-scene; 261. *Everdingen*, Mill; *263, 264. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes. Four landscapes by *S. de Vlieger*, three by *A. van der Neer*, and one by *A. van Beyeren*. — Room VIII. 285, 289. *Isack van Ostade*, Rustic scenes; *Ad. van Ostade*, 291. Man cutting feathers, *292. Fisherwoman; 296. *Paul Potter*, Cattle. — Room IX. *Weenix*, 307. Hunting-park, 312. Boy with sponges and game; *Hondecoeter*, 313. Fight between a peacock and fowl, 319. Waterfowl; *314. *Fr. Hals the Younger*, Still-life; *303. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; *Ruthard*, 320. Stag-hunt, 321. Boar-hunt (1663); 323. *Hamilton*, Dead game. — Rooms X. and XI. contain nothing of importance. — Room XII. 395. *Denner*, Portrait of the Artist; *A. van der Werff*, 398. Susanna at the bath, 401. Entombment; 402. *Netscher*, Portrait.

Third Floor. Room XIII. 415. *Van Dyck*, The Trinity; 433. *Snyders*, Cock and hawk; *Rubens*, 441. Fall of the damned, 448. Mutius Scaevola before Porsena; *447. *Jordaens*, Satyr and peasant. — Room XIV. *454. *A. van Dyck*, Man and woman (an early work, painted under the influence of Rubens, to whom it has been ascribed); 462. *Leermans*, St. Joseph and the Infant Christ; 467. *Corn. de Vos*, Portrait-piece; 472. *Ryckaert*, Alchemist. — Room XV. *477. *Gonzales Coques*, Musical party; 485. *Teniers*, Village-doctor; 417. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape. — French School. Room XVI. contains nothing important. — Room XVII. *Rigaud*, 550. Portrait of Elizabeth Charlotte, duchess of Orleans, 551. Portrait of Cardinal Fleury; 552. *Blanchart*, St. Jerome; 572. *Greuze*, Girl's head; 581. *Jos. Vernet*, Landscape. — Italian and Spanish Schools. Room XVIII. *Marinari*, 659. Judith, 661. Herodias; 676. *Cigoli*, Madonna; 685. *Carlo Dolci*, Madonna; 709. *Padovanino*, Venus. — Room XIX. 713. *Luca Giordano*, Flight into Egypt; *Ribera*, 734. St. Sebastian, 736. St. Paul; 747. *Moya*, Portrait of himself; *Murillo*, 752. Portrait, *755. Holy Family, 756. Flight into Egypt, 759. Christ breaking bread, 760. St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus, 65. Mary with the Infant (1675); *Alonso Cano*, 762. St. John in Patmos, 764. Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; 777. *Juanes*, The Saviour.

In front of the Academy rises a bronze *Statue of Count Stephan Széchenyi*, by Engel, on a pedestal adorned with allegorical figures.

On the E. side of the Franz-Josephs-Platz are the hotel *Erzherzog Stephan*, the *Prince of Coburg's Palace*, and the *Dianabad* (p. 338). On the S. side is *Lloyd's* (Pl. 4), with an Ionic portico. A statue of *Franz Deák*, by Huszár, was erected in 1887 in front of this building, while the centre of the square is to be occupied by an equestrian statue of King Francis Joseph. In the Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a *Statue of Joseph von Eötvös* (d. 1871), by Huszár, erected in 1879.

The *Franz-Josephs-Quai (*Ferencz-József Rakpart;* Pl. D, E, 4, 5, 6), leaving the Franz-Josephs-Platz to the S., skirts the Danube to the Custom-house (see below). This magnificent street, to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and forms the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd of passengers, while the hundreds of chairs and benches (chair 3 kr.) are also generally occupied. This Quai leads past the new *Exchange* to the *Redouten-Park* (*Vigadó-Tér;* café, see p. 337), to the E. of which rise the extensive **Redoute Buildings** (*Vigadó;* Pl. D, 5), erected in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms magnificently fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes of Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The 'Credenzsaal' is embellished with two large mural paintings: *Wagner*, Tournament of King Matthew; *Lotz*, Banquet of Attila.

Farther along the Quai is the imposing building of the *Hungarian Insurance Company*, adjoined by the *Grand Hôtel Hungaria* (Pl. a). The street then skirts one side of the shady *Petöfi-Ptatz* (*Petöfi Tér;* Pl. D, E, 5), called after the Hungarian poet *Alexander Petöfi* (1822-49), whose statue in bronze, by Izsó and Huszár, embellishes the square. On the farther side of the Platz is the small **Greek Church**, fitted up in the interior in the manner peculiar to the Greek ritual. The choir is separated from the nave by an *Ikonostasis*, or screen covered with paintings of Greek saints. Divine service at 3 p.m. A few paces farther on, in the *Schwur-Platz (Eskü Tér)*, is the **Stadt-Pfarrkirche** (Pl. E,5), or *Parish Church*, the oldest church in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500. The rococo façade was added in 1726. At the back of it in the Rathhaus-Platz (Városház Tér), is the **Alte Rathhaus**, built in 1844, with a peculiar tower. In the Leopoldsgasse (Lipót Utcza), farther to the S., is the **New Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 6), built by Steindl in the early-Renaissance style, and containing a handsome staircase and a magnificent hall embellished with marble, and allegorical frescoes by *Lotz*.

The last of the new buildings on the Danube is the large new **Custom House** (*Föramhaz;* Pl. E, F, 6), connected with a loop-line for goods traffic joining the Pest and Ofen railway-stations. Near it is the **'Elevator'** (Pl. F, 7), a massive construction, used in shipping grain. — To the N.E. of this point, in the Soroksárergasse, on the Bakács-Platz (Pl. F, G, 7), is the new *Franz-*

stadt-Church, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-79 and adorned with frescos by Than and Lotz. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the Soroksárergasse (tramway, see p. 337), stands the new **Slaughter House** *(Vagó Hid;* Pl. H, 9), erected by Hennicke in 1870-72; the two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance are by R. Begas.

The Zollamts-Ring (Vámház Körút) leads eastwards from the Custom-house to the *Calvin-Platz* (*Calvin-Tér;* Pl. F, 6), embellished in 1883 with a monumental *Fountain*. On the S. side is the plain *Reformed Church*.

No 12 in the broad *Üllöer Strasse* (*Üllöi Ut*, Pl. F-J. 6, 7), which issues to the S.E. from this square, is the *Köztelek* (No. 12), which contains the *Agricultural* and *Educational Museums* (open Sun., Mon., and Thurs. 10-12 and 2-4). Opposite the Köztelek is the new *Clinical Institution*. Farther on in the same street, on the left, are the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. H, J, 7; open daily 9-12 and 2-7), and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. J, 7), built by the country in 1837, and now an academy for officers of the Honvéds, or Hungarian militia. Behindt he Ludoviceum is the *Orczy Garden* (p. 338).

Pest cannot boast of many scientific collections. The most important are those in the ***National Museum** (Pl. F, 5), a handsome modern edifice in the Museum-Ring to the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz (entrance at the side, to the left). Admission gratis (9-1) to the Collection of Hungarian Antiquities on Tuesdays and Fridays, to the Natural History and Ethnographical Collections on Mondays and Thursdays, and to the Picture Gallery on Wednesdays and Saturdays and every third Sunday; on other days by payment of a fee (50 kr.).

Antiquities. *1st Room.* Coins, articles in stone and bronze. — *2nd Room.* Articles in iron of the time of the 'Völkerwanderung', or great migrations of the Germanic nations. — *3rd R.* Roman antiquities. — *4th R.* Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, *e. g.* Stephen and Gabriel Bathori (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of the Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in bone. — *5th R.* Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — *6th R.* Seals, furniture, clocks, etc. — *7th R.* Articles in earthenware, glass, and metal. — *8th R.* Plaster casts.

The Natural History and Ethnographical Collection is chiefly composed of objects collected in E. Asia by Johannes Xantus for the Hungarian Government in 1869-70 (about 3000; catalogue 20 kr.). — The Picture Gallery, comprising about 400 Italian and Hungarian works, a large number of which were presented by Ladislaw Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau (d. 1847), is mediocre. Catalogue 30 kr.

The garden of the Museum contains bronze busts of *Berzsényi*, *Kisfaludy*, *Kazinczy*, and other Hungarian poets. Adjacent are the handsome mansion of Count Karolyi, in the French Renaissance style (sumptuous interior), and the houses of other Hungarian magnates.

In the Sándorgasse, opposite the Museum, is the **Abgeordnetenhaus** (Pl. F, 5), or Hall of the Hungarian Diet, erected in 1866 (cards of admission to the meetings obtained at the office in the building). Near it are the new *Polytechnic School* (Museums-Ring 4), the *Veterinary Institute*, in the Rottenbillergasse, and the *Physiological Institute*, in the Esterházygasse, all admirably fitted up and worthy the attention of the specialist. — In the Kerepescher-Strasse (Pl. F, G, H, 5, 4) is the *National Theatre* (Pl. 26; D, 5), a simple building externally, but well fitted up. Adjacent, in the old Beleznay Garden, is the *Technological Exhibition* (daily, except Sat., 9-1 and 3-5), a collection of no great importance. In the same street, farther up, is the *Volks-Theater* (p. 338). — In the neighbouring Tabaksgasse (Dohány-Utcza) is the ***Synagogue** (Pl. F, 5), a modern Moorish building in brick, with substructure of red marble. The *New Synagogue*, in the adjacent Rombachgasse (Pl. E, F, 4), was built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872.

Farther on in the Landstrasse is the extensive **Karls-Kaserne** (*Károly-Lokótanya;* Pl. E, 5), the old *Pensioners' Hospital*, erected by Emp. Charles VI.; the chief façade, towards the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utcza), was constructed in the Renaissance style by Martinelli. Opposite stands the new **Post and Telegraph Office** (p. 338), with a rich Renaissance facade.

We may now cross the Serviten-Platz (Szervita-Tér) and the Deák-Platz to the *Etisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with its pretty pleasure-grounds. The *Kiosque* here is decorated with frescos by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Josephs-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is a **Statue of Archduke Joseph,** Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1868 from a design by *Halbig.* — The Palatingasse (Nádor-Utcza) leads hence to the N. to the *Széchenyi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4) and the *Neugebäude* (*Uj Epütet;* Pl. D, E, 3), a huge pile of barracks built by Joseph II. in 1786, soon to be removed to make way for projected improvements.

On the Waitzen Boulevard (*Váczi-Körut;* Pl. E, 2-4) rises the *Leopoldstadt Church* (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque edifice, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl, but not yet completed. — The *Andrássy-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 4-2), $1^1/_2$ M. long, and flanked throughout its entire length by handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna, leads straight to the E. from this boulevard to the Stadtwäldchen. On the left side of this street rises the handsome new *Opera-House* (Pl. E, 4), with 1270 seats, built (1870-74) in the Italian Renaissance style by *Ybt*, and on the right are the *Offices* of the Hungarian National Railway, with *Ruscher's Restaurant* (p. 337) on the ground-floor. At the octagon, where it intersects the outer Ring-Strasse (still unfinished), the Andrássy-Strasse attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on the most conspicuous buildings are the *Academy of Music*, the **Künstlerhaus*, in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang, containing a per-

manent *Exhibition* (adm. 30 kr.), and the *National Drawing School* by Rauscher, with a tasteful façade ornamented with sgraffiti. The street then again expands and forms the *Rondeau*, a circular *place* surrounded with villas; to the right is the *Arena*, or summer-theatre (p. 338). The last part of the street is flanked by villas with gardens. At the end is an *Artesian Well*, and on the other side of the Stadtwäldchen is the *Exhibition of Native Industries*.

The ***Stadtwäldchen** (*Városliget;* Pl. H, J, 1, 2; omnibus, see p. 339) to the E. of the town, is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons. During the bombardment of 1849 almost all the inhabitants took refuge here. The large pond is used for boating in summer and skating in winter (on the bank the new pavilion of the Skating Club). The two islands are called the Széchenyi- or Draht-Insel (café) and Palatinal-Insel (formerly Pfauen-Insel; restaurant, with frequent concerts). The *Zoological Garden*, prettily laid out, also deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.; restaurant).

The Hungarian imperial diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. took place in the open air in the *Rákosfeld*, an extensive plain to the E. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions.

The four *Fairs* annually held at Pest formerly supplied one-half of Hungary with the necessaries of life, in return for wood, raw hides, honey, wax, Slibowitza (a kind of brandy prepared from plums), &c., but their importance is steadily declining.

In the Danube, opposite the upper end of the town, lies the ***Margarethen-Insel** (*Margit Sziget;* Pl. D, 1), the property of the Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million of florins, into a most delightful park. The steamboats call both at the upper and lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a *Restaurant, where a military band plays on several evenings weekly in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 10 kr.) along the W. side of the island (good view of Ofen on the left, fine trees on the right) to the artesian well at the upper end, opposite Alt-Ofen (p. 336). An elegant bath-house has been erected here, and the sulphur-springs are used both for drinking and bathing. Adjoining are two hotels and a number of villas, which are occupied by the patients; also a very popular *Restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

b. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of an imposing ***Suspension Bridge,** erected by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1842-49. The chains are supported by two pillars, 150 ft. in height. Total length 418 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 42 ft. Toll for foot-passengers, from Pest to Ofen only, 2 kr., one-horse cabs 14, two-horse 21 kr.

The iron **Margarethenbrücke** (*Margit Hid;* Pl. C, D, 1, 2) at the upper end of the town, just below the Margarethen-Insel, was

constructed in 1872-76 by a French company, and is in the form of an obtuse angle, the apex of which points up-stream. On each side are three openings. The breadth of the roadway is 36 ft., that of each of the footways 9 ft.; elevation above the mean level of the river 60 ft. The large buttress in the middle is to be connected with the Margarethen-Insel. — The new iron **Railway Junction Bridge** (Pl. F, G, 9), below the Custom House, is borne by piers 33 ft. high, and spans the river in four arches. There is a footway for the use of the public on each side of the rails.

The *Tunnel* (590 ft. long) which pierces the castle-hill, opposite the suspension-bridge, was also constructed by Adam Clark (1853-56), and forms an important means of communication between the Christinenstadt, with the S. Railway Station, and the river (toll 2 kr.).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Aquincum*, p. 336), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and the headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Numerous antiquities of the Roman period have been found here. In 1247 King Bela IV. erected the royal palace, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the usual residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman conquered it in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and entrusted the administration to a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. The majority of the population is German.

The **Fortress**, with the handsome royal château, crowns the summit of a hill, around which the town is built.

The ascent is conveniently made by the *Wire-Rope Railway*. The trains start every 5 min. to the left of the entrance to the tunnel, and stop near the Hentzi Monument in the *Georgsplatz* (Pl. C, 5) at the top (fare, there and back, 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 6 kr.). The most frequented carriage-road is the *Albrechts-Strasse*, ascending to the right from the bridge to the *Wasserthor* in windings, and leading past the small *Protestant Church* to the Georgs-Platz. (A longer road leading down the Danube to the left from the bridge, and round the castle-hill, enters the fortress by the Burgthor on the S. side.)

The **Hentzi Monument**, to the memory of the general of that name and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849, is a Gothic canopy in bronze, 66 ft. in height, rising over a group representing an angel bestowing a crown of victory on the dying hero. The Hungarians destroyed the fortifications on their surrender, but they have since been reconstructed with greater strength. — On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz is the *Arsenal;* opposite to it the *Palace of the Minister President.*

The **Royal Palace** (*Király Palota;* Pl. C, 5), erected by Maria Theresa, and partly burned down in 1849, has been restored in a

style of greater magnificence, and now contains 203 apartments (visitors admitted during the absence of the king). The opening of the Hungarian Diet takes place in the throne-room. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen, sceptre, orb, sword, coronation-robes, &c.) are kept in a room in the left wing. The garden surrounding the palace commands a beautiful view of Pest, and extends down to the river. At the foot of the garden is the handsome *Palace Bazaar*, facing the wide quay on the Danube. Adjacent is a Café (fine view).

From the Georgs-Platz we now proceed to the N., passing the Protestant Church (see above) and crossing the Parade-Platz, to the *Haupt-Platz* or *Dreifaltigkeits-Platz* (Pl. B, 4). On the left of this square is the *Stadthaus* of Ofen, while the **Hauptpfarrkirche**, or **Matthiaskirche**, an edifice of considerable architectural interest, said to have been begun by King Bela IV., rises on the right. The original style was Romanesque, but the church was freely altered during the 14th and 15th centuries, from the latter of which dates the lofty tower with the coat-of-arms of King Matthew Corvinus. It was used as a mosque during the century and a half of Turkish domination, and was afterwards restored in the style peculiar to the Jesuits. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. It is now undergoing a thorough restoration under the superintendence of Schulek.

Farther to the N., in the Ferdinands-Platz (Pl. B, 3), rises the *Garrison Church*, a Gothic building of the 13th cent., subsequently much disfigured, especially during the Turkish period.

We now return to the palace by the W. *Bastei Promenade*, which commands an admirable view of the Christinenstadt, Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills. The road from the Burgthor descends to the *Raitzenstadt* (Hungar. *Taban*), so called from its Rascian inhabitants, a race of Servian origin and of the Greek persuasion, most of whom are vineyard-owners (see below). Greek service in the church here on Sundays.

A broad carriage-road ascends from the Raitzenstadt through vineyards to the (1½ M.) **Blocksberg** (793 ft.; Pl. C, D, 6, 7). The citadel at the top (no adm.), of little importance as a fortification, commands a beautiful *View of both the towns (most favourable light in the afternoon). On the E. side the Blocksberg slopes precipitously to the Danube, to which a footpath descends.

A more comprehensive survey is obtained from the ***Schwabenberg** (1463 ft.), to the W. of Ofen, so called from the Swabian troops who encamped on it after the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are very popular resorts in summer. Tramway every hour (10 kr.) from the suspension-bridge to the station of the *Zahnradbahn* ('rack-and-pinion railway'), which ascends to the top of the Schwabenberg in 20 min. (hours vary; enquire at the hotel or of the tramway officials; there and back 40 kr.,

Sundays 60 kr.). This is a charming drive through vineyards and oak-plantations, and the views of Pest and Ofen increase in beauty as we proceed on our way. The balcony of the old Villa Eötvös (*Restaurant) at the top, near the station, commands an exquisite *View: in the middle lies the sea of houses forming the two towns, above which the Blocksberg and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see the downward course of the Danube for many miles, with the illimitable plain stretching to the S.E.; on the left are the Margarethen-Insel, Neu-Pest, and the Danube up to Waitzen, while nearer rises the Johannisberg; below in the valley is the National Lunatic Asylum; the background to the N. is formed by the Tatra Mts., to the N.E. by the Carpathians. — Beyond the Zahnradbahn station lies the *Auwinkel* (tramway, see p. 337), a mountain valley with numerous villas and hotels, much frequented in summer.

Three powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (117° Fahr.), rising in the precipitous limestone rocks at the S. base of the Blocksberg, are used for baths at the **Bruckbad** (Pl. D, 6). In the vicinity are two other baths of the same description, the ***Raitzenbad**, on the N. slope of the Blocksberg, and the *Blocksbad* (Pl. E, 7), on the Danube lower down. The former, used for bathing as early as the reign of Matthew Corvinus, was restored in 1860 (good vapour-baths, ladies 1 fl., gentlemen 60 kr.). In the meadows at the foot of the Blocksberg rise the *Hunyadi-Janos*, *Franz-Joseph*, and other well-known mineral springs.

Another bath founded by the Turks is the ***Kaiserbad**, Hungar. *Czâszar-Fürdö* (N. of Pl. C, 1), $1^1/_4$ M. above the bridge, adjoining a Turkish fortification on the river, with four round towers, now converted into a mill. The temperature of the eleven springs here varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens here, where a band always plays, are a very favourite resort (reached by steamboat, p. 338, or tramway). Adjacent is the *Lucasbad*.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, in the midst of vineyards, is situated the **Turkish Chapel**, partly surrounded by a hoarding, a small octagonal mosque, 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Shêkh Gül-Baba (*'father of roses'*), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. Above the dome rises a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms the subject of a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

The **Wharves** in *Alt-Ofen* (p. 336) may also be visited. Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (tramway and steamboat from Pest and Ofen). — The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which *Adlersberger* is the most esteemed.

55. From Vienna to Pest viâ Pressburg.

172½ M. or 175 M. RAILWAY in 5-9 hrs. (two express trains a day). Trains in connection run from the *Nordbahnhof* viâ Gänserndorf to *Marchegg* (see below).

The train starts from the *Staatsbahnhof* (p. 187), and passes the large *Artillery Arsenal* (p. 231) on the left, and then the *Simmering Railway Workshops*. We then successively cross the *Aspang Railway* and the Danube Canal, traverse the Prater, and cross the Danube by a long bridge. Beyond (6½ M.) *Stadlau*, junction of the Brünn and Prague line (p. 322), the railway traverses the *Marchfeld*. 13 M. *Gross-Enzersdorf*, 3 M. from the village of that name on the Danube; 18½ M. *Siebenbrunn;* 23½ M. *Schönfeld-Lassee*. At (28½ M.) **Marchegg** *(Rail. Restaur.)*, the 'Nordbahn', which runs from Vienna viâ Floridsdorf and Gänserndorf, joins the 'Staatsbahn'. To the right is the imperial château of *Hof*. We cross the *March* and reach (32 M.) *Neudorf*, at the N. base of the *Thebener Kogel* (p. 334), and (37 M.) *Blumenau*, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates the S. spurs of the Carpathians by a tunnel, and enters the station of **Pressburg** (p. 333; **Railway Restaurant*).

Beyond Pressburg the line is carried at a considerable height along the hills, which are covered with extensive vineyards. — 46½ M. *Weinern*, Hungar. *Prácsa;* 51 M. *Lanschütz*, Hungar. *Cseklész*, with a château and park of Prince Esterházy. The *Little Carpathians* gradually become more prominent; on their S.E. slope rises the white château of *Bibersburg* (p. 374). — 56 M. **Wartberg**, Hungar. *Szempcz*, in a fertile undulating district; 60½ M. *Födémes;* 66 M. *Diószeg*, with large sugar-factory; 71 M. *Galántha*, with the ancestral château of the Esterházys (branch-line to *Tyrnau*, p. 374). Immediately beyond (77½ M.) *Waag-Sellye*, the line crosses the *Waag*. — 80 M. *Tornócz*. — 90½ M. **Tót Megyer** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a village and castle belonging to Count Károlyi, whence a branch-line leads viâ *Surány* to *Neutra*, at the S. base of the wine-producing *Neutragebirge*, the seat of a bishop, with an old castle on a rock (8650 inhab.), and to *Nagy-Bélicz* (1800 inhab.), with sulphur-springs.

97 M. **Neuhäusel**, Hungar. *Érsek Ujvár (Rail. Restaur.)*, a formerly fortified town on the *Neutra*, with 11,200 inhab. — 100 M. *Udvard* a considerable village with a pretty Gothic church. At (105 M.) *Perbete* is a model-farm belonging to the chapter of Gran. The train now approaches the Danube, which between Gran and Waitzen traverses a picturesque valley between the spurs of the *Mátra*, on the left, and the *Bakonyer Wald* on the right. — 115½ M. *Köböl kut*, amid extensive vineyards. — 124 M. **Gran-Nána**, Hungar. *Esztergom Nána (Rail. Restaur.)*, the station for (3 M.) *Gran* (p. 335; carr. and pair 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl.).

FROM GRAN-NANA TO IPOLYSÁG, 33 M., Railway in 3-4 hrs. The line follows the valley of the *Eipel*. Unimportant stations. 12½ M. *Csata*. 33 M. **Ipolyság**, a district town with 3300 inhab., pleasantly situated.

Beyond Gran-Nána the train crosses the *Gran*, which here forms a number of islands at its confluence with the Danube. 128½ M. *Kövesd-Esztergom* is also a station for *Gran* (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 30 and 24 kr.). At (133 M.) *Szobb* the *Eipel* (Hung. *Ipoly*) is crossed. Near *Gross-Maros* the *Visegrád* (p. 335) comes prominently into view.

154½ M. **Waitzen** (p. 336), an important-looking place. The line now leaves the Danube and traverses meadows and fields of maize. 159 M. *Göd*, with the adjacent villages belonging to Count Karolyi; 161½ M. *Dunakesz*. On the hills to the right, on the right bank of the Danube, lies the large town of *Szt. Endre*, inhabited by Rascians (comp. p. 346). Near the station of (171 M.) *Palota* is a shady park, with a restaurant, frequently visited from Pest. About 3 M. to the N.E. lies *Fóth*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park, and a handsome Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56, the interior of which is embellished with frescoes by Blaas and marble-work by Tenerani.

Passing next *Neu-Pest* (p. 336) on the right, and the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 344) on the left, the train enters the 'Staatsbahnhof' of *Pest* (p. 337).

56. From Vienna to Pest by Bruck and Neu-Szöny.

163 M. Railway in 6-8½ hrs.; fares 15 fl. 40, 10 fl. 90, 7 fl. 70 kr. (express 17 fl. 10, 12 fl. 20 kr.).

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 187). Stations *Simmering* and (5 M.) *Schwechat-Klederling*, where Dreher's extensive brewery is situated. To the right the Schneeberg rises in the distance. The line crosses the Schwechat. Stations *Lanzendorf*, *Himberg*, *Guttenhof-Velm*, and (12½ M.) *Gramat-Neusiedl*, whence a branch-line leads by *Pottendorf* to *Wiener-Neustadt* (p. 267). To the left, on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a château and park of Conut Schloising. 17 M. *Götzendorf*; to the right the *Leitha Mts.* The line approaches the Leitha. 19 M. *Trautmannsdorf*; 23 M. *Wilfleinsdorf*. Then (26 M.) **Bruck** *an der Leitha (Grüner Baum; Rail. Restaurant)*, a town with 4400 inhab., and a château of Count Harrach, to which an interesting botanical garden and extensive park are attached. The Leitha here forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and separates the empire into the divisions known as Cisleithania and Transleithania.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) *Parndorf*, is the *Neusiedler See* (p. 353). Stations *Zurndorf*, *Strass-Somerein*, and (52 M.) *Wieselburg* (Hungar. *Mosony*), on an arm of the Danube, below the influx of the Leitha. Opposite is the island named the *Kleine Schütt* (see p. 334). At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 1¾ M. to the N., lies *Ungarisch-Altenburg* (Hungar. *Magyar Óvár*), with an agricultural school and a model-farm be-

longing to the Archduke Albrecht. To the right as far as the eye can reach extends a vast heath ('Puszta'). — 62 M. *Szt. Miklós.*

74 M. **Raab,** Hungar. *Györ (Lamm; Schiff; Weintraube; Railway Restaurant)*, the Roman *Arabona*, a busy commercial town with 21,500 inhab. at the influx of the Raab into the *Kleine Donau* ('Little Danube'), was once strongly fortified. The Cathedral of the 12th cent. has been modernised. Under the handsome episcopal palace are well-preserved dungeons dating from the Turkish period. The Hungarian *Theatre* lies on an island with pleasant grounds between the Raab and the Danube. The lofty Feuerthurm commands a good survey of the town and environs. — Steamboat to *Gönyö*, see p. 334. — Branch-railway to *Steinamanger* (p. 354) in 4½ hrs.

On a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S.E. of Raab, lies the celebrated Benedictine abbey of **St. Martinsberg,** one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Gcisa, father of St. Stephen. The *Church*, in the transition-style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library, which contains valuable documents of the 11th cent. and 80,000 books, is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, adorned with drawings, and bearing the inscription: *Regina casula hec operata et data ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae sitae in civitate alb: anno incarnationis XPI M: XXXI indictione XIII a Stephano Rege et Gisela r.* — The tower commands an extensive view.

From Raab to Oedenburg and Ebenfurt, 71½ M. in 6 hrs. Most of the stations are unimportant. — The park of Prince Esterhazy's château at (15½ M.) *Eszterháza* contains the theatre in which most of Joseph Haydn's musical compositions were first performed. Haydn was conductor of Prince Esterhazy's orchestra from 1760 till 1790. — 52 M. **Oedenburg,** see p. 353. — 66½ M. **Eisenstadt** *(Adler)*, at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a large château of Prince Esterhazy, erected in 1683, restored in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hot-houses of which contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The Leopoldinentempel contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterhazy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn (d. 1809; see above), is buried in the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Einsiedel* near Eisenstadt. 71½ M. *Neufeld*, is the station for the busy little town of *Ebenfurt*, situated on the railway from Pottendorf to Wiener-Neustadt (p. 267).

Stations *Györ Szt. Iván, Szt. János, Acs.* Then (97 M.) **Neu-Szöny** *(Rail. Restaur.)*, a fortified tête-de-pont of *Komorn* (p. 335), with which it is connected by a bridge-of-boats across the main arm of the Danube.

From Neu-Szöny to Stuhlweissenburg, 52 M., railway in 4 hrs. — The line turns towards the S. and traverses the wooded spurs of the *Bakonyer Wald*, which stretches hence to the Plattensee (p. 351). Stations *Nagy-Igmánd, Kis-Bér* (with a large stud), *Moór, Bodaik, Moha. Stuhlweissenburg*, p. 351.

Beyond Neu-Szöny the railway quits the Danube, and gradually turning to the S. E., runs in the direction of the hills. The Roman *Brigetio*, where the Emp. Valentinian I. died, lay between (100 M.) *Alt-Szöny* (p. 335) and the next station (105 M.) *Almás Füzitö.* — 110 M. **Totis** or **Tata Tóváros** *(Szarka; Elster)*, a market town with 10,250 inhab., on a lake *(Nagy tó)*, 2¾ M. long. In the neighbourhood are an ancient château belonging to Prince Ester-

házy. stalactite caverns, marble-quarries, and clay-pits. — Stations *Bánhida*, *Felsö-Galla*, *Száár*. At (132 M.) *Bicska* there is an observatory. — Beyond (154½ M.) *Budapest Kelenföld* (station for Neu-Ofen), the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 435 yds. long (p. 345), and reaches *Budapest Franzstadt*, where, however, express trains do not stop. Immediately afterwards we steam into the *Central Station* at (163 M.) *Pest* (p. 336).

57. From Pest to Fiume viâ Stuhlweissenburg and Agram.

361 M. Railway in 17½-25¼ hrs. (fares 33 fl. 53, 23 fl. 73, 15 fl. 2 kr.).

Starting from the '*Südbahnhof*' (p. 337) at Ofen, the train penetrates a long tunnel to *Promontor* (p. 355). Then *Tétény* (p. 355), on the Danube, *Tárnok*, *Martonvásár* (with a handsome château of Count Brunswick), *Nyék*, *Velencze* (to the right the *Velenczer See*, partly drained), and *Dinnyés*.

43 M. **Stuhlweissenburg**, Hungar. *Székes Fehérvár (König von Ungarn; Adler; Theatre Restaurant; Rail. Restaurant)*, also called *Alba*, the Roman *Alba Regalis*, or *Alba Regia*, was the town where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I. It is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the province of the same name. The town, which is widely built, and has a pop. of 21,062, carries on an extensive trade in wine and fruit and contains a large calico-printing work. Among the numerous handsome buildings may be mentioned the *Episcopal Palace* and the new *Theatre*. The *Cathedral* was erected on the ruins of the church of St. Stephen, which was destroyed by the Turks in the 16th century. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Vörösmarty*, designed by Vay. Pleasant drive (one-horse carr. 1 fl., two-horse 2 fl.) to the town vineyards, which are carefully cultivated and interspersed with numerous villas. — Railway to *Neu-Szöny* and *Komorn* see R. 56.

47 M. *Szabad Báthyán;* 59 M. *Lepsény*. — The train now reaches the **Plattensee**, Hungar. *Balaton*, the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 46 M. long, 3-9 M. wide, and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat, while the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks on which the esteemed Schomlauer wine is produced. 71 M. *Siófok* lies at the exit of the small river *Sio* from the lake.

Steamboat hence twice daily in 1 hr. to **Füred** *(Hotel Meyer)*, a watering place with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and much frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept.) the place is often crowded (R. at the Curhaus, the old and new Baths, Horvath's, or the Villas *Ecsy*, *Jokai*, *Döry*, *Hürrey*, etc., 1 fl. and upwards; cheaper at the villages of *Füred* and *Arács*, ¾ M. distant).

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 80 M. *Szántód*. Opposite, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1054. 94 M. *Boglár*. On

the opposite bank are the wine-producing *Badacson*, the ruin of *Csobáncz* (in the distance), and the picturesque ruin of *Szigliget*. 112 M. *Keszthely;* the small town, with a château of Count Festetics, and a well organised agricultural institution, lies on the N. bank of the lake, 5½ M. from the railway. The train skirts the S. bank.

125 M. *Komárváros*. 136 M. **Kanizsa**, Ger. *Grosskirchen (*Rail. Restaurant)*, a market-town with 18,400 inhab., is the junction for *Steinamanger* (p. 354) and *Pragerhof* (p. 274).

The next stations are *Mura Keresztúr*, *Legrád*, and (155 M.) *Zákány* (comp. p. 354), where the railways to *Battaszek* and *Fünfkirchen* (for *Mohács* and *Essegg*, see p. 331) diverge to the left. The Agram line crosses the *Drave* and enters the wooded and mountainous region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 164 M. *Kopreinitz* (Hun. *Kapronczа*); 183½ M. *Kreuz* (Hun. *Körös*), the chief town of a district, with 3650 inhabitants.

219 M. **Agram**, slav. *Zagreb (Pruckner's Hotel; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Weisses Lamm; Jägerhorn; Krone; Dianabad)*, the capital of the kingdom of Croatia, with 28,360 inhab., picturesquely situated about 1½ M. from the *Save*. The town was partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov., 1880, but has since been rebuilt. Is consists of two parts, the *Upper Town* and the *Lower Town*. In the former are the *Palace of the Banus* (governor), the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, and the **Cathedral*, a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with a rich E. portal and one tower only completed. The *South Promenade* commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Save. Most of the buildings in the lower town are modern. The Jellachich-Platz here is adorned with a statue of the Banus *Jellachich* (d. 1859). Agram is the seat of a *University*, founded in 1874, and of the *S. Slavonic Academy of Sciences*, which was established in 1867. The new *Museum*, in the Zrinyi-Platz, contains extensive collections of antiquities, coins, and specimens of natural history. About 1½ M. from the town is the beautiful *Maximir Park*.

From Agram to Sissek, 33 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. Intermediate stations, *Gross-Gorica* and *Lekenik*. From *Sissek* (Rail. Restaurant; Hotel opposite the station), which was besieged by the Turks in 1593, a steamboat plies on the *Save* twice weekly to *Brod* and *Semlin* (p. 358; 30 hrs.). — From Agram to *Steinbrück* see p. 275.

234 M. *Zdencina;* 239½ M. *Jaska*. 252 M. **Carlstadt** *(Krone; Stadt Fiume; Tegetthoff; München; Rail. Restaurant)*, a fortress and busy commercial place (6400 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*. A little to the W. is the ruin of *Dobovaz*. The train now enters the district of the *Kapella Mts.*, which culminate in the *Klek* (p. 353). 258½ M. *Dugaresa;* 270 M. *Generalski-Slol*. At (276 M.) *Touin* a picturesque view is obtained of the ravine of the *Touinschiza*. 287 M. **Ogulin** (1065 ft.; *Goldner Stern; Hôtel Muzek*, at the station), a picturesquely-situated little town with 4200 inhabitants, on the *Dobra*, which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to

emerge again about 3 M. to the E. From Ogulin the *Ktek* (3880 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (with a guide).

The line now ascends rapidly; to the left are the slopes of the Klek. 296 M. *Gomirje*. Near (300 M.) *Verbovsko* the train passes through three short tunnels. At (305½ M.) *Cameral-Moravice* (Rail. Restaurant), the train quits the valley of the Dobra. 311 M. *Skrád* (2125 ft.), a picturesquely-situated place. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 323 M. *Detnice* (2390 ft.), a market-town with 2500 inhabitants. Beyond (328½ M.) *Lokve* the train passes through the *Steme Tunnel*, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2740 ft.). It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (334 M.) *Fuzine;* the village lies ½ M. from the station. Beyond another tunnel lies (338½ M.) *Lič* (2660 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau, where the Adriatic Sea first comes in sight. The line sinks rapidly, forming a long loop, to (344 M.) *Plase*, *Meja*, and *Buccari*. Fine views of the sea. Lastly the train crosses the *Fiumara (Rečina)*, penetrates the Calvarienberg, and reaches —

361 M. **Fiume** *(*Europa; Hôtel de la Ville; Goldner Stern; Jägerhorn)*, the only sea-port in Hungary and a place of considerable importance (20,000 inhab.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

58. From Vienna to Mohács by Kanizsa.

280 M. Railway in 18½ hrs.

As far as (30 M.) *Neustadt*, see R. 40. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the Leitha near stat. *Neudörfet*. To the left rise the spurs of the Leitha Mts., which form the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Stations *Sauerbrunn*, *Wiesen* (Hungar. *Rétfalu*). On the hill to the right of the latter is the *Rosaliencapelle*, below which lies the castle of *Forchtenstein*. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is stat. *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Nagy Marton*. An agricultural district is now traversed as far as Oedenburg. Stations *Marz-Rohrbach*, *Schadendorf*, *Agendorf*.

50 M. **Oedenburg** *(König von Ungarn; Rose; Hirsch; Palatin; Rail. Restaur.)*, Hungar. *Sopróny*, the Roman station *Sopronium*, is a dull town with 23,200 inhab. (½ Prot.), in which Hungarian characteristics are little observable. The Benedictine church was erected in 1529 with money found in a Turkish military chest dug up in the neighbourhood. Important cattle-markets are held here.

The **Neusiedler See** *(Fertö Tava)*, 7½ M. to the E., is a salt lake 72 M. in circumference, 10-12 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it terminates in a swamp (*Hanság*, 'floating turf'), of greater extent than the lake itself. In summer when the water is low, crystallised salt is found on the banks. A few years ago the lake was entirely drained, and the cultivation of its bed was begun, but the water has since returned.

Co Stations *Zinkendorf*, Hungar. *Nagy Czeng* (with a château of unt Széchenyi), *Schützen* (Hungar. *Lövö*), *Bükk*, *Acsád*.

90 M. **Steinamanger**, Hungar. *Szombathely (Hôtel Sabaria; Grüner Baum; Stadthaus; Rail. Restaur.)*, with 15,000 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here. Remains of a triumphal arch erected by Constantius Chlorus and other memorials of the Roman period are still extant. The *Cathedral*, in the degraded taste of last century, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

RAILWAY to *Raab* (p. 350) in 4½ hrs.; to *Stuhlweissenburg*, see p. 352; to *Gratz*, see p. 273.

Stations *Molnâri* (where the *Raab* is crossed; to the right lies *Vasvâr*, Germ. *Eisenburg*), *Egervâr*, *Szt. Iván* (where the *Zála* is crossed), *Szt. Mihály-Pácsa*, *Gelse*, and (152½ M.) **Kanizsa** (*Rail. Restaur.*; p. 352).

160½ M. *Mura Keresztûr* (p. 352), on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. Stations *Legrâd* and (169 M.) *Zákány* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Agram* (p. 352). The marshy plain of the Drave is now traversed. Stations *Góla*, *Berzencze*, *Vizvâr*, *Babócsa* (with a ruined fortress), and (204 M.) **Barcs** *(Railway Restaurant)*. The train quits the Drave. Stations *Darány*, (222½ M.) *Szigetvâr* (once a strong fortress, celebrated as the scene of the death of its heroic defender Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event which forms the subject of a drama by Th. Körner), and (231 M.) *Szt. Lörincz*.

243 M. **Fünfkirchen**, Hungar. *Pécs (*Nador; Wilder Mann; Goldnes Schiff; König Matthias; Rail. Restaur.)*, with 28,800 inhab., the capital of the province of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The *Cathedral*, a fine Romanesque basilica with four towers, was restored in the original style in 1882. Beneath the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Domplatz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is a *Sacellum*, a subterranean vault, probably a mortuary chapel, of the 15th century. Five *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543-1686), three of them now in a ruinous condition, are still extant; the other two have been converted into the *Stadtkirche* and the *Franciscan Church*, the latter with a minaret in good preservation. Handsome synagogue. Extensive brown-coal mines in the neighbourhood, the property of the Danube Steamboat Co., with a prettily-situated mining village (5000 inhab.). The slopes of the hills yield excellent wine. 6 M. to the S. are the thermal sulphur-baths of *Harkâny*.

The line turns towards the S. Stations *Uszög*, *Atâ*, *Trinitâs*. 269½ M. *Villány*, well known for its wine, is the junction for *Essegg* (p. 367). Finally *Német-Bóly (Tötös)*, and (280 M.) **Mohács** (p. 356).

59. The Danube from Pest to Orsova.

STEAMBOAT from Pest on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (at 11 p.m.) to Belgrade in 22 hrs., and to Orsova in 32 hrs. From Pest to Mohács daily (at noon) in 10 hrs. (Fares to Mohács 6 fl. 82, 4 fl. 54 kr.; to Essegg 9 fl. 90, 6 fl. 60; to Neusatz-Peterwardein 9 fl. 60, 6 fl. 40; Semlin 11 fl. 70, 7 fl. 80; Belgrade 12 fl., 8 fl.; Bazias 16 fl., 10 fl. 68; Orsova 18 fl., 12 fl.; luggage to Semlin 78 kr., to Orsova 1 fl. 10 kr., small articles free. Food extra. — The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths and saloon-decks. Food and attendance good and not expensive. Tickets for the voyage up the stream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates.

Below Pest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, and towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drau the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Bazias to below the Iron Gates it is grand at places. When the river is low, the rapids and the Iron Gates are impassable for the larger steamboats, and passengers and goods are then transferred to smaller vessels at Orsova, Moldova, or Drencova. The Danube Company possesses a fleet of 200 steam-vessels (passenger and tug-boats), but owing to the difficulties of the river-navigation the traffic is comparatively inconsiderable.

The average hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Pest at 11 p.m.

Pest, see p. 336. The vessel starts from the Franz-Josephs-Quai (p. 337), touches at *Ofen*, and then descends the stream, passing below the *Railway Bridge* (p. 345). To the right rises the Blocksberg. A number of floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, upwards of 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the *Soroksárer Arm* on the E.

R. *Sachsenfeld* (Hungar. *Albertfalva*), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. Stat. *Promontor* (station on the Pest and Trieste Railway, p. 351), a wine-growing place, in the upper part of which are a number of rock-cellars converted into dwellings.

R. Stat. *Tétény* (p. 351), with a dilapidated château. Left bank marshy, and partly overgrown with willows.

R. Stat. *Erd*, or *Hamzsabég*, with a massive tower of the Turkish period and a château of Baron Sina.

R. Stat. *Ercsény*.

R. *Adony*, below which the Soroksárer Arm rejoins the main stream.

L. *Loré*, at the S. end of the island of Csepel.

L. *Tass*, the station for the commercial town of *Kún Szt. Miklós*.

L. *Szalk Szt. Márton;* then *Apostag*.

R. Stat. **Duna Földvár** *(Hirsch)*, picturesquely situated on a height, with 12,720 inhab., near which sturgeon are caught in considerable numbers.

L. Stat. *Harta* and *Ordas*. Then (r.) Stat. *Paks*, with 11,086 inhabitants. Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. *Szt. Benedek*. Numerous floating mills.

L. Stat. **Kalocsa** *(König von Ungarn)*, an archiepiscopal residence, with a handsome cathedral and several churches, 3 M. inland. Pop. 17,000. Scenery monotonous. Lower down, the wind-

ings of the river begin. The longest of these, on which the town of *Tolna* lies, is cut off by means of a canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the *Szegszard Mts.*, which yield a highly-esteemed wine.

R. Stat. *Dombori*, for *Tolna;* then *Gemencz*, for *Szegszard.*

L. Stat. **Baja** *(Lamm)*, with 18,100 inhab., an important grain-market, the river-port of the *Bácska*, one of the richest corn-producing districts in Hungary.

R. *Bâta*, where Roman antiquities have been found; and stat. *Duna Szekcsö*, with a château and park; both villages picturesquely situated. To the left is the island of *Mohács* or *Grosse Margarethen-Insel (Nagy Margitsziget)*, which is about 25 M. in length.

(7.50 a.m.) R. Stat. **Mohács** *(Hôtel Kretschmayer)*, an important market-town with 12,383 inhab. and five churches, and consisting chiefly of thatched houses, is famed in history as the scene of the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, in consequence of which Hungary fell under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of Czecze. On 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine gained a decisive victory over the Turks, almost on the same field, and thus delivered the country from their hated supremacy. The station of the Mohács and Fünfkirchen Railway (p. 354) is close to the landing-place. The scenery continues unattractive.

R. *Batina*, with marble and alabaster-quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. Stat. *Bezdân* lies at the mouth of the *Franzens-Canal*, which connects the Danube and Theiss (67 M. long, 65 ft. wide, $6^1/_2$ ft. deep).

L. Stat. **Apathin** *(Zum Schäfer;* 11,000 inhab.), in a district where flax is largely grown. The *Römerschanze*, an intrenchment 13 ft. in height, and 19 ft. in width, extends hence to the Theiss.

R. Stat. **Draueck,** at the mouth of the *Drau* or *Drave*, a considerable river, on which the strong fortress of *Essegg* (p. 367) lies 9 M. higher up (reached by a small local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat, while the right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vineyards and fruit-trees.

R. *Erdöd*, with the ruins of a considerable castle.

(12 noon) R. Stat. **Gombos,** a station on the Grosswardein and Essegg Railway (R. 63), which crosses the Danube here by means of a steam-ferry.

R. Stat. *Dâlya*, on the railway to Bosnisch-Brod (see p. 367).

R. Stat. *Vukovâr*, the capital of the Slavonic district of *Syrmia*, with 7150 inhab., and a château of Count Eltz picturesquely placed on a height. The neighbourhood yields wine and fruit in abundance. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and Slankamen is termed *Fruska-Gora* (the Roman Mons Almus). The well known Karlowitzer wine (see p. 357) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. Stat. *Novoszello.*

R. *Sárengrád;* then stat. *Illok*, or *Ujlak*, a market-town with a ruined castle and a château of Prince Odescalchi.

L. Stat. *Palánka;* r. *Cserevitz.*

L. Stat. *Futak*, with a château and park. The scenery now becomes more pleasing. In the distance rise the towers of Neusatz and the fortress of Peterwardein.

R. *Kamenitz*, prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi. On the hill a large military academy. The river now turns suddenly to the N.

(4.47 p.m.) L. Stat. **Neusatz**, Hungar. *Ujvidék (*Hôtel Elisabeth)*, a thriving town with 21,325 inhab., founded in 1740, almost entirely destroyed in 1849, and since rebuilt in a superior style, is the seat of the Greek bishop of the Bácska, with ten churches. The town is almost entirely concealed from view from the river by its fortified têtes-de-pont and promenades. Extensive corn-trade.

R. **Peterwardein,** Hungar. *Pétervárad*, a town with 3600 inhab., on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock on which the fortress stands (visitors admitted). The latter commands a fine view of Kamenitz, Neusatz, and Karlowitz, of the river itself, and the interminable plain. A covered passage descends from the fortress to the bridge-of-boats. The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), the celebrated preacher of the Crusades. — On 5th Aug. 1716 Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus chastising them for their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz.

Below Peterwardein the Danube describes a wide curve, and then turns again towards the S. The fortress long continues visible.

R. Stat. **Karlowitz** *(Trompeter)*, $^1/_2$ M. from the river, with 5000 inhab., the seat of an archbishop of the 'non-united' Greeks, with a Greek cathedral, is historically memorable for the peace of 26th Jan. 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel of *Mariafried* in the vineyards above the town occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine (see p. 356) grown in the neighbourhood of Karlowitz and the 'Slibovitza' (p. 344) manufactured here are highly esteemed.

R. *Slankamen*, where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691.

R. *Theisseck*, opposite the influx of the *Theiss* (or *Tisza*), the starting-point of the local boat to *Titel* and for the steamers plying on the Theiss to Szegedin (see p. 362).

The hills on the right recede. In the distance the minarets and towers of Belgrade become visible. On the left bank here begin the Austrian guard-houses (Czerdaken), erected for the protection of the former military frontier (see above); they continue at intervals

of about a mile and a half along the bank of the river down to the Wallachian frontier.

(8 p.m.) R. Stat. **Semlin** *(Engel; Hôtel de l'Europe; National; Stadt Wien; Rail. Restaur.)*, the last Austrian town on the right bank of the Danube, with the Austrian custom-house and a number of handsome buildings (11,800 inhab.). On the *Zigeunerberg*, on the river, are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the celebrated Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456. The population is chiefly Servian.

R. The *Save*, or *Sau*, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube $1^1/_2$ M. below Semlin. The island formed by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl. Steamboat on the Save from Semlin to *Sissek* (p. 352) on Frid. and Mon. at 6 a.m. in 38 hrs.; local steamers between Semlin and Belgrade several times daily in 15 minutes.

(9 p.m.) R. Stat. **Belgrade.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hotel; Hôtel de Paris, R. 2 fr. and upwards; King of Servia; Hôtel National. Servian wines good (Negotin, &c.). Viands generally highly spiced.

Post-Office, Vassina-Str.; **Telegraph-Office,** Fürst-Michael-Str. — **Cabs** in the Terazia and the market-place (bargaining advisable). — **Commissionaires** (porters) at the street corners, moderate.

Money. The unit of currency in Servia is the *Dinar* or franc, which is divided into 100 *Paras* or 5 *Piastres*. The ordinary coins are pieces of 5 and 10 paras in copper, and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian and other foreign money also circulates freely: 1 Austrian ducat = 12 dinars; a twenty mark piece = 24.50 dinars; a sovereign = 25 dinars; a Russian rouble = 3.92 dinars. The most convenient money for a short stay consists of Austrian notes, though a little loss is incurred in changing them (1 fl. = about 2 dinars). The piastre is worth about 2*d*. English.

Passports are given up on landing and reclaimed at the police office a few hours later. The custom-house examination is lenient. At the principal places of resort the traveller will generally make himself understood in French, German, or English.

British Minister Resident, *M. H. Wyndham, Esq.* **American Minister,** *M. Fearn, Esq.*

Belgrade, Servian *Beograd*, Hungar. *Nandor-Féhérvar*, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with 37,000 inhab. (2000 Jews), lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the dilapidated fortress. The town, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1522 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks. Down to 1867 the fortress was occupied by a Turkish garrison, but the memorials of the Turkish period are fast disappearing. The mosques, whose slender minarets look so picturesque from a distance, are either converted to other purposes, or have fallen to decay (e.g. the *Batal-Djamia* in the Dortschula). The principal mosque is in the fortress, where there is also a lofty tower with a Turkish clock dial.

The town consists of several different quarters. On the Danube,

on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the *Dortshula*, or Turkish town, formerly the principal quarter, now almost entirely deserted, with the ruins of a palace of Prince Eugene (apparently of much earlier origin). On the Save, on the W. side, is the *Servian*, or *Rascian Town*, with steep streets, while the town, properly so called, lies on the S. side of the fortress, and possesses several new streets and buildings of some importance. The chief street is the *Milan Street*, formerly called the *Terazia*, with the old and new royal palaces, the theatre, the bronze equestrian statue of Prince Michael (see below), and the best shops (handsome weapons, carpets, travelling rugs, &c., but dear). The town contains no sights, with perhaps the exception of the *Museum of Servian Antiquities*, but the Oriental appearance of the narrow streets and their denizens will interest the traveller as yet unacquainted with the East. The principal resort of the inhabitants is the beautiful park of *Kalimegdan*, between the town and the fortress. — About 3 M. to the W. lies *Topshider*, the unpretending country-seat of the king, with a large park; Prince Michael Obrenowitsh was assassinated here on 10th June, 1868.

The steamboat passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat and marshy.

L. The navigable *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here $1^1/_4$ M. in width, 9 M. below Belgrade. On the former, 3 M. above its influx, lies the free military town of *Pancsova* (17,000 inhab.).

R. *Semendria*, Hungar. *Végszendrö*, a Servian town, once a Turkish fortress, is still surrounded by well-preserved, pinnacled walls.

L. Stat. *Kubin*. Then on the right the influx of the Servian *Morawa*.

R. *Dubrawitza*, the station for *Poscharewatz* or *Passarowitz*, 6 M. to the S., where the Peace of 1718, by which the Turks were deprived of their last possessions in Hungary, was concluded. The Danube here forms the island of *Ostrova*, 12 M. long.

R. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near it are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. *Uj-Palánka*, a fortified Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

(1 a.m.) L. Stat. **Báziás** (**Hôtel Bauer*), the terminus of the Temesvár and Bazias railway (p. 363), a small town with an old convent. The Hungarian plain terminates here, and the Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. To the right are the ruins of the Servian fortress of *Gradishte*, at the mouth of the brook *Pek*.

L. *Alt-Moldova* (in the Temesvár Banat, 6 M. to the N., are the copper-mines of *Neu-Moldova*). A good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1837-40, leads hence to Orsova and Turn-Severin; its viaducts and cuttings are frequently visible from the steamer.

Below Moldova the Danube enters a narrow defile. In the middle of the stream rises the lofty, pointed *Babakaj* rock. On a

pinnacle on the right bank tower the imposing ruins of the fortress of **Golubácz*, which with a castle opposite *(Lászlóvár)* once commanded the pass. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. According to the popular belief, the swarms of poisonous stinging flies, which frequently prove so destructive to the cattle in the plains of the Danube in summer, come from the *Golubácz Cavern*, a recess filled with water. To the right below Golubácz are the remains of one of the Roman forts *(Gradisca)* which once defended the Via Trajana on the right bank (see below). — At —

L. Stat. **Drencova** begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 18 inches of water. When the river is low, passengers and goods are transferred to a smaller flat-bottomed steamer at Drencova, or, when the water is less shallow, at Orsova.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlas* and *Tachtalia*, and the projecting rock of *Greben*, and suddenly enters a broad basin resembling a lake, enclosed by wooded heights. On the right the Servian town of *Milanovatz*. On an eminence to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, termed *Trikule*, and said to be of Roman origin.

The ***Defile of Kasan**, the most imposing part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 200 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Prior to the construction of the above-mentioned road from Moldova, the defile was impassable on either bank of the river. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A. D. 103, along the river from Orsova to Golubácz are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 6-8 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried occasionally round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes into which the beams were inserted are frequently observable. The road was destined for the use of cattle and foot-passengers, as well as for the purpose of towing vessels.

A rock rising from the stream in the middle of the pass causes the *Kasan Whirlpool*. High above the road on the left bank, $^1/_4$ hr. farther, is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Schukuru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general of that name with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1693. The cavern, which is spacious in the interior, but almost inaccessible, completely commands the Danube, here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. *Dubova* the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.). Opposite *Ó Gradina*, near the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANVS. AVG.
GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. . . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the road.

(7.30 a.m.) L. Stat. **Alt-Orsova** (**König von Ungarn*, R. from 50 kr., good view of the river; *Weisses Ross;* cab into the town 1 fl. 20, omn. 40 kr.), a prettily-situated little town, the terminus of the S.E. Railway (Pest, Temesvár, and Orsova, R. 61), and the seat of the Austrian custom-house. When the river is low, travellers are conveyed hence by a smaller steamer through the Iron Gates to Skela Gladova. The inhabitants of Orsova are chiefly Wallachians, recognisable by their peculiar costume.

About 3 M. lower down lies the fortified island of *Ada-Kaleh* or *Neu-Orsova*, which formerly belonged to Turkey, but was taken possession of by the Austrians in 1878. Opposite, on the left bank, rises the *Alion* hill, which commands a good survey of the Iron Gates. At its base is the mouth of the *Bagna*, which forms the boundary between Austria and Wallachia. On the left bank is the first Wallachian village *Verciorova*, with the Rumanian custom-house, a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 364). Half-an-hour below it are the ***Iron Gates**, Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube. (A walk on the road from Orsova to Turn-Severin, constructed by the Wallachian government in continuation of the road from Moldova to Orsova, will be found very interesting.) The river, here 210 yds. wide, descends through a defile 1½ M. in length with a fall of 16 ft. The rushing of the rapids is sometimes audible at Orsova. When the river is high the steamers ascend without difficulty, but when low, the navigation of the narrow rocky channel with its formidable rapids is troublesome. In point of scenery the Iron Gates are inferior to the Defile of Kasan.

From Orsova to the *Baths of Mehadia* by railway in ½ hr., see p. 364. To *Turn-Severin* and *Bucharest*, see p. 364.

60. From Pest to Belgrade.

220 M. RAILWAY in 7½-14½ hrs. (Oriental express every Friday in 7 hrs.).

Pest, see p. 366. The train starts from the *Staatsbahnhof* (p. 367) and stops at the Franzstadt (p. 351). 7½ M. *Erzsébetfalva*, a favourite summer-resort. 10½ M. *Saroksár*, on the *Saroksárer Arm* of the Danube (p. 355), which the line now skirts. — Stations *Haraszti*, *Taksony*, *Duna-Varsány*, *Laczházá*. — At (31½ M.) *Dömsöd* the railway quits the river and traverses an extensive marshy district, in which large numbers of horses are reared. Stations *Kun Szt. Miklós; Nagy-Állás; Szabad Szállás* (6400 inhab.); *Fülöp Szállás* (5200 inhab.); *Csengöd*.

67 M. **Kis Körös** (*Railway Restaurant*), with 6730 inhab., is the birth-place of the poet *Alex. Petöfi*, whose bust embellishes the principal square. Branch-line hence to (19 M.) *Kalocsa* (p. 355). — 73 M. *Vadkert-Tázlár*. — 84 M. *Halas*, with 15,000 inhab., and extensive fish-ponds and vineyards. — Stat. *Kis-Szállás; Kelebia*.

108½ M. **Maria-Theresiopol** (*Rail. Restaur.*), junction of the

Grosswardein and Essegg line (p. 367). The train now passes a number of unimportant stations, crosses the Franzens-Canal (p. 356) at (145 M.) *Verbász-Kula*, and reaches the Danube at 170½ M. **Neusatz** (p. 357).

The railway here crosses the Danube by means of an iron bridge, 500 yds. long, and reaches (174 M.) **Peterwardein** (p. 357).

177 M. **Karlowitz** (p. 457). — 186 M. *Beska.* — From (192½ M.) **India** *(Rail. Restaur.)* a branch-line runs viâ *Ruma* to (26 M.) *Mitrowitz* on the *Save* (p. 358). — Then ∪ *Pazúa*, *Uj Pazúa*, *Batajnicza*.

215 M. **Semlin** (p. 358). — The railway now traverses a long embankment, crosses the *Save*, and enters the station (outside the town) of —

220 M. **Belgrade** (p. 358).

61. From Pest to Orsova and Verciorova viâ Temesvár.

308 M. Railway. Ordinary train in 15¼ hrs., express in 11 hrs.; from Vienna to Bucharest in 28½ hrs.

On quitting the station the train leaves the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 344) to the right (the line to Gödöllö and Kaschau diverges to the left, p. 368), and turns towards the S.E.; country flat and uninteresting. To the left of (5 M.) *Steinbruch* (Köbánya) is Dreher's extensive brewery, with other manufactories. As far as (18 M.) *Üllö* the hills of Ofen continue in sight. 23 M. *Monor;* 30 M. *Pilis*, with two châteaux and a park; 34 M. *Alberti-Irsa;* 45 M. **Czegléd** *(*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Fischer)*, a town with 24,872 inhab., junction of the Theiss Railway (to Szolnok, Debreczin, and Kaschau, R. 62), the Hungarian E. Railway (to Grosswardein and Klausenburg, R. 64), and the line to Arad and Temesvár (see p. 363).

56 M. *Nagy-Körös;* 64½ M. *Kecskemét* (a straggling, badly-built town with 44,887 inhab.); then *Félegyhâza*, *Puszta Péteri*, *Kistelek*, *Szatymâz*, *Dorosma*, all places of little importance.

118 M. **Szegedin.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Hungaria, R. 80 kr. and upwards; Sieben Kurfürsten (Hun. *Het Választó*); Schwarzer Adler or *Fekete Sas;* Railway Restaurant.

Cab to the Government Railway Station 80 kr., to the Alföld Station 1 fl., at night 1 fl. or 1 fl. 20 kr.; ¼ hr. 30 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each addit. ¼ hr. 20 kr. — *Omnibus* to the Government Station 15, to Alföld Station 20, at night 20, 25 kr.

Szegedin, an important commercial town with 73,675 inhab., at the confluence of the *Maros* and *Theiss*, was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in 1879, and has since been rebuilt in an improved style. The site of the old Turkish *Castle*, to the N.E., is now occupied by a handsome square. The *Theiss*, which is here the scene of a busy traffic (steamer thrice a week to Semlin, p. 358), has been lined with substantial new quays. A bridge-of-boats connects the town with *Neu-Szegedin* on the opposite bank. Szegedin

is the junction of the Alföld-Fiume Railway (to Grosswardein, Csaba, and Essegg, R. 63) and of a line to (76 M.) *Arad* (see below).

Below the town the train crosses the Theiss by a handsome iron bridge and enters the extensive and fertile plain of the *Banat*. Stations *Szöregh*, *Oroszlámos*, *Valkány* (branch-line to *Perjámos*), *Mokrin*, *Nagy-Kikinda* (Rail. Restauraut; with 19,845 inhab., capital of the Torontal district), *Szt. Hubert*, *Hatzfeld* (Hungar. *Zsombolya*, with a château of Count Csekonics), *Gyertyámos*, *Szakálháza*.

187 M. **Temesvár** (*Kronprinz Rudolf; Sieben Kurfürsten; Goldner Hirsch; Goldner Pfau; Hack's*, opposite the station, R. from 50 kr.), a busy commercial town with 33,830 inhab., on the navigable *Béga Canal* which joins the Theiss at Titel (p. 357). The inner town is fortified and separated from the suburbs of *Fabrik* and *Josephstadt* by a glacis, partly converted into a park (tramway). Temesvár is the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Servian bishop, whose *Cathedrals* are situated in the principal Platz. The *Synagogue* is a magnificent Byzantine edifice. On the Prinz-Eugen-Platz rises a Gothic *Obelisk*, 66 ft. in height, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected by the emperor to the memory of 'the brave defenders of Temesvár in 1849'. The town was besieged by the Hungarians under Vecsey from 25th April to 9th Aug. 1849, and almost entirely destroyed, but was at length relieved by Haynau. The castle erected by Hunyadi in 1443 has been so much altered that little of the original building remains. It is now an arsenal.

From Pest to Temesvár by Arad, railway (the Theiss line) in 8-9 hrs. As far as *Czegléd*, see p. 362; to *Szolnok*, see p. 367. The line crosses the *Theiss*, and at stat. *Szájol* diverges to the right from the Debreczin line (p. 367). Country traversed very unattractive. Stations *Puszta Pó*, *Mezö Túr*, *Gyoma* (where the *Körös* is crossed), *Mezö Berény*, *Csaba* (junction for Grosswardein and Essegg, R. 63), *Kétegyháza*, *Lökeshäza*, *Kurtics*. Then **Arad** (*Weisses Kreuz; Palatin*) on the *Maros*, (37,350 inhab.), with brisk trade and river-traffic; also called *Alt-Arad* (*Ó Arad*) to distinguish it from *Neu-Arad* (see below). On a tongue of land on the left bank of the Maros rises the fortress, long defended by the Austrian General Berger against the Hungarians in 1849.

[*Világos* (p. 395), 14 M. to the E., is historically noteworthy as the scene of Görgey's capitulation on 17th Aug., 1849, in consequence of which numerous executions took place, chiefly at Arad. — From Arad to *Karlsburg* in Transylvania, railway through the valley of the Maros in 8 hrs., see p. 395. The banks of the Maros yield Menescher and other good wines.]

The line crosses the Maros. Stations *Neu-Arad*, *Segenthau*, *Vinga* (a free town, picturesquely situated), *Orczidorf*, *Merczidorf*, *Szt. András*, *Temesvár*.

From Temesvár to Bazias, 75 M., railway in 4½-7 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 75, 5 fl. 5, 3 fl. 37 kr.). Stations *Sägh* and *Zsébely*, where the *Temes* (see below) is crossed. From (2 M.) *Vojtek* a branch-line leads to *Deutsch-Bogsán*. At (26 M.) *Detta* the train crosses the *Berzava Canal*. 35 M. *Sztamora-Moravicza*. 46½ M. **Versecz** (*Hôtel Paris; International*), with 22,329 inhab., and one of the finest modern churches in Hungary. Near it is the Roman intrenchment (comp. p. 356), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. 59 M. *Jassenova* is connected by a branch-line with the productive coal-districts of *Oravicza* (Krone) and *Steyerdorf* (6¼ hrs.); 66 M. *Weisskirchen*, Hungar. *Fehértemplom*, a small town picturesquely situated among vineyards. 75 M. **Bäziás** (p. 359).

The train now follows the right bank of the *Béga*, passes stations *Temesvár-Fabrik*, *Rékás*, *Topolovecz*, and *Belincz*, crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes*. 225 M. **Lugos** *(König von Ungarn)*, a prosperous town with 12,300 inhab., the capital of the district of Krasso, consists of *Deutsch-Lugos* on the left bank of the Temes and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. It formed the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849.

The next stations are *Gavosdia*, *Kavarán-Szakul*, and (248½ M.) **Karánsebes** *(Rail. Restaurant; Grüner Baum)*, the capital of the district of Szöreny, a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the Temes, with 4764 inhab., chiefly Servians. The valley of the Temes now contracts. The train begins to ascend more steeply, quits, near *Teregova*, the Temes, which rises on the *Semenik* a little to the W., and at (273 M.) stat. *Porta Orientalis* reaches the highest point of the line. It then descends through picturesque scenery to *Kornia* and the valley of the *Mehadika*. Stations *Jablanicza* and (290 M.) **Mehadia**, the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, a thriving market-town with a few Roman remains. 293 M. Station *Herculesbad*, at the confluence of the Mehadika with the *Czerna* (omn. to the baths 50 kr., carr. 1½ fl.).

A suspension-bridge leads hence across the Czerna to the **Hercules Baths of Mehadia** (*Ferdinands-Hof*, *Franzenshof*, *Franz-Josephs-Hof*, *Rudolphshof*, *Curhaus*, &c.), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the Czerna, 3 M. to the N.E. The hot springs, 24 in number (125-146° Fahr.), which numerous inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans *(Thermae Herculis)*, are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The most powerful is the *Hercules Spring*, which rises in a jet 18 inches thick and yields 5000 cubic ft. of water per hour. The spacious *New Baths* were erected in 1884-85 at the cost of the government. On both sides of it are arcades with shops. The valley, which in the height of summer is oppressively hot, is intersected by pleasant walks in every direction. Scorpions abound among the heated stones adjoining the springs.

The line now traverses the charming Czerna valley, with its vineyards and peach-orchards, enclosed by lofty mountains. Near stat. *Toplecz* are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. 305½ M. **Orsova** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Rumania. The railway-station is about ¾ M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 1 fl. 20 kr.); comp. p. 361. — We now cross the frontier and soon reach (308 M.) **Verciorova** *(*Rail. Restaurant)*, the terminus of the Austro-Hungarian Railway, and the custom-house station for travellers entering Rumania.

From Verciorova to Bucharest, 237 M., railway in 9-11½ hrs. — The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the *Iron Gates* (p. 361) to *Skela Gladova* and *Turn-Severin* (Europe). The latter is a busy Wallachian town with the remains of a bridge of Trajan, once a structure of most imposing dimensions, and other Roman relics. Then by *Krajova*, *Slatina*, *Pitesti* (p. 372), and *Titu* to *Bucharest* (p. 381).

62. From Pest to Debreczin, Szatmár, and Marmaros Szigeth.

230 M. Railway (*Theiss Line* and *Hungarian N.E. Railway*) in 21-23 hrs.; Comp. R. 66.

To (45 M.) *Czeyléd*, see p. 362; to (66 M.) *Püspök-Ladány*, see p. 367. The line diverges to the left from the Grosswardein line, and traverses dreary, sandy plains, the country of the Hajduks. Stations *Kaba*, *Szoboszló*, and *Ebes*.

93 M. **Debreczin** (**Weisses Ross*; *Frohner*; *Krone*, R. from 1 fl.; Steam-tramway to the town), an important commercial town with 51,122 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. The Prot. *College* for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 stud.), was founded as early as 1531, and possesses a library of 100,000 vols., a botanical garden with palm-house, and various collections.

At the end of the broad street leading from the station into the town is a large modern Prot. *Church*, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the overthrow of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade beyond the church is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonay*, erected in 1871, and a monument, consisting of a dying lion on a pedestal of rock, to the Honvéds who fell at the battle of Debreczin on 2nd Aug. 1849.

The town possesses two other Protestant, and one *Roman Catholic Church*, with two handsome towers, and a good *Theatre*. The *Fairs* which take place four times annually are very important, and the horse-market is especially famous. In other respects the town presents the usual Hungarian characteristics. Pavements are unknown, and in rainy weather the mud in the narrower streets is atrocious. The town is connected by eight gates with the suburbs, around which on every side extends a vast plain.

In the *Grosse Wald*, to the N. of the town, is a small watering-place, much visited in summer.

From Debreczin to Miskolcz, 85 M., railway in 5 hrs. The line traverses the interminable plain of the Hajduks towards the N. Stations *Hadház*, *Téglás*, *Uj-Fehértó* (on a small lake to the left of the line), and (30 M.) *Nyiregyháza*, a town with 24,102 inhab. (branch-line by *Csap* to *Ungvár*, p. 371). *Sóstó*, a bath beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula (poorly fitted up), lies on a salt pond in the woods, 1½ M. to the E. Towards the N.W. of (40 M.) *Királytelek* the Hegyallja Mts. become visible; the isolated height most to the S. is the Tokay hill. Beyond (46½ M.) *Rakamaz* the line traverses a partly-wooded plain, which generally lies under water in spring, by means of a lofty embankment, and crosses the *Theiss*.

50 M. **Tokay** (*Adler*), with 4500 inhab., far famed for its wine, lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and Theiss. The *Hegyallja Mts.*, the extreme S. spur of which is the hill of Tokay, yield about 3½ million gallons of genuine Tokay wine annually (the five qualities of which are known as Essenz, Ausbruch, Maschlasch, Szomarodny, and Ordinari). Besides Tokay, the neighbouring towns of *Mád*, *Tállya*, and *Tarczal* are also noted for their wines. The world-wide reputation of the wines of Tokay is due to the extreme care which for centuries has been bestowed here on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. King Bela IV. is said to have introduced the vine, as well as vine-dressers, from Italy in the

13th century. Many of the vineyards are the property of government. The quantity of wine produced in this district, including the genuine Tokay, averages 18 million gallons annually.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokay hill, which is covered with vineyards to a height of 300 ft. Stations *Tarczal*, *Mád-Zombor*, *Szerencs* (junction for the line to *Sátoralja-Ujhely*, p. 371), *Tisza-Lucz*. The line crosses the *Hernád*, and at stat. *Zsolcza-Alsó* reaches the Pest and Kaschau line (R. 65) and the large railway-station of *Miskolcz* (p. 369).

Stations *Vámos-Pércs* (a town of the Hajduks), *Ér-Mihályfalva*, *Szaniszló*. The country here, most of which belongs to Count Karolyi, is fertile and well cultivated, and intersected with avenues of poplars. 136½ M. *Nagy-Karoly* (Hirsch), a market-town with 12,523 inhab., and a château and park of Count Karolyi. Large Roman Catholic and Greek church.

The marshy and unhealthy plains of the *Krasna* are next traversed. 245 M. *Kis-Majtény*. 259 M. **Szatmár-Németi** *(Rail. Retaur.; Krone)*, a royal free town with 19,708 inhab., situated on both banks of the Szamos. The episcopal *Cathedral* is a handsome building with a dome and a Corinthian portico. The Platz in front of it is embellished with a marble bust of the Hungarian poet *Kölscey*.

The line to Szigeth traverses a swampy plain towards the N., and approaches the spurs of the Carpathians; stat. *Mikola*, *Halmi*, *Fekete-Ardó*. At (186 M.) **Királyháza** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the line to *Sátoralja-Ujhely* and *Kaschau* (R. 66), it approaches the Theiss, which it follows up to its sources in the province of *Marmaros*, a basin enclosed by the principal chain of the Carpathians. The scenery is very picturesque about *Vörösmart*. On a lofty hill near stat. *Huszt* are the ruins of a castle of that name. Stations *Busztyaháza*, *Técsö*, *Taraczköz*. Then (230 M.) **Sziget**, or *Marmaros Sziget (Krone; Jägerhorn)*, the capital of the district of Marmaros, with 9000 inhab., beautifully situated on the Theiss.

In the vicinity are the rock-salt strata of *Sugatag* and *Rónaszék;* nearer the town those of *Szlatina*. A visit to the mines should not be omitted. The salt obtained here is generally pure and crystalline, surpassing that of Wieliczka. Various articles cut out of the rock-salt are offered for sale. The extension of the railway to this remote corner of Hungary is designed chiefly to facilitate the salt and timber-traffic. — Bears are still common in this part of the Carpathians, and bear-hunts sometimes take place in the district around Szigeth.

63. From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány.

242 M. Railway *(Alföld-Fiume Line)* in 20½ hrs.; fares 23 fl., 16 fl., 11 fl. 50 kr.

Grosswardein, see p. 367. The line crosses the *Körös*. Scenery unattractive. Stations *Less*, *Cseffa*, *Szalonta* (a large village with 12,650 inhab.). Beyond *Sarkad* the extensive swamps of the Körös are traversed. Stations *Kötegyán*, *Sarkad*, *Gyula* (a market-town with 18,046 inhab., and two châteaux of Count Wenkheim), and (54½ M.) **Csaba** (junction for Pest and Arad, p. 363).

Stations *Gerendás*, *Csorvás*, *Orosháza* (a town with 18,038 inhab.), *Sámson*, *Hód Mezö Vásárhely* (Adler; a town with 51,000 in-

hab. and thatched houses). Near *Algyö* the train crosses the *Theiss* by a handsome bridge, and reaches (110 M.) **Szegedin** (p. 363), junction of the Pest and Temesvár line (R. 61).

Stations *Horgos*, *Palics;* then (136 M.) **Maria Theresiopel,** Hungar. *Szabadka (Stadt Pest; Lamm)*, an agricultural town with 61,367 inhab. (many of them Servians), resembling a large village, in the *Bácska*, the most fertile corn-district of Hungary. Stations *Bajmok*, *Militics;* then (172 M.) **Zombor** *(Jägerhorn)*, capital of the Bácska, a straggling town with 24,693 inhab., and thoroughly Hungarian in character. The unpaved streets are sandy and dusty in dry weather and excessively muddy in wet. The line crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 356). Stations *Priglevitza Szt. Iván*, *Szonta*, *Gombos-Bogojevo* (where the Danube is crossed by a steam-ferry), *Erdöd* (p. 356), *Dálya* (also on the Danube, p. 356), *Dráva-Szarvas*.

213 M. **Essegg** *(Hôtel de l'Europe*, R. from 80 kr., *Goldnes Kreuz*, both in the upper town; *Wolf)*, a town and fortress on the *Drave*, with 18,200 inhab., the Roman *Mursa*, is the capital of the Veröcz province, and the most important commercial place in Slavonia. It was frequently destroyed during the Turkish wars, and therefore now presents a modern aspect. The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, and the new towns, and the fortress. In the lower town is the handsome Comitatshaus, or seat of the authorities of the district. The fortress, erected in 1712, is one of the strongest in Austria. — Steamboat on the Drave, see p. 356.

The train now crosses the Drave, and runs towards the N.W. Stations: *Dárda*, *Laskafálva*, *Baranyavár-Monostor*, *Magyar Boly*. — 242 M. **Villány** (p. 354).

64. From Pest to Klausenburg.

248 M. Railway in 8½-13 hrs.; express fares 25 fl. 80, 18 fl. 20 kr.; ordinary fares 23 fl. 50, 16 fl. 40, 11 fl. 70 kr.

To (45 M.) *Czegléd*, see p. 362. 55 M. *Abony* (Grüner Baum). 63 M. **Szolnok** *(König von Ungarn; Krone; Rail. Restaurant)*, a town with 18,247 inhab. and four churches, where the Theiss is crossed. 69 M. *Szajól*, junction for the line to Arad and Karlsburg (p. 363, R. 73). Stations *Török Szt. Miklós*, *Fegyvernek*, *Kis-Uj-Szállás*, *Karczag*. 110 M. **Püspök-Ladány** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for Debreczin (R. 62). A monotonous plain is now traversed. Stat. *Báránd*, *Sáp*, *Berettyó-Ujfalu*, *Mezö-Peterd*, *Mezö-Keresztes*, *Bors*. In the distance appear the hills of Grosswardein, the spurs of the Transylvanian Carpathians.

153 M. **Grosswardein,** Hungarian *Nagy-Várád* (**Schwarzer Adler*, R. from 1 fl.; **Grüner Baum*, similar charges; *Lamm*, moderate; *Apollo; Wöber*, nearest the station; *Rail. Restaur.*), a pleasant town with 31,324 inhab., on both banks of the *Körös*, which is crossed by two bridges, consists of the inner town and three suburbs, the *Várád-Olaszi*, *Várád-Velencze*, and *Váralja*.

The town is the residence of three bishops, a Roman Catholic, a United Greek, and a Non-united Greek. The palace of the Romish bishop in *Várád-Olaszí* is a handsome structure in the rococo style, adjoining the tasteless Cathedral of last century. The two Greek cathedrals are in the Stadtplatz, where there is also a small church of St. Ladislaw. The *Calvarienkirche*, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height, 1/2 hr. to the N.E., commands a fine view of the town and mountains, with the vast plain stretching to the S. and W. At *Hajó*, 3 M. to the S. of the town, are the *Felix*, or *Bishop's Baths*, which were known to the Romans. The slopes on the N. and E. yield excellent wine.

The line crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now follows. Scenery more attractive. Stations *Várad-Velencze*, *Mezö-Telegd*, *Elesd*, *Rév*. The construction of the line here becomes an object of interest, and tunnels, cuttings in the solid rock, and bridges follow each other in rapid succession. At *Baulaka*, near (190 M.) *Brátka*, there is a large stalactite cavern. 195 M. *Bucsa;* 205 M. *Czucsa*, the first station in Transylvania; 207 M. *Kis-Sebes;* 217 M. *Bánffy-Hunyad* (fine view of the lofty *Vlégyasza* to the right). The line ascends in long curves, affording charming views of the mountains, and beyond a long tunnel and a lofty viaduct descends gradually into the *Nádas Valley*. Stations *Jegenye*, *Egeres* (with an old château), *Magyar-Gorbó*, *Magyar-Nádas*.

248 M. **Klausenburg,** Hungarian *Kolozsvár*, see p. 344.

65. From Pest to Kaschau and Eperies.

Railway to Kaschau, 169 1/2 M., in 6-7 1/2 hrs. (express fares 18 fl. 40, 13 fl.; ordinary fares 16 fl., 11 fl. 20 kr., 8 fl.); from Kaschau to Eperies, 19 1/2 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 1 fl. 85, 1 fl. 35, 92 kr.).

Stations *Steinbruch* (p. 362), with Dreher's brewery on the right; *Rákos* (p. 344), with extensive brick-works; *Rákos-Keresztúr*, *Rákos-Csaba*, *Péczel*, *Isaszegh*. Then (21 M.) **Gödöllö,** with a royal château and beautiful park, frequently visited by the imperial family in summer. The line intersects part of the royal park. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a wide curve, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and Theiss. On a height to the left lies the monastery of *Besnyö*. 32 M. *Aszód*, with a château of Baron Podmanizky; 37 M. *Tura*. 41 1/2 M. **Hatvan** (**Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Elisabeth*), a small town on the *Zagyva*, with a large church and a château of Prince Grassalkovich, junction for Oderberg (p. 172).

From Hatvan to Szolnok, 42 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *Jászberény*, a market-town on the *Zagyva*. *Szolnok*, see p. 367.

From (59 M.) *Vámos-Györk* a branch-line runs in 1/2 hr. to *Gyöngyös* (Krone; Lamm; Engel), a dull town (15,961 inhab.) at the base of the *Mátra Mts.*, which extend from this point to Erlau, and yield the excellent Erlauer wine.

63 M. *Ludas;* 71 M. *Kaál-Kápolna;* 78 M. *Füzes-Abony*.

Branch-line in 1 hr. to **Erlau**, Hungar. *Eger* (**Krone*, R. from 70 kr.; *Storch*), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 20,669 inhab., once fortified, and still surrounded with decaying walls. In 1552 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, on which occasion the town owed its preservation to the heroic conduct of the women. Large modern *Cathedral* in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyrker of Erlau (d. 1847), with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The *Lyceum*, with a library and well-organised observatory, was also erected by Pyrker. The town contains numerous churches monasteries, schools, and charities. Near the archiepiscopal park are the *Bishop's* and the *Rascian* Baths, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

Stations *Mezö-Kövesd*, *Keresztes-Nyárád*, *Emöd*, *Nyék-Ládháza*. The slopes of the Erlau hills continue to rise on the left.

113 M. **Miskolcz** (*Ungarische Krone; Drei Rosen; Stadt Pest; Rail. Restaurant*), a brisk commercial town with 24,319 inhab., the capital of the county of Borsod, with seven churches (St. Stephen's, late-Gothic of the 13th cent.), contains nothing of interest.

Charming excursion to the village of **Diós Györ**, 5 M. to the W. About 1½ M. beyond the village begins the romantic **Ravine* of the same name, watered by a brawling mountain-torrent and containing numerous stamping-mills. Near its mouth lie the small baths of *Hámor*. — The baths of **Tapolcza** (accommodation unpretending, but good, R. from 30 kr.), with warm springs rising in a cold pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

From Miskolcz to *Fülek* and *Rosenau* (**Aggtelek Cavern*), see R. 68.

The line crosses the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Hernád. 116 M. *Zsolcza*, junction of the Debreczin and Czegléd line (R. 62). The picturesque valley of the *Hernád* is now traversed. Stations *Szikszó*, *Halmaj*, *Csobád*, *Forró-Encs*. To the right the *Hegyallja Mts.*, the E. slopes of which produce the famous Tokay (comp. p. 365), with several ruined castles. Stations *Garadna* (with a château of Count Pechy), *Hidas-Németi*, *Abaujvár*, *Csány*.

167 M. **Kaschau**, Hungar. *Kassa* (**Hôtel Schalkház*, with garden; **Schiffbeck; Cafés Schalkház, Maffei*, and *Szekerak*, also confectioners; cab into the town 50 kr., but pleasanter on foot through the Széchenyi grounds), an ancient royal free town with 26,097 inhab., on the right bank of the Hernád, consists of the regularly-built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The trade and manufactures of the place are considerable. The most important building is the **Church of St. Elizabeth*, the finest Gothic church in Hungary, erected by the French architect Villars d'Honnecourt during the reign of King Lewis I., in 1342-82, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two unfinished towers (the higher, to the N., covered with an unsightly modern roof). The W. and N. Portals are adorned with statues and sculpturing in the best Gothic style (beginning of 14th cent.). In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open-work, 66 ft. in height, executed by Stephen Crom in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late-Gothic high-altar with four wings, is adorned with 48 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemut. Adjacent to the S. portal is the staircase ascending to the

roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade. The church was judiciously restored in 1850-60 but a more thorough-going restoration was begun in 1877. — The best of the other churches are that of *St. Michael*, in the transition style of the 13th cent., with a pretty tower; the *Franciscan*, now the *Garrison Church;* the *Dominican*, with damaged frescoes; and the new *Protestant*, covered with a round dome. The *Upper Hungarian Museum* (adm. on Sun. 10-1, free; on Wed. 10-1, 20 kr.; at other times on application to the secretary) contains an interesting and varied collection of antiquities and coins, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. — Pleasant walk to the baths of *Bankó*, among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W. The chalybeate waters of *Rânk-Herlein*, 12 M. to the E. (carr. 5-6 fl.), attract many visitors in summer.

To Rosenau and the Cavern of Aggtelek, a very interesting excursion (1½ day there and back; public conveyance daily 6-7 fl.), comp. p. 373.

173 M. *Szt. István;* 177 M. *Abos*, the junction of the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 378). The line to Eperies crosses the *Swinka* by a lofty bridge and passes through a deep cutting, beyond which a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the *Tarcza* is obtained. Stations *Lemes*, *Kende*.

187 M. **Eperies** *(Hôtel Stamm)*, an old town on the Tarcza (10,800 inhab.), still surrounded by walls, the capital of the district of Sáros, contains many mediæval buildings. In May 1887 a great part of the town was burnt to the ground. The *Calvarienberg* on the S.W. side of the town commands a fine view of the fertile valley, bounded by wooded heights. The strong saline spring and saltworks of *Sóvár* lie 1½ M. to the S.

On the Lemberg road, 24 M. to the N. of Eperies (carr. 6-7 fl.), lies **Bartfeld** *(Casino)*, a very ancient town (5400 inhab.) with a handsome Rathhaus of the 15th cent., the archives of which contain some valuable old documents. The Gothic church of St. Ægidius, of the 14th cent., contains finely carved choir-stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. — The baths of *Bartfeld* (R. in the Curhaus from 80 kr.), 2¼ M. to the N., formerly much resorted to by the Hungarian and Polish aristocracy, possess a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, employed for drinking and bathing. Beautiful walks in the adjoining pine-forests.

From Eperies to Tarnów, 128 M., railway in 14½ hrs. — Near stat. *Nagy Sáros* opals are found in considerable quantity. Then *Orló*, the station for the chalybeate baths of (4 M.) *Neu-Lublau*. 41½ M. *Muszyna* is the station for the baths of *Krynica* (three hotels and numerous lodging-houses) in Galicia, 5 M. to the N.E., with elegant public rooms, and much frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. *Zegiestów*, another small bath, beautifully situated. 69 M. *Alt-Sandez*, whence a diligence plies twice daily in summer (3 fl.) to (27 M.) **Szczawnica** *(Hôt. Gawrónskich; Zum Attila; Casino)*, another favourite watering-place on the N. slopes of the Carpathians. 73 M. *Neu-Sandez*, a town of 11,000 inhab. on the *Dunajec*. 128 M. *Tarnów* (p. 388).

66. From Kaschau to Marmaros Szigeth.

163 M. Railway in 10 hrs.

Kaschau, see p. 369. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to Miskolcz (p. 369), then turns to the left, crosses the

Hernád and the *Tarcza*, and at (9 M.) *Alsó Mislye* begins to ascend. Pleasing scenery. On a lofty eminence to the right of (18 M.) *Nagy-Szállancz* stands a ruined castle belonging to Count Forgách, the tower of which is in good preservation. Then stations *Kozma* and (30 M.) *Legenye-Mihályi* (Railway Restaurant), junction of the Hungarian and Galician railway.

From Legenye-Mihályi to Przemsyl, 165 M., railway in 10 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 4, 7 fl. 53, 5 fl. 2 kr.). 11 M. *Töke-Terebes*, the station for the baths of *Rank*, which lie 11 M. to the N. (see p. 370). 25 M. *Nayy-Mihály* (Widder), with a château of Count Sztáray; the château of *Vinna*, on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. 2 fl.), commands a fine view. 40 M. *Homonna*, with a château belonging to Count Andrassy; 65 M. **Mezö-Laborcz** *(Rail. Restaur.)*, where the Hungarian frontier is crossed. Near *Lupkow* is a long tunnel; 105 M. *Zagórcz*, station for the iodine baths of *Ivonic;* 144½ M. *Chyrow*, junction of the Dniester railway (by *Sambor* and *Stryi* to *Stanislau*). Then (165 M.) *Przemysl* (p. 361).

On the right rises the finely-formed *Sátorhegy* ('tent hill'). 40 M. **Sátoralja-Ujhely** *(Railway Restaurant; König von Ungarn; Jägerhorn; Casino)*, with 11,264 inhab., capital of the district of Zemplin and junction for the railway to Szerencs (p. 366).

The train now enters the plain of the *Bodrog*, which it crosses near stat. *Szomotor*. To the S., between the Bodrog and the Theiss, stretches a vast marshy expanse, named the *Hossza Rét*. Stations *Nagy-Géres*, (55 M.) *Perbenyik* (with a château and park belonging to Count Majláth), *Bély*, and (64½ M.) **Csap** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction for the Nyiregyháza and Unghvár railway (p. 365).

Unghvár *(Krone)*, an old town with 11,373 inhab., capital of a district of the same name, lies on the *Ungh*, 13 M. to the N. of Csap. The loftily situated castle, once strongly fortified, and now a seminary, commands a fine prospect of the mountains and of the boundluss plain to the S. — About 9 M. to the N.W. are the frequented sulphr-baths of *Szóbrancz*.

To the S. are the extensive low-lands of the *Theiss*. 75 M. *Bátyu*.

From Bátyu to Lemberg viâ Munkács and Lavoczne, 157 M., railway in 14½ hrs. — 17 M. **Munkács** *(Stern*, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.), a small town on the *Latorcza*, with 9350 inhab., and narrow, dirty streets. The old fastness of *Munkács*, situated on a trachyte rock, 295 aft. high, 1 M. to the S., is celebrated for its heroic defence by Helene Zrinyi, wife of the insurgent Tököly, against the Imperial troops, who besieged it for three years before they succeeded in capturing it (1688). It was afterwards used as a state-prison, and is now a reformatory. — Beyond Munkács the line traverses the finely-wooded E. Beskid Mts. — 61 M. **Beskid**. The Galician bonndary is crossed in the *Beskid Tunnel* (810 yds. long). — 66 M. *Lavoczne* is the first station in Galicia. — 157 M. *Lemberg* (p. 389).

81 M. *Som;* 90 M. *Beregszász*, on the *Borsa*, at the base of a vine-clad hill, capital of the district of Bereg; 103 M. *Tisza-Ujlak*, a market-town on the Theiss; 112 M. *Nagy-Szöllös*, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. The mountains on the N. are approached. The train crosses the Theiss and reaches (117 M.) *Királyháza* (Rail. Restaurant), where it joins the line from Debreczin. Hence to (163 M.) *Marmaros-Sziget*, see R. 62.

67. From Pest to Oderberg.

268 M. Railway to Ruttek, 193 M., in 7½-10 hrs.; to Oderberg, 258 M., in 11-16 hrs.

To (41½ M.) *Hatvan*, see p. 368. The line here diverges from the Miskolcz and Kaschau line. Stations *Apcz-Szántó*, *Pásztó*, *Bátony*, *Kis-Terenne*, *Pálfalva*, *Salgó-Tarján* (with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines), *Somos-Ujfalu*. The line quits the pleasant valley of the *Zagyva*, crosses the *Medves* hills, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the *Eipel*, or *Ipoly*, to (90 M.) **Fülek**, with the ruins of a once fortified castle of Count Berchtold. — Branch-line to *Dobschau* and *Miskolcz*, see R. 68.

100 M. *Losoncz* (Casino), a thriving town, entirely destroyed by the Russians in 1849, with a large cloth-manufactory. To the W., amid the distant hills, stands the castle of *Gács*, with its numerous towers, the seat of Count Forgács. Beyond (108½ M.) *Lónyabánya* the picturesque valley of the *Szlatina* is entered. Stations *Krivány-Gyetva*, *Véghles-Szálatna*. Then —

132 M. **Altsohl,** Hungar. *Ó-Zólyom (Traube)*, an old town on the *Gran*. The *Schloss* on the left bank of the Zlatina, erected in 1350, and still habitable, was frequently the residence of King Matthew Corvinus.

From Altsohl to Zólyom-Brezó viâ Neusohl, 34 M., branch-railway in 3¾ hrs. — 4 M. *Szliács*, a favourite watering-place, and one of the best organised in Hungary, with hot chalybeate springs, visited chiefly by ladies (charges somewhat high; R. from 90 kr.). — 8 M. *Farkasfalva*, with considerable mines. — 13 M. **Neusohl**, Hungar. *Beszterczebánya (Mohr; Schwarzer Adler; Krebs)*, the seat of a bishop, and capital of the district of Sohl (7160 inhab.), is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Gran and Bistritz. The German church contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. — The copper and silver-mines of *Herrengrund* lie 4½ M. to the N. of the town. — 34 M. *Zólyom-Brezó*, with extensive government iron-works.

140 M. **Gran-Bresnitz,** Hung. *Garam-Berzencze (Rail. Restaur.)*.

Branch Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 80, 40 kr.) to *Dilln* (Hung. *Bélabánya*) and (14 M.) **Schemnitz,** Hung. *Selmeczbánya (Goldnes Lamm; Hohes Haus)*, an old mining town with 13,600 inhab., built in terraces on the sides of a deep and narrow valley. The gate-towers are the only remains of the walls which once surrounded the town. The picturesque old Schloss at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a small modern château, the Schlösschen, or Jungfernschloss, now used as a fire-watch tower. Schemnitz is the seat of a celebrated academy for the education of miners and foresters, which attracted many German and foreign students until German was exchanged for Hungarian as the language of tuition. The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slavonians. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable (1½ million fl.), although insignificant compared with their former value. A visit to them is interesting and easily accomplished (permission at the office). The longest shaft ('Kaiser-Joseph II. Erbstollen') is 9 M. in length. — The *Calvarienkirche*, on a lofty hill to the E. of the town, is an interesting church, and commands the best survey of the environs.

The large embankment at Gran-Bresnitz was one of the most

serious undertakings in the construction of the railway. The train descends the valley of the Gran, passing on the left *Heiligenkreuz*, Hungar. *Szt. Kerest*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Neusohl, and then turns to the right into the narrow valley of the *Javornik*. Several tunnels are passed through. Stat. *Bartos-Lehotka*.

156 M. **Kremnitz,** Hungar. *Körmöczbánya (Hôt. Széchenyi; Hugo; Hirsch; Adler)*, an old mining town (8550 inhab.), surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley, possesses celebrated gold and silver-mines, which are still very productive, although the richest veins are now exhausted. The old *Castle* contains the *Cathedral*, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. The ducats and silver coins of Kremnitz are struck at the *Mint* in the market-place; near it a fountain with a lofty jet. The mines are drained into the Gran by a tunnel 9 M. in length, constructed in 1852.

Two more tunnels are threaded. Stations *Turcsek; Stubnya-Fürdö*, Germ. *Bad Stuben*, a village on the *Stubna*, with mineral springs; *Znyó-Váralja*, a market-town on the *Thurócz*, with 1500 inhabitants. The line intersects the broad valley of the Thurócz; stations *Rákó-Pribócz*, with an old château, *Thurócz-Szt. Márton* and (193 M.) **Ruttek,** Hungar. *Rutka*, junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 376). From Ruttek to (268 M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 70.

68. From Fülek to Bánréve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

Railway to *Dobschau*, 74 M., in 6 hrs.; to *Misoklcz*, 59 M., in 5 hrs.

Fülek, see p. 372. — The railway makes a wide curve to the E., and traverses a narrow valley. 7 M. *Ajnacskö-Söreg*. 17 M. *Feled*.

From Feled to Theissholz, 31 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the *Rima*. 5 M. *Jánosi*. 7½ M. *Rimaszombat* (Drei Rosen; Huszar; Grüner Baum), with a government stud-farm. — 31 M. **Theissholz,** Hungar. *Tiszolcs*, an industrial town in an elevated situation, with iron-mines and mineral springs.

24 M. *Rimascécs*; 30 M. **Bánréve,** junction of the line to Dobschau.

The line to Dobschau, which gives access to the *Gömör Cavern District*, bends to the N. and enters the valley of the *Sajó*. From (9 M.) *Tornalja* (Grossmann; Tiger; Krone), the second station, a road (carr. there and back, allowing time to visit the cavern, 5 fl.) leads N.E. to (4½ M.) **Aggtelek** *(Inn)*.

Immediately above the village (guide 2 fl.) is the entrance to a celebrated stalactite Cavern (adm. 50 kr.), hardly inferior to that of Adelsberg, and most beautiful when illuminated with Bengal lights (which, however, the visitor must bring with him). A visit to the chief chambers occupies 3-4 hrs.; the largest are the 'Ball Room' and the 'Garden of Paradise'. The most remote recesses of the cavern have not yet been explored.

Stations *Pelsöcz*, *Gombaszög*. 59 M. **Rosenau,** Hung. *Rosznyó (*Schwarzer Adler; Weinberger)*, the seat of a bishop, beautifully situated on the Sajó. On a rock, 1½ M. to the E. of the town, rises the well-preserved old castle of *Kraszna Horka*, restored by its owner Count Andrassy. — From Rosenau a road leads E. to (9 M.)

Torna, with a ruined château (2 M. to the N.W. lies the beautiful ravine of *Szadellö*) and (9 M.) *Kaschau* (p. 369).

The line still follows the picturesque valley of the Sajó. Stations *Bettlér*, *Henczkö*, *Alsó-Sajó*.

74 M. **Dobschau**, Hung. *Dobsina (*Städtischer Gasthof)*, a town with 5600 inhab., at the foot of the *Radzim* (3200 ft.). About 3 M. to the N. opens the wild and beautiful *Valley of Stracena*, watered by the *Göllnitzbach*. The ***Ice Cavern** of Dobschau, one of the finest known, has recently been made easily accessible, and well repays a visit. We drive to the (6 M.) Inn *Zur Eishöhle* and proceed thence on foot (with guide) by a pleasant forest-path to the cavern (adm. 40 kr., guide 10 kr.; illumination 1 fl. 25 kr. for each score of lamps, magnesium wire extra). — From Dobschau a road leads to the N. to *Vernár* and (18 M.) *Poprád* (p. 377).

The railway from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the *Sajó*. — 34 M. *Putnok*, with a château belonging to Count Serényi. Then *Vadna*, *Barczika*, *Sajó-Szt. Peter* (on the left *Vámos*, with a château of Count Degenfeld). — 59 M. **Miskolcz** (p. 369).

69. From Pressburg to Tyrnau and Sillein.

Valley of the Waag.

126 M. Railway in 4¼-9 hrs.

Pressburg, see p. 333. (Tramway from the Brückenplatz, on the left bank of the Danube, to the station of the Waagthal railway on the N. side of the town, 1st class 20 kr.). The line passes under the viaduct of the Vienna and Pest railway. Stations *Ratzersdorf*, *St. Georgen* (to the left the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, to the right a fertile plain). 11 M. *Bösing* (Hungar. *Bazin*), an old walled town, with a small mineral bath prettily situated 1½ M. to the N. Stations *Schenkwitz* (to the left of which lies the town of *Modern*, at the foot of the Carpathians), *Báhony*, and *Cziffer*, with a château and park of Count Zichy.

28 M. **Tyrnau**, Hungar. *Nagy-Szombat* or *Trnava (*Zur Eisenbahn; Adler; Krone; Rail. Restaur.)*, an important-looking old town (10,824 inhab.), with numerous churches and monasteries, lies on the *Trnava*. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1389, with two clumsy towers added last century, is worthy of a visit. The old fosse of the town is converted into promenades, adorned with beautiful roses in summer.

On a steep crag, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the château of **Bibersburg**, built in 1200, and still in good preservation both within and without. Formerly the property of the Fuggers, it now belongs to Count Pálffy.

Branch Railway from Tyrnau viâ *Keresztúr* and (9 M.) **Szered**, on the *Waag*, with 4000 inhab., and a château of Prince Esterhazy, to *Gány* and (18 M.) *Galántha* (p. 348).

The train now traverses the fertile plain of the *Waag*. Stations *Lócz-Bresztovány* and (38½ M.) *Freistadtl-Leopoldstadt*. The latter,

Hungar. *Lipotvár*, on the right bank of the Waag, was originally built in 1665 as a fortress for protection against the Turks. On the left bank of the Waag, 1½ M. to the S.W., lies *Freistadtl*, Hungar. *Galgócz*, a town with 6410 inhab., commanded by the handsome château of Count Erdödy (superb view from the top).

The line follows the right bank of the Waag. On the E. rise the steep wooded slopes of the *Neutra Mts.* 45 M. *Kosztolány.* — 50 M. **Pistyán** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the favourite baths of which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, lies on an island in the Waag. On 26th July, 1599, the Turks attacked the baths, when attended by numerous patients, slew the men, and carried off the women.

To the W., on a distant hill, is seen the ruined castle of *Gutenstein*, Hungar. *Jokö*. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, are the remains of the castle of *Cachticz*, Hungar. *Csejthe*, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Bathory, who is said to have caused upwards of 300 young girls to be murdered within ten years for the purpose of restoring herself to youth by means of their blood. She was afterwards thrown into prison, where she died in 1610. — 56 M. *Brunócz.* — 61 M. **Waag-Neustadtl,** Hungar. *Vág-Ujhély (*Railway Restaurant)*, a small town of 5400 inhab., with an old church, founded in 1413. The valley now contracts. On a lofty rock to the right are the considerable ruins of the castle of *Beczkó*, above the small town of that name. Stations *Bohuslavicz, Melsicz.*

74 M. **Trentschin,** Hun. *Trencsén (Lamm)*, is the capital of the district of that name. The small town (4400 inhab.), on the left bank of the Waag, is commanded by an extensive old stronghold. The latter contains a well, 600 ft. in depth, hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 106 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528) contains the interesting monument of a Count Illeházy (d. 1648), consisting of an alabaster statue in a niche of black marble, and a monstrance presented by Emp. Charles IV. to King Lewis I. in 1326. The church is reached by a covered flight of 122 steps. Opposite the town, on the left bank of the Waag is the dilapidated monastery of *Skalka.*

82 M. **Tepla-Trentschin** or *Teplitz (Hôt. Teplitz;* numerous lodging-houses; private apartments easily obtained), with warm sulphur-springs, is a picturesquely-situated and much frequented watering-place.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is *Dubnitz*, with a château of Baron Sina, then (89½ M.) *Illava* with a large Schloss used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left *Pruskau* with a Schloss of Count Königsegg; on a precipitous rock in the distance the picturesque ruin of *Oroszlánykö*. Then (94 M.) *Bellus* and (98 M.) *Puchó-Koczkócz.* To the left near (106 M.) **Waag-Bistritz,** Hungar. *Vág-Besztercze*, rises the finely-situated ruin of that name. At

(115½ M.) *Nagy Bicse-Predmér* a view to the right is disclosed of the romantic **Szulyov Valley*, with its curious rock-formations resembling castles. 120 M. *Hricsó*, with a ruined castle. At *Marczeg* the valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the left *Schloss Budatin*).

126 M. **Sillein** (see below).

70. From Oderberg to Kaschau.

217 M. Railway in 12-14 hrs. (only one through-train daily). At Ruttek (where carriages are changed for Pest, R. 67) there is always considerable detention.

Oderberg, see p. 329. The line diverges to the S.E. from the Vienna railway (R. 52), and traverses a wooded, hilly district, the N. spurs of the *Beskid Mts.* 8 M. *Dombrau;* 10½ M. *Karwin;* 12 M. *Darkau*, with saline springs impregnated with iodine; 15½ M. *Lonkau.*

19 M. **Teschen** *(Hirsch; Ochs; Hôtel Eissner)*, a town with 11,000 inhah., situated on an eminence on the right bank of the *Olsa*, the capital of the duchy of that name, which is now held by Archduke Albert. The peace between Prussia and Austria, at the end of the Bavarian war of succession in 1799, was concluded here. Of the old castle of the 12th cent. one huge tower is still standing. Large spinning-mill and brewery belonging to Archduke Albert.

24 M. *Trzynietz*, with large iron-works belonging to the Archduke Albert; 28½ M. *Bistritz;* 31 M. *Jablunkau*, with 2732 inhahitants. The line ascends in long curves to the *Jablunka Tunnel* (1800 ft.), penetrating the ridge of the *Beskides*, the houndary hetween Silesia and Hungary. It then descends to (44 M.) *Csácza*, a small town on the *Kisutza*. Stat. *Krásznó*, *Kisutza-Neustadtl.*

62½ M. **Sillein**, Hungar. *Zsólna* (1180 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), a market-town with 3800 inhah. and several churches, on the left bank of the *Waag*. (To Presshurg and Tyrnau, see R. 69.)

The train now traverses the hroad valley of the Waag towards the E. On the left *Teplitza*, and a château with two towers. Farther on, Count Pongrácz's château of *Nedetz*. 68 M. *Varin*. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for the river, road, and railway. On a dizzy rock on the right bank of the Waag the ruin of *Strecsnó*, on the left that of *Óvár*. The rapids of the river here are frequently dangerous to rafts. The train penetrates the *Neutra Mts.* by a short tunnel, traverses the romantic defile of *Strecsnó*, and reaches (76 M.) **Ruttek**, Hungar. *Rutka (*Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the Altsohl and Pest line (R. 67), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turhulent *Thurócz* and the Waag.

79 M. *Szucsány*. Beyond (81 M.) *Turán* the train passes through a tunnel piercing the *Fâtra Hills*, and reaches (87½ M.) *Králován*. On a lofty rock in the valley of the *Arva*, which opens here, 9 M. to the N.E., is situated the handsome, well-preserved castle of *Arva*. — 90½ M. *Lubochna;* 98½ M. **Rosenberg,** Hun-

Liptó-Rózsahegy (Rail. Restaurant), a small town (3250 inhab.) in the district of Liptau, with a Piarist monastery rising on a hill above it. To the N., on the hill-side, the ruins of *Likavka*.

The mineral-baths of **Korytnica**, 9 M. to the S. (carr. 4-5 fl., omn. 1 fl. 60 kr.), a cure for affections of the liver and stomach, consist of a hotel and a number of villas (furnished rooms 60 kr. to 1 fl. 80 kr. per day).

At stat. *Tepla* a view is disclosed of the Liptau and Zips Carpathians. Stations *Kis-Olaszi*, *Párisháza*. 113 M. **Liptó Szt. Miklós** *(Adler; Rail. Restaurant)*, capital of the district of Liptau. To the S. are the *Poludnica* and the interesting grottoes of *Demenova* (5 M.; carr. in 1½ hr., there and back 3 fl.).

120 M. **Hradek**, or *Liptó-Ujvár* (**Hôtel Brüll*, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl.), situated at the confluence of the *Bela* and the Waag, with a ruined castle. Fine view here of the Tátra chain; the nearest peak is the Kriván (8190 ft.). The line skirts the S. base of the Tátra Mts., the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which present a most picturesque appearance. 123 M. *Király-Lehota*, at the confluence of the *Weisse* and the *Schwarze Waag*. 129½ M. *Vihodna-Vázsec* (2506 ft.; ascent of the Kriván, see p. 382); 133 M. *Vágfalva*. The line crosses the watershed between the Waag and the Poprád or Popper at (137 M.) *Csorba* or *Hochwald* (2950 ft.; to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 381), and reaches (142 M.) *Bad Lucsivna*, with a park and hydropathic establishment, in the valley of the Poprád. 144½ M. *Lucsivna*, Ger. *Lautschburg* (*Inn; route to the Mengsdorf valley, see p. 381). Fine view hence of the Končysta or Mengsdorfer Spitze (7770 ft.) and of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (8733 ft.).

149 M. **Poprád**, or *Deutschendorf* (2275 ft.; **Park Husz*, ½ M. from the station, with a pretty garden and a fine view of the Tátra Mts.; *Hôtel Tátra*, at the station), is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by Saxon immigrants in the 12th cent., which still retain their German language and character. It is the station for *Kesmark* and *Schmeks* (see p. 380).

The ***Gloriett** or *Belvedere* of the Carpathian Club, about 4½ M. from Poprád, commands a magnificent panorama of the Tátra Mts. We follow the carriage-road through the *Blumenthal* to (2¼ M.) an *Inn*, whence a beautiful forest-path leads to the (2 M.) Gloriett. — An enjoyable excursion may be made from Poprád to the ***Ice Cavern of Dobschau** (or *Dobsina*), in the valley of the Sajó, 18 M. to the S. (comp. p. 374). The road (carr. and pair, there and back in 5 hrs., 8 fl.) skirts the huge *Kralova Hola*, or *Königsberg* (6444 ft.). — About 3 M. to the S.E. of Poprád are the baths of **Gánocz**, with a warm spring.

The line crosses the Poprád and quits the valley of that stream. A low hill near (158 M.) *Kapsdorf* forms the watershed between the Danube and Vistula. 166 M. **Igló**, Ger. *Neudorf (*Rail. Restaurant)*, on the Hernád, is another of the sixteen Zips free towns.

Leutschau, Hungar. *Löcse (*Reichsadler)*, 5 M. to the N. (omn. 60 kr.; carr. there and back for ½ day 3, for a whole day 5 fl.), is an old town with 7040 inhabitants. The church of *St. James* is a fine Gothic edifice of the 13th cent. with a slender tower. It contains an elegant tabernacle, several well-carved altars, and some good pictures and monuments. Fine organ. The Rathhaus, with its open arcades, is in the Platz on the S. side of the church. Beautiful view of the Tátra.

A road (carr. 4 fl.) leads to the S.E. from Igló to *Wagendrüssel* (Hun. *Merény*) and **Schwarzenberg** (Hun. *Feketehegy*), a hydropathic establishment in a sheltered situation amid beautiful pine-woods.

The line follows the valley of the Hernád. Stations *Marksdorf*, *Wallendorf-Kirchdrauf*. At the village of Kirchdrauf, 4 M. to the N., are the ruins of the large castle of *Zips*, which gave name to the district, and an interesting cathedral (St. Martin's) begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. The church contains curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well-preserved. At (184 M.) *Krompach* there are iron-works. 187 M. *Stefanshütte;* 191 M. *Margitfalva-Göllnitz*, an old town with copper and silver mines. The line traverses a narrow and picturesque rocky valley. 201½ M. *Kis-Ladna;* 208 M. *Abos* (branch-line to *Eperies*, p. 370); then through a tunnel into the broad and beautiful lower valley of the Hernád.

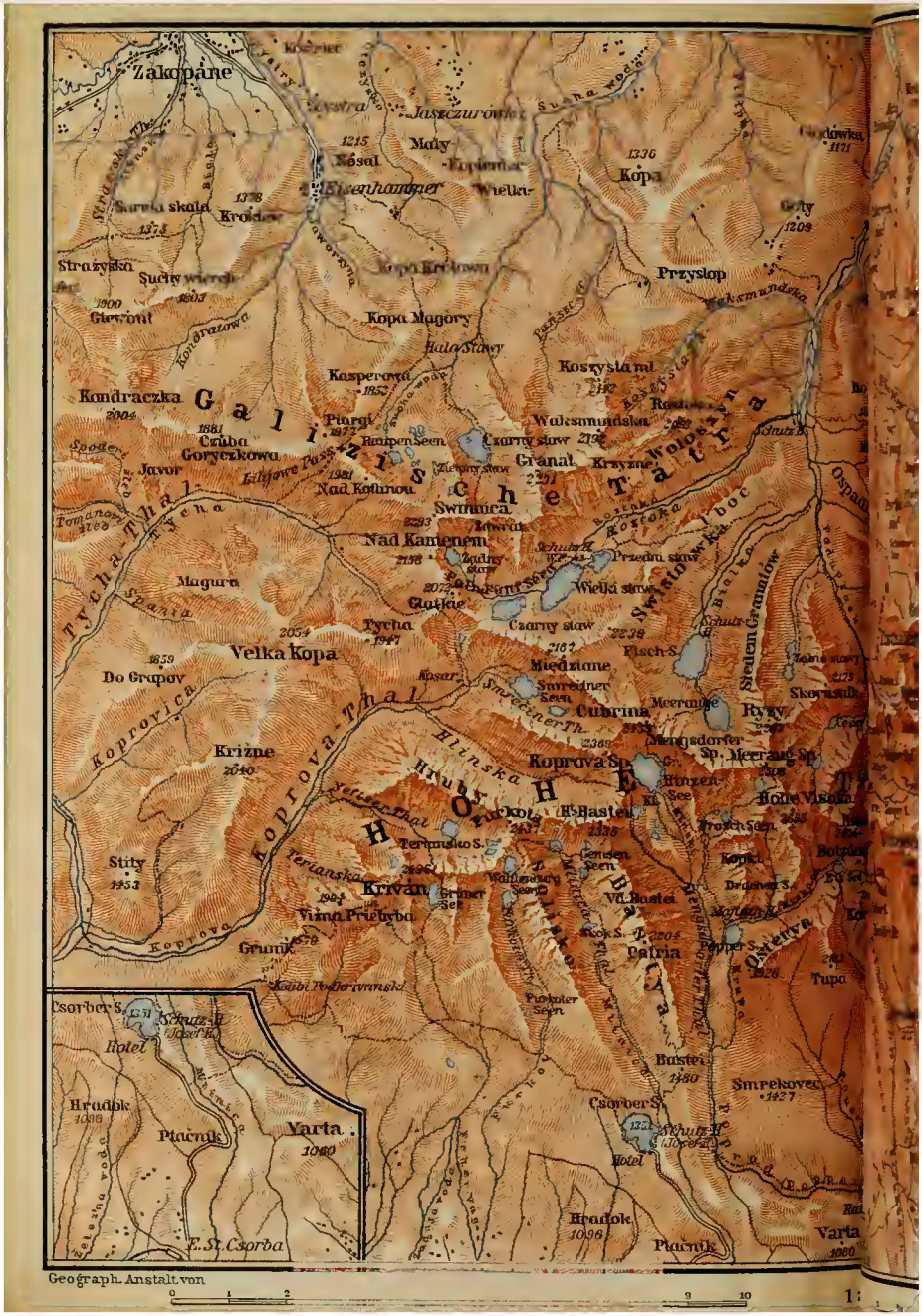
217 M. **Kaschau,** see p. 369.

71. The Tátra Mountains.

The ***Tátra,** the only mountains of Alpine character among the West Carpathians, is a range of granite, gneiss, and limestone formation, about 30 M. in length from the *Babkiberg* and *Sivaberg* on the W. to the *Zdjár Pass* on the E. and varying in width from 10 to 15 M. In the W. part of the range, as far as the Lilijove Pass, the average height is about 6000 ft.; while to the E., between the Kriván and the Kesmarker-Spitze, this figure rises to about 7500 ft. The highest summits on the W. and N.W., in the Liptau and Galicia, are not more than 7500 ft. high, while in the *Hohe Tátra*, in the district of Zips, several peaks exceed this height and some attain an elevation of about 8750 ft. To the S. of the Tátra lie the table-lands of Liptau and Zips (valleys of the Waag and Popper; 2000-2500 ft.), while on the N. a range of lower hills (3-4000 ft.) interpose between it and the plains of the Dunajec and Arva (1600-2300 ft.). Alpine pastures and woods occur in the W., and also to some extent in the E. part of the chain, but in Galicia and the Zips the Tátra abounds in remarkably wild scenery. The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible ridges, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and isolated lakes (Pol. *stawy*, Slav. *plesso*, *i. e.* eyes of the sea), which are gradually being filled up with the debris precipitated from the steep slopes above them. The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow. The dwellers on the S. side of the Tátra are Slavonians, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the E. side (between Poprád and Bela), Germans.

Hotels and Inns are now plentiful, especially on the S. side of the range. The following lie immediately at the foot of the mountains (2460-4400 ft.) and are suitable for a stay of some time: *Alt-*

KRAKAU.
1:25.000
Meter
Biasek
Kleparz
Wesoła
Nowy Swiat
Stradom
Kazimierz
Podgórze
Weichsel
Friedhof
Israelitischer Friedhof
Rudolf-Kaserne
Feuervers.
Markt
Tuchhaus
Bischof-Palast
Telegr.
Domin. K.
Magistrat
Damm-Platz
Post
Schloss
Mil. Spital
Bernhard K.
Neuer Pl.
Fronleichn. K.
Kath. K.
Poulin Kl.
Michaels K.
Dreifalt. K.
Klinik
Spital St. Lazarus
Pappel Str.
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.


Zakopane
Jaszczurówka
Malý Kopieniec
Wielka Kopa
Eisenhammer
Kasprowy Wierch
Kopa Kondracka
Przysłop
Kopa Magory
Hala Stawy
Kondratowa
Koszystawa
Kasperowa
Kondraczka
Pięciu Stawów
Walowanudska
Rybi Potok
Galizische Tatra
Czuba Goryczkowa
Javor
Nad Kotłem
Granat
Krzyżne
Świnica
Nad Kamieniem
Wielki staw
Magura
Tycha
Tycha-Thal
Velka Kopa
Do Grapov
Cubrina
Meerauge
Rysy
Skorusiná
Sp. Meerauge Sp.
Międzane
Smreczner See
Smreczner Th.
Koprova Sp.
Koprova-Thal
Hlinska Hrubý Vrch
Hohe Tatra
Hohe Visoka
Križne
Stity
Kriváň
Vilia Prielbna
Grunik
Patria
Ostrva
Tupa
Buster
Smrekovec
Csorber S.
Hradok
Ptačnik
Varta
E. St. Csorba
Geograph. Anstalt von

Zipser Magura
Zdjar
Kalkalpen
Hochschwab
Jepisko
Zdjarecka Javorina
Prechvestje
Palenica
Zdjarsky-vrch
Stredny
Bukovina
Kotlinsky vrch
Prislop
Strednica vrch
Podspady
Pzijar
Javorina
Dubie
Breda
Cubavrch
Jazerinka
Galmir vrch
Majerovka
Tolstina vrch
Murmi
Novy
Zubina vrch
Podkosarska
Havran
Creiner
Gaffelsthurm
Stussereck
Palenic
Thörichter Gerr
Fleischbank
Sürn B.
Eisernes Thor
Fahrblosse
Höhlenturm
Vk. Platz
Jogneuce
Saitel
Durra B.
Pflock S.
Porda
Weißsee Sp.
Schwarzen See
Rothsee Sp.
Grünsee Sp.
Eisthaler Sp.
Lommtzer Sp.
Kresmarker Sp.
Ratzen B.
Hasmarker A. H.
Stösschen
Weisse Wand
Kresmarker
Krotten S.
Rother Thurm
Mittelgrat
Feuerstein
Treppchen
Busch B.
Warpe
Langer S.
Schlagendorfer Sp.
Ramerhaus
Königswey
Königsnase
Drei Seen
Stösschen
Thurm B.
Karlsruhe
Alt Schmecks
Kreuzhübel
Neu Schmecks
Unter Schmecks
Neu Walddorf
Sand B.
Mühlenbach
Alt Walddorf
Javorove
Stroka
Jalovec
Rothbach
Lomnitzer Grat
Steinbach
Rothwasser
Kohlbach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Schmeks, *Neu-Schmeks*, and *Unter-Schmeks*, at the base of the Schlagendorfer Spitze, the *Csorba* hotels, *Beler Höhlenheim* in the Kotlina Valley, *Villa Loisch* at the foot of the Lomnitzer Spitze, *Tátraháza* on the Weisswasserbach, the *Kesmarker Jagd- & Touristenhaus*, the forester's house of *Hagi* and the tourist-house of *Rauschik* at the foot of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze; *Hôtel Kohlbach* on the Kämmchen, *Hôtel Gemse* on the Rainerwiese. The *Hunfalvy Hut* on the Felker-See, the *Majlath-Hut* on the Popper-See, and the gamekeeper's cottage *Pod Bansko* at the foot of the Kriván offer simple accomodation. The towns of *Kesmark*, *Poprad*, and *Hradek*, in which there are good hotels, the popular hydropathic establishment of *Lucsivna*, the watering-place of *Ganocz*, etc., lie from 3 to 6 M. from the mountains. On the N. side of the range, the best points from which to begin excursions are *Zakopane*, *Javorina*, and the refuge huts of the Galician Tátra Club in the *Roztoka Valley* and at the *Fischsee*. — The best time for exploring this district is from July to the middle of September; but June and October, when charges are considerably abated, are also sometimes favourable (Bad Neu-Schmeks is open in winter).

The regulations for GUIDES, etc., have been framed by the Hungarian Carpathian Club and the Galician Tátra Club. Tourists should employ only authorized guides (*'autorisirte Führer'*), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. Each guide may be required to carry about 35 lbs. of luggage, but when long tours are made, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter must also be engaged. As the nights are often very cold (even in summer the temperature sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.) it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. The charge for guides from Zakopane, some of whom also undertake expeditions in the S. Tátra, is 2 fl. per day (1 fl. 20 kr. for ½ a day) besides food. For expeditions in the S. Tátra, the best guides are to be found at Schmeks (2-3 fl. per day; for difficult mountain-expeditions 4-5 fl.). Porters receive 1-1½ fl. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths. The Zakopane guides usually speak Polish only.

INFORMATION may be obtained at the offices of the Carpathian Club at Leutschau (head-office), Kesmark (Herr Genserich). Poprád (Herr Husz), Felka (Herr Krompecher), Gross-Schlagendorf (Herr Weszter), at the offices of the baths at Alt, Neu, and Unter-Schmeks; and at the office of the Tátra Club in Zakopane.

The most convenient means of ACCESS to the Tátra from Germany is afforded by the railway from Oderberg to Kaschau (R. 70); from Vienna, by the railway through the Waagthal to Sillein (R. 69). On both lines summer-tickets are issued at reduced rates to the principal watering-places in the Tátra. Those who wish to approach from the N. should take the Galician railway from *Oswiećim* (p. 384) or *Podgórze* (Cracow), viâ *Skawina* and *Sucha* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Chabówka* (Rail. Restaur.), whence a diligence plies twice daily in 2 hrs. 20 min. to (11 M.) *Neumarkt* (p. 384). A carriage from Neumarkt to (3 hrs.) Zakopane costs 3 fl.; from Zakopane to Schmeks by Kesmark, about 16 fl.

EXCURSIONS. Those usually made are the following: From Hradek ascend the *Kriván*. From Csorba visit the *Lake of Csorba*. From Lucsivna visit the *Mengsdorf Valley*, the *Popper* and *Hinzen* lakes, and ascend the *Meeraugenspitze*. From Schmeks visit the *Felka Valley*, and the *Great* and *Little Kohlbach Valleys*, ascend the *Schlagendorf* and *Lomnitz* peaks. From Kesmark enter the *Steinbach* and *Weisswasser* valleys, visit the *Stalactite Cavern* at Bela, and cross the *Kopa* or the *Zdjár Pass*, to *Javorina*. From

Javorina ascend the *Javorina Siroka*, visit the *Fünfseenthal* ('valley of the five lakes') and the *Grosse Fischsee*. From Zakopane ascend the *Magóra*, and visit the *Kościelisko Valley*. — A considerable number of additional tours have, however, been opened up within the last ten years, by the establishment of new starting-points, and more especially, by the construction of the Carpathian Club's new **Tourists' Path** *(Touristenweg)*, which unites the principal places of interest in the S. Tátra. This highly picturesque path, which is upwards of 21 M. in length, begins at the *Beler Höhlenheim* (2460 ft.), ascends to the three stations of *Schmeks* (about 3280 ft.), and ends at the *Lake of Csorba* (4430 ft.); pedestrians may cover the entire distance in one day; riders in 1/2 day.

Poprád, see p. 377. We proceed hence by road (one-horse carr. for 3 pers., 3 1/2-5 fl.) viâ *Felka* (*Park Krompecher, hotel and villas with garden) and *Gross-Schlagendorf* (*Hôtel Weszter, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr., D 1 fl., pens. cheaper) to (8 M.) **Alt-Schmeks**, Hungar. *Tátra Füred* (3340 ft.), a watering-place with mineral-springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, prettily situated at the foot of the Schlagendorf. It is an excellent starting-point for expeditions into the Tátra, but is often overcrowded in summer. Gipsy-music in the season (July and August). Telegraph-office. Saddle-horses for hire. — About 1/2 M. to the W. lies the water-cure establishment of **Neu-Schmeks**, Hung. *Uj-Tátra Füred*, well-fitted up, and adapted for a winter-residence for pulmonary patients. — About 1 1/4 M. below Alt-Schmeks, with which it is connected by a picturesque road and footpath, lies **Unter-Schmeks**, a watering-place founded in 1881, and already much frequented.

Picturesque walks may be taken from Unter-Schmeks to the *'Aussicht'* (1/2 hr.; Restaur.); from Alt-Schmeks to the *Ziegenstein* and the *Fünf Quellen* (1/2 hr.), the *Räuberstein* (3/4 hr.), etc.

Excursions. To the ***Kohlbach Valley**, 1 1/2 hr. to the Rainerwiese, very attractive. A good footpath ascends from Alt-Schmeks to the N.E. to the (3/4 hr.) *Kämmchen* (4127 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the Kohlbach valleys and the Lomnitzer Spitze. Immediately below the summit are the *Rosa-Hütte* and the *Kohlbach-Hôtel*, built in 1884. We then descend past the three *Kohlbach Waterfalls*, amid fine scenery, to the (1/2 hr.) *Rainerwiese*, on which is the *Hôtel Gemse* (4310 fl.). 1 M. to the N. is the *Giant Waterfall* (130 ft. high).

Mountain Expeditions. To the ***Five Lakes** in the **Little Kohlbach Valley**, 4 1/2-5 hrs. from Alt-Schmeks. From the Hôt. Gemse (see above), we ascend the *Treppchen*, a steep slope with terraces somewhat resembling a flight of steps, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Feuerstein* (5180 ft.) and up the steep and fatiguing *Seewand* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Five Lakes* (6585 ft.) in the *Little Kohlbach Valley*.

The **Lomnitzer Spitze** (8642 ft.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended in 6-7 hrs. from Alt-Schmeks. From the Feuerstein (see above) the route ascends to the right over steep grassy slopes to the (1/2 hr.) *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7380 ft.; p. 382). Hence a steep and difficult ascent (chains at the worst spots) to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, from which the view is open only to the N.E. and S.

The **Eisthaler Spitze** (8620 ft.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schmeks in 8 hrs. Magnificent view from the top.

An easier and equally interesting excursion is the ascent of the ***Schlagendorfer Spitze** (8048 ft.; guide 3 fl.): after 3/4 hr. we diverge to the right from the path into the Felka Valley; 1 hr. the *Three Schlagendorf Lakes* (5995 ft.); thence to the summit in 3 hrs. Admirable view, somewhat confined to the W. and N. by the Gerlsdorf and Lomnitz peaks.

Ascent of the **Polnische Kamm**, by the *Felka Valley* (there and back 10 hrs.; provisions necessary), fatiguing. Bridle-path over the (1 1/2 hr.)

Kreuzhübel (4183 ft.) to the (1/2 hr.) beautiful green **Felka Lake* (5380 ft.), on which is the *Hunfalvy Refuge Hut* (refreshm. and beds). A steep footpath leads along the E. side of the *Granatenwand* to (1/2 hr.) the *Blumengarten* (5720 ft.), or next zone of the valley, a beautiful Alpine pasture (once a lake), and to the (1/2 hr.) *Felkaer Langensee* (6426 ft.). On the W. rises the huge *Gerlsdorfer Spitze* (see below). Then a rugged ascent of 1 1/2 hr. to the summit of the *Polnische Kamm* (7205 ft.), a narrow saddle sloping abruptly on each side, whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains, the *Gefrorne See* (5885 ft.) far below. The view is still better from the with *Kleine Viszoka* (7970 ft.), ascended without difficulty from the pass in 3/4 hr. We descend by the *Kaulige Hubel* to the Blumengarten, or by the *Kerbchen* and the *Gross Kohlbacher Lakes* to the (4 hrs.) *Hôtel Gemse* (p. 380). — The direct descent from the Polnische Kamm to the *Gefrorne See* (and *Javorina*, p. 383) is for thorough mountaineers only.

The ascent of the **Gerlsdorfer Spitze** (8733 ft.), the highest of the Tátra Mts., accomplished from Schmeks through the Felka Valley, is very difficult, and occupies 17 hrs. (there and back); guide 5 fl.

The ascent of the **Meeraugenspitze*, the most celebrated point of view in the Tátra, forms an expedition of 2-3 days from Schmeks (guide 9 fl.); see below.

Csorba (p. 377; quarters at the station-master's) is the starting-point for a visit to the Lake of Csorba. Carriage-road in 2 hrs. (carr. in 1 1/2 hr., 3 fl. there and back), 'Touristenweg' (p. 380) from *Hagi* in 1 1/2 hr., to the ***Lake of Csorba** (4430 ft.), which lies on the watershed between the Waag and Popper, and is surrounded by pine-forest and rocky debris. The banks of the lake afford a grand view of the Tátra Mts., from the Kriván to the Schlagendorf peak. On the S. bank stand a *Hotel* and several villas (R. 1 fl. 70 - 2 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 40 kr.). A pleasant trip on the lake may be made in a boat kept for the purpose.

Excursions may be made from the Lake of Csorba to the top of the **Kriván** (8185 ft.) in 8-9 hrs. there and back (see p. 382); to the **Mlinica Valley**, with its veil-like waterfall (1 1/2 hr.); and to the top of the **Bastei** (*Vordere Bastei* 7410 ft.), 5-6 hrs. there and back.

The ***Valley of Mengsdorf** is one of the grandest in the Tátra. The path from the lake leads through the wooded valley of the Popper to the (1 1/2 hr.) magnificently situated **Popper Lake* (4930 ft.) on which is the *Majlath-Hütte* (night-quarters, good wine), where the routes from *Rauschik* (3 hrs.) and *Lucsivna* (4 1/2 hrs.) join it. The lake is commanded by the *Bastei* (7410 ft.) and the *Patria* (7229 ft.) on the W. and the *Tupa* (7160 ft.) and *Osterva* (6318 ft.) on the E., with the *Viszoka* or *Tátra* (8380 ft.) in the background on the N.E. — The very attractive ascent of the ***Meeraugenspitze** (8226 ft.), the Rigi of the Tátra, may be made from the Majláth Hut in 4-5 hrs. (with guide) viâ the *Frosch-Seen*. The summit commands a magnificent panorama of the surrounding mountains and no fewer than thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meerauge and the Grosse Fischsee (p. 383). The return may be made from the Frosch-See to the larger *Hinzen-See* (6256 ft.), above which tower the *Mengsdorfer Spitze* (7970 ft.), the *Cubrina* (7986 ft.), and the *Koprova-Spitze* (7770 ft.), and thence across Alpine pastures (numerous marmots) to the Popper-See. — From the Meeraugenspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places) to the *Meerauge* (5205 ft.), and thence by a lofty cliff (600 ft.) to the refuge-hut on the *Grosse Fisch-See* (4540 ft.) and to *Javorina* (see p. 383).

The **Hohe Viszoka** (*Tátraspitze* 8380 ft.), ascended from the Majláth Hut by the *Hunfalvy-Scharte* in 5-6 hrs., should be attempted only by thorough mountaineers (guide 5 fl.). The view resembles that from the Meeraugenspitze, from which the Viszoka may be reached by a very difficult route in 3 1/2 hrs. Descent to the (3 hrs.) **Eissee* (6360 ft.) which lies 1 1/2-2 hrs. from the Majláth-Hütte.

The ascent of the **Kriván** (8190 ft.) may be undertaken either from *Hradek* (p. 377), from *Vazsec* (railway-station, p. 377), or from the *Lake of Csorba* (p. 381). From Hradek we walk in 4 hrs. to *Pod Bansko*, where the night is spent at the forester's (rustic quarters); thence (guide not requisite for adepts) we follow the road to the E. through wood, then ascend to the left in zigzags shortly before reaching *Kolibi Podkrivanski;* finally a steep and fatiguing climb over debris brings us to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit, which consists of a plateau about 150 ft. long by 6-10 ft. wide. — From Vazsec we first proceed to the inn of *Belanszko* (fair accommodation; guides), 1½ M. to the N., whence a tolerable road leads through woods and over meadows to the (3 hrs.) pasture of *Pavlova* at the S. foot of the mountain (riding or driving practicable to this point). Then an ascent to the E., round the S.E. spurs of the Kriván into the valley of *Predni-Handel* and to the (3 hrs.) *Grüne See* (6615 ft.), whence the top is reached by a stiff climb of 1½-2 hrs. over loose stones. — From the Lake of Csorba we cross the S. base of the *Szoliszko* and the *Ostra Kratka* to the valley of Predni-Handel and (2½ hrs.) the Grüne See (see above).

Interesting mountain-view: towards the W. the mountain descends in huge precipices to the *Terianszko Lake* (6358 ft.) in the *Koprova Valley*, beyond which the *Smrecin Lakes* (5315 ft.), the *Grüne See*, and the *Lake of Csorba* are also visible.

Kesmark (2055 ft.; **Hôtel Meese*, with veranda; **Hôtel Huminsky; Kesmark*), picturesquely situated on the Popper, 10½ M. to the N.E. of Poprád, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a 'royal free town' since 1380. It has considerable linen-factories. The old parish church contains some good carving. The *Jerusalem*, a hill near the town affords a good survey of the Tátra. *Tátraháza* (*Inn; pens. 14 fl. per week), in the woods, 2 M. to the N., is a pleasant and inexpensive place for a stay of some duration. — Kesmark is another good starting-point for excursions.

Excursions. To the *Steinbachsee* (5742 ft.) in the **Steinbach Valley** (5 hrs.; fatiguing), imposing rocky scenery. Farther on is the smaller *Trichter-See* (5930 ft.), whence we may ascend the steep slopes to the left to the *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7380 ft.), and by a path indicated by blue marks (very steep at places) to the top of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* (p. 380). — The **Weisswasser Valley** is also very interesting. We follow the path leading by Tátraháza, the *Villa Loisch*, and the *Weisse Wand* to the (3 hrs.) *Kressebrunnen*, and proceed thence to the (2 hrs.) *Aegydi Refuge-Hut* on the *Grüne See* (5045 ft.), prettily situated at the foot of the *Karfunkel-Thurm*, the (1 hr.) *Rothe See* (5538 ft.), so named from the reddish hue of the bottom, and the (½ hr.) *Blaue See* and *Gelbe See;* then back to the *Weisse See*, above the *Béler Koschar*, and across the meadows of the *Weida* to Kesmark in 7 hrs. (guide necessary).

The **Stalactite Cavern of Bela**, re-discovered in 1881 and now accessible for a distance of nearly 2 M., is reached from Tátraháza by a road passing the poor inn of (¾ hr.) *Sarpanec*, to the new *Hôtel Beler Höhlenheim* (2460 ft.; good Restaurant) in the *Kotlina Valley*, ¼ hr. below the cave. Illumination of the cave with 800 lamps 11 fl., 500 7 fl., 200 4 fl.; adm. 50 kr. per head and 20 kr. to the guide; adm. without an illumination 1 fl. 20 kr. — From Beler Höhlenheim excursions may be taken

to the top of the *Palenica* (3847 ft.; 1½ hr.) or of the *Tokárnya* (4000 ft.; 2 hrs.), both with fine views; and to the (2½ hrs.) *Alabáster Grotto*, apparently so named from its white stalactites (guide necessary). The grotto is reached direct from Kesmark (there and back 7-8 hrs.) by the road leading past *Zwischenbrücken*, 2 hrs. below the entrance (guide indispensable). — Through the *Tiefe Grund* and over the *Rothe Lehm* saddle to the (3 hrs.) *Aegydi Refuge Hut* on the *Grüne See* (see p. 382) and to the *Beler Koschar* beneath the *Durlsberg* (5962 ft.) — *Tourist' Road* from the Beler Höhlenheim to the (1 hr.) Kesmarker Touristenhaus and (1 hr.) *Villa Loisch*, see p. 380.

An interesting expedition by carriage from Kesmark leads by *Bela* and *Winschendorf* to the *Zipser Magura* (3110 ft.; Inn), and thence by *Altendorf* to (10 hrs.) the *Rothe Kloster* on the *Dunajec*. We may descend the Dunajec by raft (4-9 fl.), through the picturesque limestone hills of the *Pieniny*, to (1½ hr.) *Bad Szczawnica* (p. 370).

From Kesmark to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: a road through the *Kotlina Valley* and over the *Zdjár Pass* (3520 ft.), a drive of 6 hrs. (two-horse carr. there and back 12 fl.), and a bridle-path over the *Kopa-Pass* (5760 ft.). The latter traverses the *Weisswasser Valley*, passing the *Kesmarker Koschar* (Alpine chalet), crosses the pass, and descends through the valley of the *Javorina Copper Mines* to (8 hrs.) **Javorina** (3550 ft.; *Inn*, rustic), with large iron-works of Prince Hohenlohe.

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tátra, is to the ***Grosse Fischsee** (4600 ft.), wildly and romantically situated in the *Bialka Valley*. The route passes the (2 hrs.) refuge-hut in the *Roztoka Valley* (simple accommodation) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (refreshments and night-quarters at the Tátra Club's chalet at the N. end). A raft on the lake may be used for the purpose of crossing it (20 min.), and the traveller may then ascend a rocky harrier beyond to the (½ hr.) *Meerauge* (5230 ft.), a smaller lake of dark-brown colour, from which the *Meeraugen-Spitze* (p. 381) rises precipitously. — To the waterfall (2½ hrs.) in the *Roztoka*, or *Five Lake Valley*, is also a pleasant excursion. The route ascends to the right from the Bialka Valley at the (2 hrs.) chalet (see above), and in 2 hrs. more reaches the *Siklava Fall*, 86 ft. in height, situated below the *Wielki Staw* (5170 ft.; Chalet), the lowest and largest of the *Five Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley. — The **Siroka** (7267 ft.), ascended with a guide in 4-5 hrs., affords an admirable insight into the savage rocky scenery of the N. Tátra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass.

From Javorina to Zakopane a road (15 M., carr. 4 fl.) leads by *Podspady*, *Jurgov*, *Bukowina*, and *Poronin*. The hill at Bukowina commands an admirable view of the entire Tátra range. A road leads to the left from the village of **Zakopane** (**Casino of the Tátra Club; Restaurants Sieczka*, *Kosciesz*, *Stasieczek; Dr. Piaseki's Hydropathic*, prettily situated) to the (3 M.) *Zakopane Iron Works* (3240 ft.; *Inn, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20 kr.). The small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, with a 'neutral' thermal spring (68° Fahr.), lie 2 M. to the N.E.

Excursions. The **Magóra**, or *Kopa Magóry* (5630 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tátra. In the ridge which runs from the Magóra towards the W. is a large cavern containing stalactites and the fossil remains of numerous antediluvian animals (2½-3 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary). — From the Magóra we may descend to the E. into the *Sieben-Seen-Thal*, or 'valley of the seven lakes',

where we first reach the (1 hr.) *Gasienicowe* or *RaupenLakes* (5300 ft.), in the W. branch of the valley. A path leads hence to the S. over the *Lilijowe Pass* (6350 ft.), between the *Beskid* (6568 ft.) and the *Nad Kotlinou* (6818 ft.) to the upper valley of the *Tycha* (to *Pribilina* and *Hradek*, p. 377). The **Swinnica* (7550 ft.), ascended from the Lilijowe Pass, commands a magnificent view (3-4 hrs. from the lower Gasienicowe-See). — In the upper, S.E., ramification of the *Suchawoda Valley*, or *Sieben-Seen-Thal*, is the ***Schwarze See** (*Czarny Staw*, 5330 ft.), one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tátra, lying at the base of the precipitous *Košcielec-Spitze* (2 hrs. from Zakopane). An interesting but fatiguing excursion, suitable for expert mountaineers only, may be made as follows: from the Schwarze See to the (2½ hrs.) *Zavrat Pass* or *Swinnica Scharte* (7140 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) *Fünf-Seen-Thal* (see p. 383) and across the *Swistowka* (5800 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the *Grosse Fischsee* (see p. 383) and to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 383). Or from the Grosse Fisch-See we may proceed to the *Meerauge* (p. 383), and thence by the *Meerougenspitze* to the *Popper* and *Csorba Lakes* (1 day), and viâ *Hagi* to (5 hrs.) *Schmeks*; or we may return from the Meerauge to the Fisch-See and enter the *Poduplaski Valley*, and then passing the *Gefrorne See* proceed by the *Polnische Kamm* (p. 380) and the *Felka Valley* to *Schmeks* (1 day). — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the ***Kościelisko Valley** (6 M. to the W.), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Schwarze Dunajec* (rustic inn ¼ hr. from the entrance). A rough bridle-path leads hence over the *Tycha Pass* (5515 ft.) and through the valley of that name to *Pod Bansko*, 15 M. to the N. of *Hradek* (p. 377).

About 15½ M. to the N. of Zakopane (carr. in 3 hrs., 2½-3 fl.) lies *Neumarkt* (Hôtel Herz), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 2 hrs. 20 min. to (11 M.) *Chabówka* (railway station, p. 379).

72. From Vienna to Cracow. Wieliczka.

256 M. Railway in 9½-13½ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 6, thence to Cracow in 3¼ hrs.).

From Vienna to (171 M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 52. The line now proceeds in an E. direction, within a short distance of the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting. Stations *Petrowitz*, *Seibersdorf*, *Pruchna*, *Chybi*, *Dzieditz* (branch-line in 1 hr. to *Bielitz* and *Biala*, two Protestant manufacturing towns, separated by the Biala, the frontier-river between Silesia and Galicia), and *Saybusch*. The *Biala* is crossed farther on. Stat. *Jawiszowice*. Beyond *Oświęcim*, the junction for *Beuthen-Königshütte* and *Kandrzin*, the *Vistula* is crossed. Stations *Chelmek*, *Chrzanów*, (231 M.) *Trzebinia*, where the line to Upper Silesia and Warsaw diverges. Stations *Krzeczowice*, *Zabierzów*.

256 M. **Cracow.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Victoria (Pl. a; B, 3), Annagasse; *Hôtel Drezdenski (Pl. b; B, 3), in the market-place; *Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. c; B, 3), Slawkowskagasse; Hôtel Polski (Pl. d; B, 3), Florianergasse; Hôtel de l'Europe, nearest the railway-station; Hôtel Poller (Pl. f; B, 3), Spitalgasse. Dinners always à la carte, as in Austria.

Restaurants. *E. Streiter*, Grodzka-Str., near the Schloss; *Hawelka*, next door to the Hôtel de Dresde (Bohemian beer). — *Confectioner* and *Café* in the *Tuchhalle*; *Café Wieland*.

Cabs (poor). From the station into the town, two-horse 70, one-horse 40 kr., with or without luggage; per ¼ hr. 30 or 20, ½ hr. 50 or 40, 1 hr. 1 fl. or 90 kr. Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Commissionnaires (per day 1½ fl., half day 80 kr.), here called 'factors', and always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the station or hotel.

Cracow, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowa* and the *Vistula (Wiśla)*, once the capital of Poland, where the kings were crowned down to 1764, subsequently the capital of a small independent state, was finally annexed to Austria after the insurrection of 1846 and fortified (66,095 inhab., 18,000 Jews). The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and other handsome buildings give an imposing appearance to the town when seen from the suburbs. The space between the town and the suburbs is occupied by promenades planted with trees.

The fortified **Schloss** (*Zamek krolewski*, Pl. B, 4, 5), on the *Wawel* hill at the W. end of the town, was originally erected by Casimir the Great in the 14th cent., but most of the present buildings are modern. It was the residence of the Polish kings till 1610, when Sigismund III. transferred his seat to Warsaw. This vast pile consists of a number of different large buildings erected by various kings of Poland. In 1846 it was converted into a barrack and hospital.

The ***Cathedral**, or **Schlosskirche** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic church on the E. side of the Schloss, consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, is the place of sepulture of the Polish kings and heroes. Beneath the nave is a Romanesque crypt.

To the right of the entrance a *Bronze to Peter Kmity (d. 1505) by *Peter Vischer*. To the right in the nave, on the E. side, is a brazen trap-door forming the entrance to a CRYPT constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, where Poland's three most illustrious heroes repose: John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipsic in 1813), and Kosciuszko, who died in exile at Soleure in 1817. A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Ladislaw IV. and his queen. The sacristan opens the vault (30-40 kr.). — CHAPELS: 1st. Near the crypt, recumbent figure in porphyry of King Casimir Jagiello (d. 1492), by the eminent Nuremberg sculptor *Veit Stoss*, a native of Cracow(?). Monument of King Ladislaw Jagiello (d. 1434). Opposite to it the *Monument of Bishop Soltyk (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians, on account of his opposition to their measures at the Polish Diet in 1767. — 2nd. *Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but unfortunately in a bad light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen*. — *5th chapel (built by *Bart. Fiorentino* in 1519-20, and elaborately ornamented by *Giov. Cini* of Siena). Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagiello family; recumbent figures in red marble of King Sigismund Jagiello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572). Opposite is *Thorvaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. In the choir the tombs of Bishops Gamrat (1547) and Tomicki (1535), by Giov. Maria, surnamed *Mosca*, of Padua, the architect of the bishops' palace. — 8th. *Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble; opposite to it the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by *Veit Stoss*, in red marble under a canopy. — In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. von Pala (d. 1503), with a later *Relief (1510), an important work by *Peter Vischer*, representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — 11th chapel, once connected with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble. Monument of King Stephen Bathori (d. 1586), in red marble. Opposite to it, behind the high-altar, the monument of King John Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 196), as the reliefs indicate. — The 18th chapel, in

the centre of the church, contains a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver cherubim, in which are preserved the relics of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — The TREASURY, accessible before 10 a.m. and after 4 p.m. only, contains the jewels and other valuables of the former kings, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver.

***St. Mary's** (Pl. B, 3), another of the 36 churches of Cracow deserving of inspection, is a handsome Gothic structure of the 13th and 14th centuries.

The huge **High Altar*, the master-piece of *Veit Stoss*, executed about 1480, is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin (figures over life-size), and on the wings and sides with reliefs from the Life of Christ. The original painting and gilding is still in excellent preservation. At the entrance of the church is the bronze tablet of Pater Salomo (d. 1506) by *Peter Vischer;* at the beginning of the choir an altar by *Mosca*, next which is a colossal Crucifix by *Veit Stoss*.

The spacious building opposite, in the centre of the market-place, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pl. B, 3; Pol. *Sukiennice*), or cloth-hall, now containing a *Picture Gallery*, etc. The tower belonged to an earlier *Rathhaus*. — The choir of the now entirely modernized **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), in the Grodzka-Strasse, contains a *Bronze tablet, marking the tomb of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus (d. 1496), the tutor of Sigismund I., probably by *Peter Vischer*. — In one of the side-chapels of the **Church of St. Florian** (Pl. C, 2) is an *Altar to St. John, a very attractive work by *Veit Stoss*, dating from the close of his residence in Cracow.

The handsome modern saloons of the **University** (Pl. A, 3), which was founded by Casimir the Great in 1349, contain the *Library* (50,000 vols.; open daily, 9-1). The old library-hall is adorned with frescos by the Polish painter *Stachowitz*. On the ground-floor is the *Archaeological Museum* (open daily, 11-1).

The church of **St. Anna** (Pl. A, 3), opposite the university, contains some good mosaics in marble and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543). A little to the S.E. is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), erected by Mosca, opposite which is the *Church of St. Francis of Assisi* (Pl. B, 4), a building of the 13th cent., containing the monument of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434). The refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery is now occupied by an *Industrial Museum* (open daily, 10-1 and 3-5, 20 kr.; Sun. free).

In the Stephans-Platz stands the *Polish Theatre* (Pl. B, 3). The *Academy of Sciences* (Pl. B, 3), in the Slawkowskagasse, contains several collections. — The **Florianerthor** (Pl. B, 2), a large and singular structure, almost the only relic of the former fortifications, is situated near the railway-station, in the grounds which surround the town. — The neighbouring **Museum Czartoryski** (Pl. B, 2, 3; adm. Tues. and Thurs. 10-12) contains a large and varied collection of objects of art.

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures; excellent small antique bronzes; *Clay-figures from Tanagra; golden ornaments; silver mirror-case (Hercules and Omphale), of the best Greek period; faïence, porcelain (fine service in old

Dresden china), and glass (antique Persian lamp, Venetian glass, with stucco ornamentation). — First Floor. The *Library* contains numerous excellent miniatures of the French and other schools. In the *Picture Gallery* are works by **Rembrandt* (landscape of 1638), *B. von Orley* (girl), *Ph. Wouwerman*, and *Van Dyck* (study). Weapons; *Carved ivory; Persian carpets, etc. — The best pictures are in the private apartments (shown in the absence of the family): **Raphael*, Portrait of a young man (said to be himself; unfinished, about 1507); **Leonardo da Vinci*, Half-length of a girl with an ermine in her arms ('Castitas'); *Clouet*, Small portrait.

Countess Potocka's Gallery, Ring-Platz (shown only on special introduction) contains excellent examples of *Giorgione*, *Palma Vecchio*, *G. Romano*, *Giov. Bellini*, *P. Bordone*, etc.

The town is surrounded with **Suburbs**. On the W. is *Nowy Swiat*, on the N.W. *Piasek*, with the old church of the Visitation. *Kleparz*, on the N., outside the Florianerthor, contains the grain and cattle markets of the town and the new *Academy of Art* (Pl. B, 2). In *Wesoła*, on the E., are the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Ludovica, the clinical establishment of the university, the botanic garden, also belonging to the university, the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house. To the S.E. is *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catharine, Corpus Christi, and the Trinity. The new Franz-Josephs-Brücke leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze*. To the left rises the *Krakusberg* (905 ft.), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The ***Kosciuszkoberg** (1090 ft.), about 3 M. to the N., is a mound of earth, 300 ft. in height, thrown up in 1824 by the united efforts of the entire population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name. The summit commands a fine *View of Cracow and Podgórze, with the conical Krakusberg; S. the Carpathians, seldom free from snow; W. the Babiagóra and its neighbours; then the Vistula, the course of which may be traced for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of Bielany.

***Salt Mines of Wieliczka.** Railway viâ *Bierzanów* in 38 min.; fares 69, 51, 27 kr. (pleasanter by carriage, see p. 384). Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 2-3 p.m. only. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office. The charge fixed by tariff varies according to the illumination desired; a single traveller pays 2 fl. for adm. and 10 kr. for each room lit by Bengal lights. Visitors don mining attire (10 kr.) and set out accompanied by an attendant. The inspection of the mines occupies 2 hrs. For the use of the lift in quitting the mine 30 kr. per head is demanded. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

The greatest depth of these mines is 735 ft. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and yield about 30-40,000 tons of salt annually. Length of the mines, from E. to W., nearly 2 M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. Upwards of 1000 workmen are employed. The different stories are connected by a labyrinth of passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. Several of the 16 ponds which the mines contain are traversed by boats. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are of spacious dimensions, are employed as magazines.

Several of them are architecturally decorated, containing candelabra, &c. hewn in rock-salt, which, when properly illuminated, present a beautiful and impressive sight. There are also two chapels, with altars, statues, and other ornaments formed of the natural rock. In the larger of these mass is celebrated annually on 3rd July, after which a banquet is given. The chapels were partly destroyed by the inundation of 1868. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solid consistency.

The **Tátra Mts.** are most conveniently visited from the S., from the Kaschau and Oderberg Railway (comp. p. 379). The best starting-point for the N. side of the mountains is *Neumarkt*, 11 M. to the S.E. of *Chabówka;* comp. p. 384.

73. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

Railway to Lemberg, 212 M., in 8-12 hrs.; from Lemberg to Czernowitz, 165 M., in 6½-13 hrs.

Cracow, see p. 384. The train crosses the *Vistula*, and passes *Podgórze* (p. 387) and the *Krakusberg* on the right. 5½ M. *Bierżanów*, where a branch-line diverges to *Wieliczka* (p. 387). 12 M. *Podłęże;* 18 M. *Kłaj.* 23½ M. **Bochnia** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a town with 8190 inhab. and extensive salt-mines, which are connected with those of Wieliczka (p. 387). 31½ M. *Słotwina;* 38 M. *Biadoliny;* 43½ M. *Bogumiłowice.* 48½ M. **Tarnów** *(Hôtel Krakau; Rail. Restaurant)*, the chief town of a district, with 24,626 inhab., and the junction of the line to *Orló* and *Eperies* (see p. 370), is situated on the *Dunajec*, near its confluence with the *Biala.* The cathedral contains some interesting monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

57 M. *Wałki;* 61½ M. *Czarna;* 69 M. *Dembica* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill; 77 M. *Ropczyce;* 82 M. *Sędziszów;* 89 M. *Trzciana;* 98 M. *Rzeszów* (Rail. Restaurant), a town with an old château and 12,779 inhab. — 108 M. *Łancút*, with the château and park of Count Potocki and 3500 inhab., half of whom are Jews. 114 M. *Rogóźno;* 121 M. *Przeworsk*, with a château and park of Prince Lubomirski. — 130 M. *Jarosław* (Adler), with 12,422 inhab. (8000 Jews), lies on the *San*, an affluent of the Vistula, the left bank of which the train now follows.

139 M. *Radymno;* 148 M. *Zurawica.* 152 M. **Przemysl** *(Drei Kronen*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant)*, an ancient town on the San, with 9250 inhab., the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop. It contains six churches and carries on a brisk trade. A neighbouring hill is crowned by the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great.

From Przemysl to Stanislau, 160 M., railway in 12-14 hrs. — 21 **M.** *Chyrow* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Carpathian railway to *Legennye-Mihályi* (p. 371) viâ *Mezö-Laborcz* and *Homonna.* — 40 **M.** *Sambor*, the chief town of a district, on the Dniester, with 13,586 inhabitants. From (67 M.) *Drohobicz* a branch-line diverges to *Boryslaw.* In the vicinity are the baths of *Truskowice*, with saline and sulphur springs. At (84 **M.**) *Stryj*, a branch diverges to *Lemberg* (see p. 389). — 128 **M.** *Kałusz*, 160 **M.** *Stanislau* (p. 390).

The villages of the Rusniacs (Ruthenians, or Russinians), a Slavonic race who inhabit this district of Galicia, are miserably poor and squalid. 159 M. *Medyka;* 169 M. *Mościska;* 180 M. *Sadowa-Wisznia;* 192 M. *Gródek*, a town with 10,116 inhab., lying between two lakes; 202 M. *Mszana.*

212 M. **Lemberg.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel George; Hôtel Lang; Hôt. d'Angleterre; Hôt. de l'Europe; Hôtel de Varsovie. — **Restaurant Stadtmüller*, by the Dominican church; *Theatre Café*, Ferdinands-Platz, frequented chiefly by Poles; *Vienna Café*, Heilige-Geist-Platz; *German Casino*, Heilige-Geist-Platz, strangers admitted.

Lemberg, Polish *Lwów*, French *Léopol*, the capital of Galicia, with 109,746 inhab. (upwards of 20,000 Jews), is the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a United Greek archbishop. There are fourteen Roman Catholic churches, a Greek, an Armenian, and a Protestant church, two synagogues, and several Roman Catholic and Greek convents. The town itself is insignificant, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs. The *Rathhaus*, with its lofty tower (260 ft. high), built in 1829, stands in the ring, or market-place, which is embellished with four handsome monumental fountains. The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* has a late-Gothic interior, adorned with good frescoes. The *Greek Cathedral*, in the basilica style, stands on a hill commanding the town at the end of the Jesuiten-Strasse. The *Dominican Church* contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borkowska by Thorvaldsen.

The *Polytechnic Institution*, a handsome building in the Georgs-Platz, completed in 1877, contains a large laboratory and is otherwise admirably equipped. The *Industrial Museum*, in the Schützen-Strasse, deserves a visit. The *Hospital* and the *Lunatic Asylum* are also large and well-managed institutions. — The performances at the *Theatre*, which is closed in summer, consist mainly of operas and Polish plays; in the former the solos are generally sung in Italian, the chorus in Polish.

The *University*, which was founded in 1847 by Emp. Joseph II., removed to Cracow in 1805, and re-opened as an independent institution in 1816, is attended by about 1000 students. After the bombardment of the town in 1848, during which the university building was burned down, it was removed to its present quarters in the old Jesuit convent in the Akademie-Strasse. The *Natural History Collections* and the *Library* were almost entirely destroyed, but have now regained their former extent; the latter contains 60,000 volumes. Near the University are the *Botanic Garden* and the *School of Forestry*, containing some interesting collections.

Ossoliński's National Institute, in the Ossolińskigasse, contains collections relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, including portraits, antiquities, coins, and a library of 120,000 vol.; it has a printing-office of its own. — The *Dzieduszycki Museum* of the antiquities and products of Galicia is always open to visitors.

From Lemberg to Odessa, 458 M., railway in 27 hrs. — 31 M. *Krasne*, the junction of the railway to *Brody*, *Radziwiłów* (Russian frontier-station),

and *Kiev.* — 87 M. *Tarnopol*, with 25,819 inhab.; 120 M. *Podwoloczyska*, the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the *Podhorce*, is *Woloczysk*, the first Russian station. Thence by *Shmerinka*, *Birsula*, and *Rasdelnaja* to (458 M.) *Odessa*.

RAILWAY FROM LEMBERG TO CZERNOWITZ. The line at first traverses a monotonous plain, dotted with miserable Ruthenian villages. 7 M. *Siechów*. Near (15½ M.) *Staresioło*, on the right, is a half-ruined castle of Count Potocki, erected in the middle ages as a protection against the Tartars. 27 M. *Wybranówka;* 40 M. *Chodorów*, almost entirely inhabited by Jews; 54½ M. *Bukaczowce;* 62 M. *Bursztyn*, with a château of Prince Jablonowski. 69½ M. **Halicz**; the town, formerly the capital of the principality of Halitsch and incorporated with Poland in 1387, is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Dniester*, 2½ M. to the W., and is commanded by a ruined castle.

The long range of the Carpathians now become visible in the distance, to the right. The train crosses the Dniester and near (78 M.) *Jezupol* approaches the *Bystrica*.

87 M. **Stanislau** *(Drei Kronen; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a flourishing commercial town with 18,626 inhab., the junction of the line to Chyrow and Przemysl (p. 388). It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1868, but has since been rebuilt in a regular and handsome manner.

101 M. *Ottynia;* 112 M. *Korszów*. The *Czerna-Hora* (4585 ft.) and other summits of the Carpathians are now prominent on the right. — 121½ M. **Kołomea** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, a town on the *Pruth*, with 23,100 inhab.; to the right, near the railway, is the pleasant-looking German suburb, with a Protestant church.

Beyond (133½ M.) *Zabłotów* the train crosses to the right bank of the Pruth, and near (143 M.) *Snyatin* it recrosses to the left; the town of *Snyatin* lies 3 M. to the E. 150 M. *Nepołokoutz;* 156 M. *Łużan*. As we approach (164 M.) *Sadagóra* we obtain a fine view to the right of the town of Czernowitz, commandingly situated on a hill. The train then crosses the Pruth.

165 M. **Czernowitz.** — **Hotels.** *ADLER, Ring-Platz; *KRONPRINZ VON ŒSTERREICH, GOLDNES LAMM, both in the Siebenbürgergasse; HÔTEL WEISS, high charges; HÔTEL DE MOLDAVIE, Lembergergasse. — HÔTEL DE PARIS, at the corner of the Lembergergasse and Ring-Platz; GOLDNE BIRNE, Siebenbürgergasse, these two of the third class.

Restaurants. At the three first-named hotels; *Maier*, next door to the Adler; in the *Musikvereinsgebäude*, Mehl-Platz; wine-rooms of *Stefanowitz*, *Tabakac*, and *Paczenski*, in the Ring-Platz (good Moldavian wine and cold viands). — **Cafés.** *Wilckens*, Herrngasse; *C. Wien*, Lembergergasse; *Aufmesser*, Herrngasse; *Bass* (also restaurant), *Zakrewski*, Siebenbürgergasse; *Café du Théâtre*, by the Hôtel de Moldavie; *Tesarz* (confectioner), Ring-Platz.

Baths. Warm and vapour baths at the *Sophienbad*, Russische Gasse, and at the *Türkenbad*, by the Türkenbrunnen. The *Town Baths* in the Volksgarten are open in summer only. *River Baths* in the Pruth, by the bridge.

Czernowitz, the capital of the *Bukowina*, is situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is here crossed by

two bridges. Including the extensive suburbs the town contains 45,600 inhab., of whom 12-14,000 are Jews. It is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of an Oriental Greek archbishop and consistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building in the town, which is entirely of modern origin, is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, an imposing brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75 and situated on an eminence at the end of the Bischofsgasse. The magnificently-decorated **Reception Hall* is worthy of a visit (apply to the castellan); the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The largest church in Czernowitz is the *Oriental Greek Cathedral* in the Franz-Joseph-Platz, erected in 1864 in imitation of the church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The elegant *Armenian Church*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875. The *Roman Catholic Parish Church*, the *Greek Catholic Church*, the *Protestant Church*, and the new Oriental Greek *Parasceva Church* are uninteresting. The **Jewish Temple*, a handsome edifice in the Moorish style, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zachariewicz; the interior is adorned with rich but chaste elegance.

The *University*, founded in 1875, is attended by about 250 students. The lectures are delivered partly in the Pädagogium in the Bischofsgasse, and partly in the clergy-house adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history and other academical collections.

The *Austria Monument* in the Austria-Platz was executed by Pekary and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the country; it consists of a colossal marble figure of Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. — The new *Theatre*, in the Schulgasse, is tastefully fitted up (shut in summer).

At the S. end of the town lies the *Volksgarten* (with a railway-station), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the *Schützenhaus* (Restaurant), the *Public Baths*, and the *Botanical Garden* (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Banaid Grove* on the *Bischofsberg*, which affords a good view of the town, and to the (2¼ M.) wood of *Horecza*, near the interesting old church of which a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

From Czernowitz to Bucharest, 410 M., express train in 16 hrs. — At (56 M.) *Suczawa-Itzkany*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined by the custom-house officials and a considerable detention usually takes place (Buffet). The train now runs near the *Szeret*, the principal river of Moldavia. From (67 M.) *Verestie* a branch-line diverges to *Botosani*. — 96 M. *Pascani*, the junction of the railway to *Jassy*, *Kishenev*, and *Odessa* (see p. 389). — 120 M. *Roman*; 148 M. *Bakeu*; 200 M. *Marasesci*, where branch-lines diverge viâ *Tecuciu* to *Berlad* and to *Galatz*; 212 M. *Foscani*; 255 M. *Buceu* (branch-line to *Braila* and *Galatz*); 373 M. *Ploesci* (p. 408). 410 M. *Bucharest*, see p. 409.

TRANSYLVANIA.

TRANSYLVANIA, called *Erdély-Ország* by the Magyars, and *Ardealu* by the Rumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), is a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, lying between Hungary on the W. and Rumania on the E. Its German name of *Siebenbürgen* has been variously derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Mediasch, Mühlenbach, and Schässburg, or lastly, and most probably, from the *Zibin Mts.* and the *River Zibin* on its S. frontier. Hermannstadt, which lies on the Zibin, is still named Nagy Szeben by the Hungarians, and Sibiu by the Rumanians.

History. At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of *Dacia*, and in 107 A.D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated in the Roman province of the same name. It remained under Roman sway till 274 A. D., when the *Emperor Aurelian* withdrew his troops and the flower of the Roman colonists across the Danube, before the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania formed the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races which kept pressing on towards Western Europe. During the reign of *Ladislaus I.*, King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Kumans, Transylvania was united to Hungary, and began for the first time to enjoy the blessings of peace and order. *Geisa II.* (1141-61), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendam coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Franconians), were collectively known as *Saxons*, and they settled in the '*Land unter dem Walde*', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlenbach, and Reussmarkt), in the *Altland* (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Reps), and in the *Weinland* (Mediasch and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. *Andreas I.* (1204-35) made over the *Burzenland* (see p. 401) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly

before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. The same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (from 1241 onwards) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from *Hunyady Janos*, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Hungarians, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After *Lewis II.* of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of *Mohács* in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was *Bethlen Gâbor* (Gabriel), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of Turkey and of Austria, which possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699 they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration, and annexed the country to Austria. The population consisted at that period of Germans, who had been Lutherans since 1540, Hungarians and Szeklers, who had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, and also of Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568) and of Roman Catholics. An insurrection under *Francis II. Rakoczy* in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutzen War', was quelled by the Austrians, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by the Peace of Passarovitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria. Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of *Nicolaus Urss (Horjah)* in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1868 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects completely incorporated with Hungary.

Inhabitants. The *Hungarians*, or Magyar conquerors.

The *Szeklers*, who occupy the eastern borders of the country, are Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania in the 11th cent., in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier. They regard themselves, however, as descendants of the Huns. The Hungarians and Szeklers together number about 612,000 souls.

The *Saxons*, about 212,000 in number, the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (p. 392) from the Middle Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonici Hospites, and Flandrenses, but from 1217 onwards have been known as Saxones or Saxons (Nieder-Sachsen). The Germans of the Nösner Land (p. 407) are also called Saxons.

These three races have from an early period shared the government of the country among them, as being, in virtue of the rights of conquest and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, however, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the principal part of the population consists of *Rumanians* or *Wallachians*, of whom there are no fewer than 1,152,000. They regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a heterogeneous race, made up of Dacian, Roman, Teutonic, Slavonian, and Bulgarian elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, crossed the mountains and entered Transylvania. They named themselves Rumanians as members of the E. Roman Empire (Rûm), and had adopted the Greek form of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors. According to other authorities the Rumanians were settled on the left bank of the Danube long before the advent of the Magyars, but were from the very first treated by their conquerors and the foreign colonists as people possessed of no political rights.

Another element in the population is formed by the *Armenians*, 4400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about the year 1660. They are almost entirely confined to the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, and Gyergyó Szt. Miklos. There are about 88,000 *Gipsies* in Transylvania, where they are heard of as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Woiwode of their own. At Háromszek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok many of them have become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are *Jews* (26,000), *Bulgarians*, *Czechs*, *Slovaks*, *Ruthenians*, and *Greeks*. — The total population is in round numbers 2,120,000.

Plan of Tour. The most interesting parts of Transylvania are in the W. and S. The two principal approaches to the country are afforded by the railway by *Grosswardein* and *Klausenburg* to *Kronstadt* (for travellers from the *Tátra* and *Kaschau*) and the railway by *Arad* and *Hermannstadt* to *Kronstadt* (for those coming from *Pest*). The return-route may be made by Bucharest, Giurgevo, and the Danube. The excursions mentioned at pp. 403, 404 are recommended to those who are interested in the Szeklers. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have as yet penetrated, very fair carriages may be hired for 6-7 fl. a day. Where the roads are impracticable for these vehicles, ox-carts and riding-horses are

used. The saddles are generally very poor, and require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides are necessary for mountain-excursions, and may be obtained in the neighbouring villages.

Hotels. The hotels in the towns, generally owned by Germans and Jews, are as a rule comfortable and moderate. The country-inns, especially in the purely Rumanian districts, are apt to be very poorly provided with food, so that the traveller should make himself independent of them by carrying a supply for his own use.

Money is the same as in Austria. At Bucharest and throughout Rumania French money is used, the francs being called *Lei* and the centimes *Bani*.

Passports are not necessary in Transylvania, but are indispensable for entering Rumania. A visa is not requisite.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. part of the country. German is understood by almost everyone with whom the tourist is likely to come in contact. At Bucharest the prevailing language is French.

74. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

203 M. Railway *(Ungarische Staatsbahn)* in 13½-17 hrs.; fares 19 fl. 20, 13 fl. 30, 9 fl. 60 kr. — From Grosswardein to *Klausenburg*, see R. 64; from Klausenburg to *Hermannstadt*, see R. 76.

Arad, see p. 363. The Temesvár line (see p. 363) diverges to the right as the station is quitted. The Transylvanian railway follows the *Marosthal;* on the left rise the vine-clad *Arad Mts.*, with the ruined castle and village of *Világos* (p. 363).

Stations *Glogovátz*, *Gyorok*, *Paulis*. 22 M. *Radna*, or *Maria-Radna*, with a much-frequented pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (Jägerhorn; King of Hungary), with 6800 inhab., the principal depôt of the salt of Transylvania. On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos*.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros. Stations *Konop*, *Berzova*, *Soborsin*. At (64 M.) *Zám* it crosses the frontier of Transylvania. To the right of stat. *Guraszáda*, *Dobra*, with its ruined castle, is visible in the distance. 77½ M. *Maros Illye*, the birthplace of Bethlen Gábor (1580-1629), prince of Transylvania (p. 393). Near (84 M.) *Branyicska*, with the small château of the Hungarian novelist Nicolaus Jósika (b. 1794), who died in exile at Dresden in 1865, the train crosses to the left bank of the Maros. On the right is *Veczel*, with the ruins of a Roman fortress.

92 M. **Déva** (*Riszko*, at the station), a market-town with 3280 Rumanian inhab., is the seat of the authorities of the district of Hunyad. About 2 M. to the W. rises a trachyte rock, 610 ft. high, crowned by a ruined castle, whence a fine view is obtained of the valleys of the *Cserna*, the *Strel*, and the *Maros*, and of the *Hatszeg Mts.*, of which the *Retjezat* (8190 ft.) is the most conspicuous.

The *Gold Mines of Nagyág* are reached from Déva in 4 hrs. (carriage to Csertés in 2 hrs., 1-1½ fl.; thence by ox-cart or on horseback). The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium. Beautiful view.

The train crosses the *Csernabach*, affording a view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge on the left, and reaches (96 M.) **Piski** *(Railway Restaurant)*, at the confluence of the *Strel* with the Maros. The bridge over the Strel here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem.

From Piski to Vajda Hunyad, 10 M., railway in 50 min. (90, 60, 50 kr.). At **Vajda Hunyad**, Ger. *Eisenmarkt (Strauss; Krone)*, which lies at the confluence of the *Cserna* and *Zalasd*, is the castle of *Hunyady Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic structure to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). In the neighbourhood are the iron-works of *Gyalár*, *Telek*, and *Govasdia*. A miserable road leads in 1 hr. from Vajda Hunyad to *Kalán*, a station on the *Piski* and *Petrozseny* railway (see below).

From Piski to the Hátszeg Valley and to Petrozseny, 49 M., railway in 4¾ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 70, 3 fl. 30, 2 fl. 40 kr.). — The line traverses the valley of the *Strel*. 9 M. Stat. *Zeykfalva-Kalán*. At the village of *Kalán*, 2 M. to the N., are extensive foundries and a small bath-establishment; *Zeykfalva*, to the S., possesses an ancient church, said to have been built by the Romans. Stat. *Russ*. Then (18½M.) **Váralja-Hátszeg** *(Zur Brücke; Lamm)*, where we obtain a fine view of the valley of the *Hátszeg*.

[The Valley of the Hátszeg, the chief attraction of which lies in the peculiar costume and manners of its Rumanian inhabitants, may be explored hence by carriage in about 8 hours. The route leads by *Farkadin* and *Demsus* to *Várhely* (the Dacian *Sarmizegetusa*, the Roman *Ulpia Trajana*), with numerous Roman antiquities, whence we return either direct, or viâ *Malomviz* (whence the *Retjezat*, 8190 ft., may be ascended), *Malajesd*, and *Szálaspatak*, to stat. *Púj*.]

Beyond (27½ M.) *Púj* the line quits the valley of the Strel and ascends that of the *Banyicza*. At stat. *Krivádia* is a Roman watch-tower. The train then proceeds in long windings, passing the village of *Merisor* far below in the valley to the right, to stat. *Banyicza*, the culminating point of the line, 680 ft. above the level of the Maros valley.

49 M. **Petrozseny** *(Prokop; Pichler)*, a town with 3000 inhab., in a beautiful valley, is for the present the terminus of the railway, the prolongation of which to Rumania is contemplated. The neighbouring valley of the *Syl* contains a large coal-bed, 36 sq. M. in area, and 3-25 ft. in thickness. The *Vulcan Pass* and the *Csetatye Bole*, a cavern with an entrance 65 ft. high and 50 ft. wide, are within easy reach of Petrozseny.

108 M. **Broos**, Hungar. *Szászváros (*Hôtel Széchenyi; National)*, with 5450 inhab., chiefly Saxons (see p. 394), lies in the Saxon 'Königsboden', or royal soil, in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. A walk may be taken to the top of the *Holumbu* (1115 ft.), which commands an extensive view. On the *Gyógy*, which here empties itself into the Maros, lie the small baths of *Feredö Gyógy*, 3 M. to the N.

Excursions. To the iron-works of *Sebeshely*, 1 hr.; on a spur of the hills lies an old ruined castle. A pleasant drive may be taken into the mountains, passing several villages, to (3½ hrs.) *Gredistye* (inn kept by the forester). Thence we may ride in 3 hrs. to the ancient ruins of a Roman (Dacian) castle.

115½ M. *Sibot* lies in the fertile plain called the *Brodfeld* (Hungar. *Kenyérmezö*), where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479. On the left is *Uj-Vincz*. — 125 M. *Al-*

vincz, with the castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Borberek*, celebrated for its wine. — The train crosses the Maros near *Maros Porto* and reaches —

131 M. **Karlsburg**, formerly called *Weissenburg*, Hungar, *Gyula Fehérvár* (**Hôtel National*, R. 80 kr.-1½ fl.; *Europa; König von Ungarn; Railway Restaurant)*, the Roman *Aputum*, containing 7338 Hungarian, Rumanian, and Jewish inhab., and once the capital of the princes of Transylvania. Numerous Roman relics have been found in the vicinity. All that will interest visitors to the town is comprised within the limits of the *Citadel*. Here rises the **Cathedral of St. Michael*, containing the sarcophagi of John Hunyady (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded 1457), and his brothers, Queen Isabella (d. 1556), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571), and also remains of the monument of Prince George I. Rakoczy (d. 1648). Here also are the *Church of the Jesuits*, the resting-place of Christof Báthory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; the *Academy*, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant grammar-school, and now a barrack, where the poet Martin Opitz was professor of philosophy and belles-lettres in 1622-23; and, lastly, the *Battyaneum*, founded by Bishop Count Battyani in 1794, with geological and archæological collections and a library.

Mühlbach (Hungar. *Szász Sebes*), a Saxon town with 6244 inhab., 8 M. to the S. of Karlsburg (diligence in 1¾ hr., 98 kr.). contains an interesting Protestant church of the 15th cent. on an originally Roman foundation. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbourhood.

FROM KARLSBURG TO ABRUDBÁNYA IN THE TRANSYLVANIAN ERZGEBIRGE, post-omnibus in 9½ hrs., allowing 2½ hrs. for the inspection of the mines at Zalathna. It is, however, better to hire a carriage. The excursion occupies three days in all, one day being spent at Ahrudbánya.

The road traverses the *Ompoly Valley* and passes the villages of *Tótfalu* (with the castle of *Szt. Mihalykö*, situated on a rock, and erected by Bela IV. in 1268), *Preszaka*, *Petroszán*, and *Zalathna* (with several gold-mines; in the neighbourhood are the gold-mine of *Dumbrâra* and the cinnabar-deposits of *Babója*). We next pass a monument commemorating the construction of the road (1836), and reach the village of *Bucsum* and the small town of **Abrudbánya**, with 4200 inhab. (Ruman. and Hungar.). The road to the famous *Gold Mines* leads past the base of the *Detunata Gola*, a basaltic rock 360 ft. in height, crowning a neighbouring hill. Several of its columns, which rise in a number of different sections, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata' Beyond it we come to *Cetate Mare* and *Mike*, a huge isolated mass of rock, which has been hollowed out in the form of a crater by Roman miners in their search for gold. Farther on is *Verespatak*, the Roman *Alburnus Major*. By the brook are seen a number of gold-washers, chiefly gipsies. From this point we may now return to Ahrudbánya.

A good road leads from Ahrudbánya, by *Topanfalva* in the *Aranyos Valley*, to *Lupsa*, and through the romantic *Borrév Pass* to *Torda* (p. 405).

Beyond Karlsburg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the battle of *Szt. Imre*, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named *Kecskekö* (Wallachian *Piatra Capri*, 'goat's rock').

143 M. **Tövis** *(Railway Restaurant)*, where the line unites with the *Hungarian Government Railway* (Klausenburg to Kronstadt, R. 76). The train turns to the E. and crosses the *Maros* near the influx of the *Kokel*, the valley of which it then follows. Beyond stat. *Karácsonfalva* it crosses the *Kleine Kokel* to (158 M.) *Blasendorf* (Hungar. *Balázsfalva*), with 1300 Rumanian inhab., the hot-bed of the agitation against the Hungarians in 1849. Stations *Hosszúaszó* (Ger. *Langenthal*), *Mikeszásza*.

175½ M. **Klein-Kopisch,** Hungar. *Kis-Kapus (Railway Restaurant)*, where the branch-line to Hermannstadt diverges to the right. (Route to *Kronstadt*, see p. 400.)

The Railway to Hermannstadt turns southwards into the valley of the *Weissbach*, or *Viza*. Stations *Markt-Schelken* (Hungar. *Nagy Selyk*), *Ladamos*. — 197 M. **Salzburg**, Hungar. *Vizakna (Hôtel Nendwich; Fronius)*, with salt-mines and ten salt-water ponds, formed by the falling in of the shafts which had been driven into the rock-salt. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring used for bathing; the water is so saturated with salt that the body does not sink. Good echo in one of the disused salt-mines.

203 M. **Hermannstadt.** — **Hotels.** Neurihrer; Römischer Kaiser; Mediascher Hof and Habermann, unpretending. — Cafés: *Möfert; Klaus; Lazar.* — Beer: *Hermannsgarten*, Josefsgarten; *Quandt; Novara.* — Wine: *Eder; Fronius; Kirchgatter; Pulver.* — Baths: *Frühbeck's*, with warm and vapour baths; *Military Swimming Bath*, 10 kr.; *River Baths* by the Heidenmühle.

Hermannstadt, Hungar. *Nagy Szeben*, Ruman. *Sibiu*, Latin *Cibinium*, a royal free town, formerly the capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies (1160), lies upon a hill on the river *Zibin*. It is now the capital of the district of the same name and seat of the Saxon 'Count' and the National University (Universitas Nationis). Of its 22,700 inhab., two-thirds are Saxons. The central point of business and traffic is the *Grosse Ring* (Pl. C, 4).

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 4), built at three different periods between 1431 and the beginning of the 16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the Crucifixion, with numerous figures, executed by Johannes of Rosenau in 1445, and one of the most successful specimens of Transylvanian art. In the sacristy are several valuable chalices and ciboria of the 17th cent., and ecclesiastical vestments adorned with gold embroidery. The so-called '*New Church*', an addition of the 16th cent., contains an interesting *Mausoleum*, with the tombstones of the old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. — The Sacristan lives at Huetplatz 19.

The *Church of the Ursuline Nuns* (Pl. 6), the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 8), and the *Chapel by the Elisabeth-Thor*, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), are destitute of artistic interest.

The architecture of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, or wealthy citizen, exhibits many interesting details. In the court is the *Record Office* of the 'Saxon Nation', above which is a well-arranged armoury. The door leading to the staircase is a handsome piece of 16th cent. work.

The *Brukenthal Palace* (Pl. 1), built by Baron Brukenthal, governor of Transylvania under Maria Theresa, contains (on the first floor) the *Natural History Collection* of the Society of Naturalists, with specimens of the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well-arranged geological cabinet, and a number of objects from Africa and Japan. In the court are a *Library* with 40,000 vols. and 500 Incunabula (Codex Altenberger, richly illuminated missals); a *Cabinet of Minerals*, with beautiful specimens from the Erzgebirge; and an *Archaeological Collection*, with numerous Transylvanian coins. On the second floor is a *Picture Gallery* (chiefly copies).

The fashionable promenades are the old ramparts (music on Tues. in summer), and the so-called 'Erlenpark' and 'Junge Wald'. Walks may also be taken to (1/2 hr.) *Hammersdorf* (two Inns) and to the (1/4 hr.) *Gregoriwarte*, on the *Grigoriberg* (1970 ft.). All these points command fine views of the mountains.

Among the numerous pleasant EXCURSIONS which the environs afford, the following are the most interesting.

To HELTAU AND MICHELSBERG (2 hrs.; carr. 4 fl.; diligence daily, 40 kr. each person). — *Heltau* (Hungar. *Nagy Disznód*, Ruman. *Cisnedia*) is a large Saxon village, picturesquely situated above the *Kaltbach*, on the N.E. slope of the wooded *Götzenberg* (see below). The church contains a fine cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 15th century. — *Michelsberg*, Hungar. *Kis Disznód*, Ruman. *Cisnidiora* (*Inn), which lies 2 M. to the S.W., is the only one of the Saxon settlements situated among the mountains. Close to the village rises a wooded hill with a ruined castle and a tolerably well preserved Romanesque church.

The *Götzenberg* (4195 ft.), an admirable point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Michaelsberg on foot or on horseback in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (at the top a chalet).

To STOLZENBURG (3 hrs.), with the picturesque ruins of an old castle built by the Saxon peasants; and thence in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Mud Volcanoes* of *Reussen*, returning viâ (1 hr.) *Bad Ladamos* (p. 398).

To THE ROTHENTHURM PASS (5 hrs.; carr. 6-8 fl.). The high-road follows the valley of the Zibin to *Schellenberg*, where Andreas Báthory was defeated in 1599 by the Wallachian Woiwode Michael, and to *Talmesh*, Hungar. *Talmács*. Above Talmesh is the ruined castle of *Landskron*, built in 1370 and razed in 1453 (fine view). The road then traverses the valley of the *Alt* or *Oltu* to *Boicza*, where stands the 'red tower' (65 ft. high, 32 ft. in diameter), which has given name to the **Rothenthurm Pass** (1200 ft.), an opening in

the hills formed by the action of the Alt. Beyond the pass we reach the *Custom House* and the Rumanian frontier. (The *Surul*, 7506 ft., may be ascended from this point.) The diligence runs in 33 hrs. by *Rozia*, *Rimnik*, and *Kurtea de Argis* to *Pitesti*, on the railway to *Bucharest* (p. 409).

FROM HERMANNSTADT BY FOGARAS TO KRONSTADT, 85 M., diligence in 18 hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.). The road leads to *Schellenberg* and *Westen*, where it crosses the *Zibin*, and then follows the valley of the *Alt* to *Girlsau*, *Freck*, and (20 M.) *Porumbák*. On the S. the view is bounded by the lofty chain of the *Fogaras Mts.*, among which the *Surul* (7506 ft.), *Budislav* (7940 ft.), *Negoi* (8320 ft.), and *Buteanu* (8235 ft.) are conspicuous. To the left stand the picturesque ruins of the Cistercian abbey of *Kerz*, suppressed by Matthew Corvinus in 1474 on account of the immorality of the monks. The next places reached are *Alsó-Utsa* and *Voila*, where a road diverges on the left to *Gross-Schenk* and *Agnethlen* (Hungar. *Szt. Agotha*). Then (46 M.) *Fogaras*, capital of the district of that name, with 5300 inhabitants. From (54 M.) *Sárkány* a road diverges on the left to *Reps* (railway-station, p. 401). The Kronstadt road ascends past *Persány* to the saddle of the *Geisterwald* (2000 ft.), separating the valley of the Alt from the plain of Burzen, and then descends by *Vledény* to *Zeiden*, at the base of the *Zeidnerberg* (4245 ft.), the scene of the bloody contests between Kronstadt and Prince Gabriel Báthory in 1612. At *Weidenbach* we enjoy a glimpse of the beautiful *Rosenau Valley* on the right (p. 402). 85 M. *Kronstadt* (see p. 401).

75. From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt.

138 M. RAILWAY in 6½-11 hrs.; fares 13 fl. 20, 9 fl. 20, 6 fl. 50 kr.

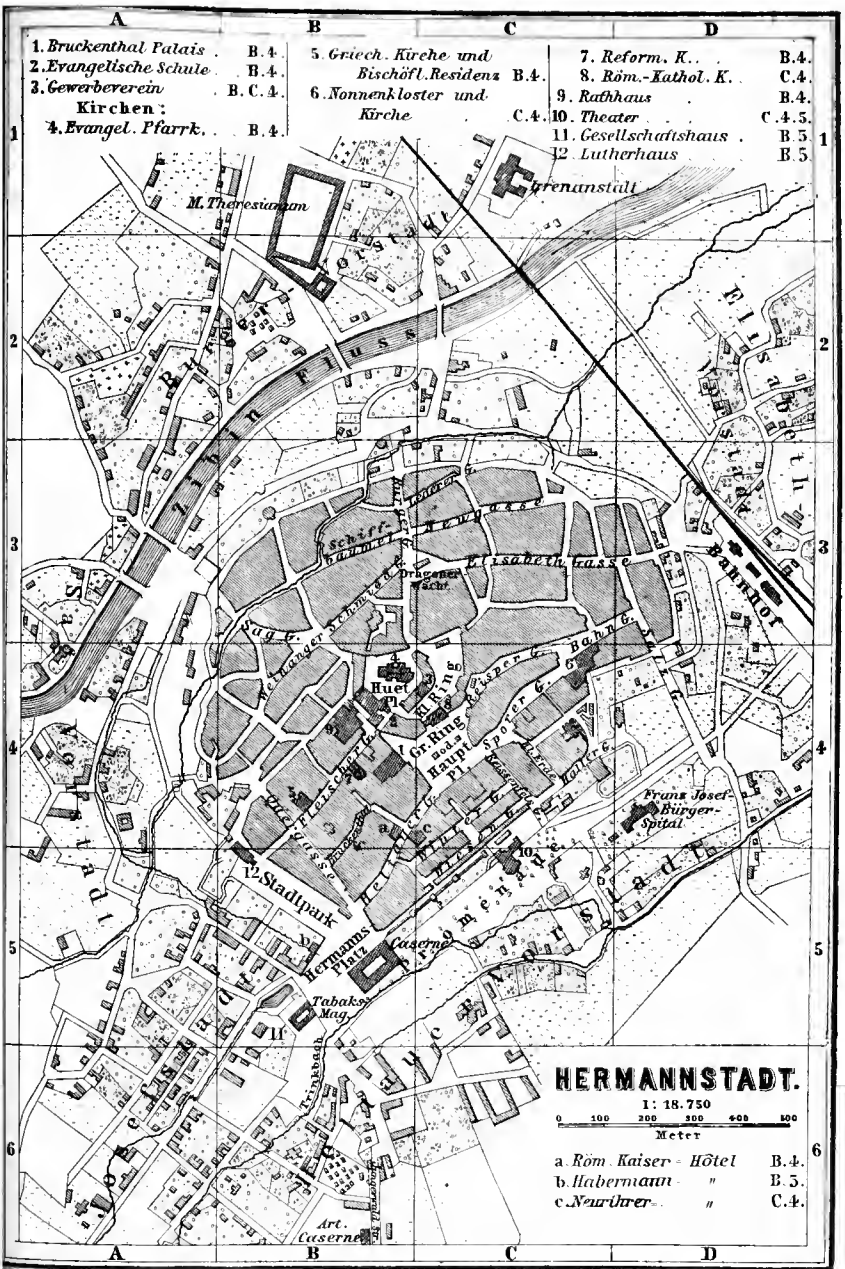
To (28 M.) **Klein-Kopisch** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see R. 74. The train then follows the valley of the *Grosse Kokel* to (34 M.) **Medias**, Hungar. *Szász Megyes (Schütze; Traube)*, a royal free town with 6500 inhab., the central point of the wine-trade of Transylvania, and the earliest Saxon settlement (1146) in the vine-growing region. It possesses a fortified church. About 3 M. to the N.W. lie the small baths of *Baassen*, Hung. *Felsö-Bajom*, or *Bâzna*; 1½ M. to the E., on the left of the railway, is *Darlócz*, or *Durles*, the Protestant church of which contains some interesting mural paintings.

41 M. *Eczel*, Ger. *Hetzeldorf*; 45 M. *Elisabethstadt*, Hungar. *Erzsébetváros* (formerly called *Ebesfalva*), a royal free town, seat of the authorities of the district of Kis-Kukölö, with 2550 inhab., most of whom are Armenians.

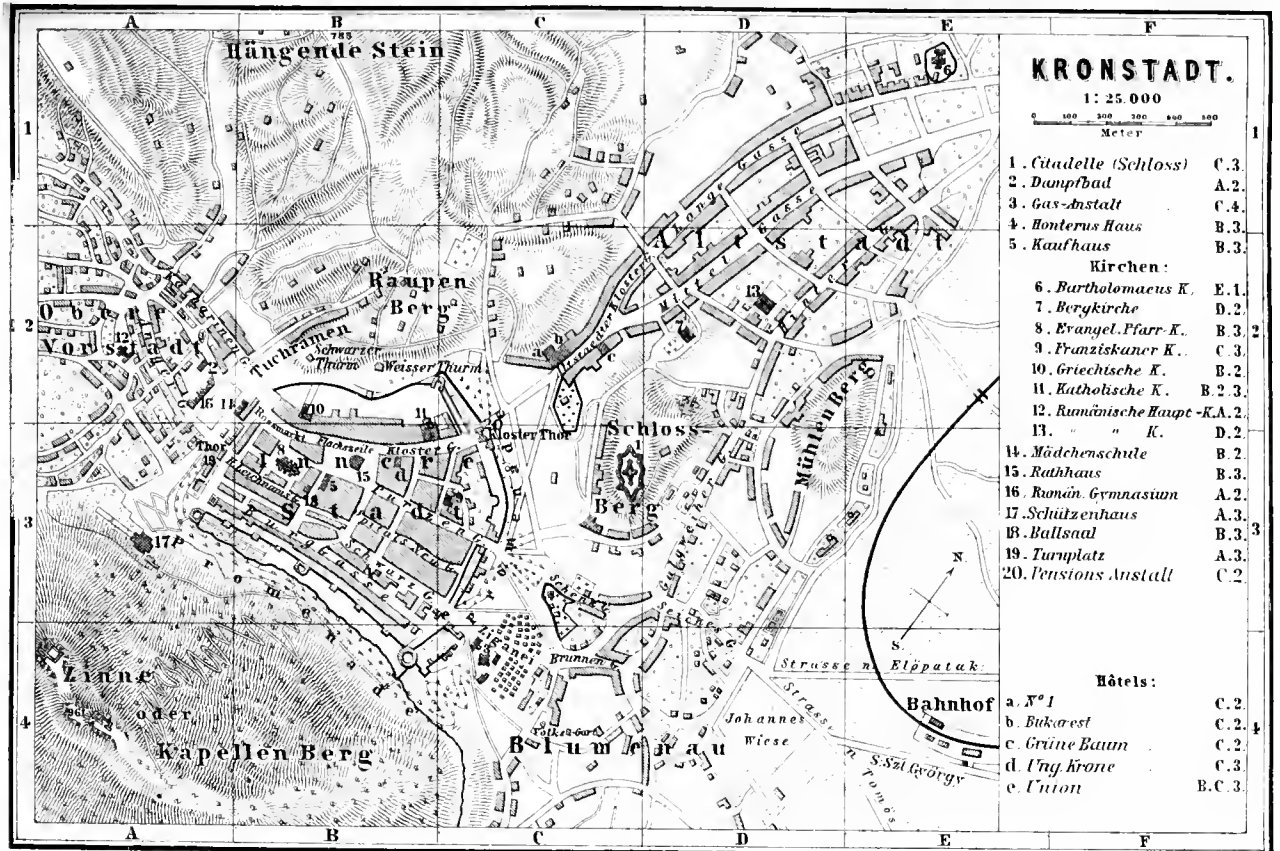
About 6 M. to the S.W. lies **Birthelm**, a wine-producing place with an imposing château and a handsome church. The latter contains a reredos and choir-stalls executed at the beginning of the 16th cent. and tombstones of the 17th century.

52 M. *Dunesdorf*, Hungar. *Dános*. On the left lies *Gross-Alisch*, or *Nagy Szólös*, where Prince Kemeny fell in 1662 in a battle with Michael II. Apafi.

58 M. **Schässburg**, Hungar. *Segesvár (Goldner Stern; Zwei Löwen; Rail. Restaurant)*, a royal free town and capital of the district of Nagy Kukölö, founded by the Saxons in 1198, with 8788 Saxon, Hungarian, and Rumanian inhabitants. A beautiful view is enjoyed from the *Schulberg*, a hill with a small church



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig



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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

containing a fine *Ciborium and choir-stalls ascribed to the sons of Veit Stoss of Nuremberg.

At (64½ M.) *Héjásfalva* the line quits the Kokel Valley and turns to the S.E. into the valley of the *Erked*. Beyond *Erked*, a Saxon settlement, the train penetrates the hill between the valleys of the Erked and *Königsbach* by means of a long tunnel. Stations *Mehburg*, *Katzendorf*. The *Homoród Valley* is now followed to (92 M.) *Homoród;* on the right is *Reps*, Hung. *Köhalom*, a Saxon market-town on the *Kosder Bach*, commanded by a picturesque castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath.

The train enters the valley of the *Alt*. On the left bank lies the village of *Héviz*, where the Romans had a fortified bridge. On the opposite bank is *Galt*, a Saxon castle of the 13th century. Stations *Alsó-Rákos* and (107 M.) *Agostonfalva*.

A visit may be paid from Agostonfalva to the wild **Vargyas Valley** to the N., with the rocky defile of *Köcsur* and the stalactite caverns of *Homoród Almas* and *Köcsur*.

The railway and the river both turn to the S. 115 M. *Apácza*, Ger. *Geist;* 120 M. *Nussdorf;* 125 M. *Marienburg*, Hungar. *Földvár*, a Saxon market-town situated on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built by the knights of the Teutonic Order.

The popular baths of *Elöpatak* lie in an unattractive district, 5 M. to the N.E. (road by *Hidwég* and *Arapataka;* carr. in 1¼ hr., 2 fl.; omn. 1 fl.).

Stat. *Brenndorf*, Hungar. *Botfalu*. Then —

138 M. **Kronstadt.** — The station is 2¼ M. from the town. Hôtel-omnibuses meet the trains. *Cab* into the town 1 fl. — **Hotels.** Krone; Union; Grüner Baum; Numero Eins; Stadt Bukarest. — **Restaurants.** *Hauptquartier Versailles*, Spitalsneugasse, good wine; *Rosenkranz*, Purzengasse, good cuisine; *Schützenhaus*. *Café Neuriehrer*, Lower Promenade. — **Confectioner.** *Montaldo*, Purzengasse.

Baths. Cold baths at the *Swimming-Baths* at Blumenau; behind the Rumanian gymnasium in the upper suburb; Warm baths in the Rossmarkt and at the Hôtel Union.

Kronstadt, Hungar. *Brassó*, Ruman. *Brasov*, a royal free town and capital of a district of the same name, with 29,716 inhab., of whom about 9000 are Saxons, is the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, and lies on the *Burzenbach*, in a valley entirely shut in by mountains, except where it opens on the *Burzenland*, an extensive plain. The town consists of four different quarters: 1. The *Inner Town*, surrounded with walls, the centre of business; 2. The *Altstadt*, or *O Brassó*, the oldest part of the town, founded by the knights of the Teutonic Order in 1222, the buildings in which, however, are nearly all new and insignificant, owing to the repeated destruction it has sustained; 3. *Blumenau*, Hungar. *Bolonya*, the quarter next to the station, principally inhabited by manufacturers (between Blumenau and the Inner Town is a small colony of *Gipsies*); 4. The *Upper* or *Rumanian Suburb*, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Rumanians, and founded in 1392 by the Bulgarian labourers (hence called also *Bolgárszeg*) who built the 'Black Church'.

In the centre of the principal square in the Inner Town stands the Rathhaus (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower earlier), and restored in 1770 in the tawdry style of the period. In the same square, to the S., is the Kaufhaus (Pl. 5), erected in 1545, the first floor of which is used on market-days by small dealers in various kinds of wares; on the ground-floor are vaults and store-rooms. The Protestant Church (Pl. 8), in the Kirchhofplatz (Pl. B, 3), popularly called the '*Black Church*', on account of its walls having been blackened by fire, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, surrounded with foliage, once gilded, but now perfectly black. The altar was designed by Bartesch of Kronstadt, and carved by Schönthaler of Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, representing Christ among the 'weary and heavy-laden', is by Martersteig of Weimar. The carved choir-stalls and the seats of the guilds, hung with beautifully embroidered Oriental tapestry, also deserve attention. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the reformer, or 'Apostle' of Kronstadt, is buried in this church. The Sacristy contains finely-worked ecclesiastical vessels and vestments.

The Church of St. Bartholomew (Pl. 6), at the end of the Altstadt, is the oldest church in the town. The Oriental-Greek Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 10), in the Upper Suburb, originally built of wood in 1392, was replaced in 1495 by a stone edifice, which was restored in 1751, with the aid of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. To the right of the entrance is a very ancient chapel of wood, embellished with painting.

Walks. The environs of Kronstadt afford a great variety of pleasant excursions. To the (10 min.) top of the *Schlossberg*, the citadel on which was built by the Austrian general Count Arco in 1553 as a defence against the Wallachian Woiwode Peter; fine view. — To the (1 hr.) **Kapellenberg*, or *Zinne* (3153 ft.; 1276 ft. above the town), the best point of view in the neighbourhood, affording a good survey of the town, the Burzenland, the Haromszék plain and the Kászon Mts. on the N.E., the valley of the Alt and Marienburg (p. 401) on the N., the Königsstein and Zeidnerberg on the S.W., and the Csukasberg on the S.E. — To the (3/4 hr.) *Salomonsfelsen*, or *Solomon's Rock*, with the cascades of the *Teufelsbach*, and caverns in which the Hungarian King Solomon (d. 1087) is said to have lived as a hermit.

Longer Excursions. 1. By the Saxon *Neustadt* (Hungar. *Keresztenyfalva*) to (2 hrs.) ***Rosenau**, with its castle, and to the (2 hrs.) fortress and pass of ***Törzburg**. On this excursion a visit may be paid to the *Kalibas*, a Rumanian race of gipsy blood, living in miserable hovels in the straggling villages of *Predjat*, *Szóhodol*, and *Poarta*. From Törzburg the *Bucsecs* (8264 ft.) and the *Königsstein*, Hungar. *Király-kö* (7360 ft.), may be ascended by

steady-headed mountaineers (fatiguing but interesting). The route to the top of the former passes the rock-monastery of *Skitta-Jalomicza*, while the Königsstein is ascended viâ *Tohan* and *Zernyest*, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated by Emerich Tököly in 1690.

2. To the **Tömös Pass** (p. 408), turning to the right on the way back at *Batshendorf*, and passing through the **Siebendörfer** ('seven villages') inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, who were posted here to guard the frontier-passes. The sixth village is the watering-place of *Zajzon*. Hence back to Kronstadt viâ *Tartlau*, with an interesting church and Saxon castle.

Those who wish to become acquainted with the land of the **Szeklers** (p. 393), and visit the principal baths of a region remarkable for its numerous mineral springs, are recommended to choose the following routes.

1. FROM KRONSTADT BY SEPSI SZENT GYÖRGY TO KÉZDI VÁSÁRHELY AND TUSNÁD (diligence to Kézdi Vásárhely in 8½ hrs., 5 fl. 4 kr.). The road leads through the plain of *Burzen*, passing *Honigberg*, Hungar. *Szász Hermány*, and *Illyefalva*, to (21 M.) *Sepsi Szent György*, on the *Alt*, capital of the Szekler district of Haromszék, with 5268 Szekler inhabitants. Here the road turns to the E. into the valley of the *Fekete Ügy*. 43½ M. **Kézdi Vásárhely**, a royal free town with 5183 Szekler inhab., almost all of the Reformed faith.

EXCURSIONS from Vásárhely. By *Imecsfalva* and *Zabola* to the baths of *Kovászna* (3600 inhab.), 7 M. to the S.E., the waters of which, called *Pokólsár*, are of an ash-gray hue and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. One of the modes in which they are used is the '*Gözlö*', or vapour-bath formed by the exhalation in the cellars of the houses. On the neighbouring *Kopaszberg* are some iron-works.

By *Oroszfalu*, *Szászfalu*, *Nyujtód*, *Lemhény*, and *Bereczk* to the *Ojtosz Pass* (1922 ft.), noted for its defence by the Hónveds against the Russian invaders in 1849.

To the *Baths of Kászon*, at the foot of the *Kászon Mts.*, 3 M. to the N.

To *Tusnád* (see below) by the road viâ *Szt. Lélek* and *Kászon Ujfalu* (18 M.). It may also be reached by a rough footpath crossing the volcanic *Büdösberg*, on which are some mineral springs and a cavern filled to a height of 1 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas mixed with a small percentage of hydrosulphuric acid gas (used as a vapour-bath). Hence to Tusnád, either direct by *Bükszád*, or with a detour to the *Szent Anna Lake* and the *Csomalbery*.

2. FROM KRONSTADT TO THE BATHS OF BORSZÉK, through the Upper Valley of the *Alt* and the *Gyergó Plain*, and back by *Székely Udvárhely* to *Schässburg* (to Borszék about 105 M., a drive of 2-2½ days).

The road ascends the valley of the Alt from *Sepsi Szent György* (see above) to *Bodok*, with its mineral springs, the baths of *Málnás*, and *Bükszád*. It then leads through the narrow defile of the *Tusnádi Szoros*, or *Tusnád Pass*, to the favourite baths of *Tusnád*, romantically situated about 45 M. from Kronstadt. We next traverse the district of *Csik*, passing its capital *Csik Szereda*, at the base of the *Hargita* (5712 ft.), and reach *Csik Szent Domokos*. (At *Balanbánya*, near the source of the Alt, 9 M. to the N., are some iron and copper-works.) The road quits the valley of the Alt at this point, crosses the N. spur of the Hargita Mts., the watershed between the Alt and the Maros, and leads over the high-lying *Plain of Gyergyó*, by *Vaslab* and *Tekeröpatak*, to **Gyergyó Szent Miklós**, a town with 5500 inhab., mostly Armenians. Farther on is *Szárhegy*, with a Franciscan monastery and a château belonging to Count Lazar, in which Prince Bethlen Gábor spent his youth, the latter destroyed during the Kurutz war, or Rakoczy rebellion, in 1705. Beyond Szárhegy the road leads by *Ditro*, the hill of *Tilalmas*, and a depression in the *Közrész* (2124 ft.), to —

The **Baths of Borszék** (good hotels), the most popular watering-place in Transylvania. The chief spring, called the *Fökut*, yields the Borszék Water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and somewhat pungent flavour. The *Lobogó Springs (O* and *Uj Lobogó)* are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. — We now return to Gyergyó Szent Miklós, where we may turn to the S.W. and proceed by *Gyergyó Alfalu* and *Csoma Falva* to *Parajd* (see below) and *Székely Udvarhely*. It is better, however, to return to *Csik Szereda* (see p. 403), and thence take the diligence (service to Schässburg, p. 400, for three persons, in 12 hrs.; fare 7 fl. 20 kr.) by *Oláhfalu*, the baths of *Homoród*, where the Unitarians or Socinians of the surrounding region celebrate the 16th Aug. as an annual festival, the *Czekend* (which commands an imposing view of the massive *Hargita Mts.*), *Máréfalva*, *Fenyéd*, and *Bethlenfalva* to —

Székely Udvarhely, in the valley of the *Grosse Kokel*, seat of the authorities of the district of Udvarhely, with 5000 inhab., chiefly Szeklers. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely meaning the site of a court), and during past centnries it has several times been the scene of great national assemblies.

A digression may be made hence to the imposing Salt Rocks of Parajd. The route leads by the Minorite monastery of *Arcsa*, and past the *Rakodohegy*, a party-coloured hill formed by the limestone deposits of a spring which rises on its summit, to the village of *Sófalva* (about 6 hrs. from Udvarhely) and to (1 hr.) Parajd.

Beyond Székely Udvarhely the road follows the valley of the *Grosse Kokel*, passing *Bikafalva*, *Bögöz*, *Galambfalva*, *Betfalva*, and *Székely* or *Szitás Keresztur* (so named from its manufacture of sieves, 'szitas' meaning 'sieve-maker'), to (18 M.) *Uj Székely*, where it crosses the Kokel and quits the territory of the Szeklers. The road crosses the railway at *Héjasfalva*, and then leads by *Fegéregyháza*, with the château of Count Haller, to (12 M.) **Schässburg** (p. 400).

76. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Railway *(Hungarian E. Railway)* to *Hermannstadt*, 123 M., in 5¾-8¾ hrs.; to *Kronstadt*, 206 M., in 8-12½ hrs.

Klausenburg, Hungar. *Kolozsvár (Hôtel National; Europa; Pannonia; König Matthias; Biasini; Rail. Restaur.)*, a town with 29,923 inhab., situated on the *Kleine Szamos*, was founded by the Saxons in 1178 and is the seat of the authorities of the district of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (established in 1872). Being the headquarters of the numerous noblesse of Transylvania, the town is very animated in winter. On the right bank of the Szamos lies the principal part of the town, with its five suburbs, now united with it, as the walls once enclosing the inner quarter have been removed. On the left bank is the '*Bridge Suburb*', with the *Citadel*, which was erected by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. The oldest part of the town is the N.W. corner, called *Óvár*, *i.e.* 'old castle', built by the Saxons. The Saxons of Klausenburg, however, having adopted the Socinian form of belief, and so separated themselves from their compatriots, have long since become completely identified with the Hungarian population. Ovár contains the houses in which King

Matthew Corvinus (b. 1443) and Prince Bocskai were born. In the principal Platz is the Roman Catholic *Cathedral of St. Michael*, begun by King Sigismund in 1414. At the S.E. corner of the town is the *Reformed Church*, built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden*, presented to the town by Count Miko, in which is a villa in the Italian style, containing the *National Museum* of Roman and other antiquities. Near the Museum is the village of *Kolozs Monostor*, with the ruins of an old monastery.

The railway runs to the E. through the wide and monotonous valley of the Szamos, passing (7½ M.) *Apahida* (to Bistritz, see p. 406), and then diverges from it to the right. Beyond (10½ M.) *Kolozs-Kara* the line traverses a wooded and hilly district. Near (32 M.) *Gyéres* we cross the auriferous *Aranyos*, on the left bank of which lies the village of *Egerbegy*, Ger. *Erlendorf*.

Branch Railway from Gyéres to **Torda**, Ger. *Thorenburg (Krone)*, capital of the district of Torda-Arányo, situated 5 M. to the W., at the N.W. end of the *Kreuzfeld*, or *Keresztes Mezö*, and built on the ruins of the Roman *Potaissa*. Of its 9434 Hungarian inhab., the greater number profess the Unitarian form of belief. Diets have been held at Torda on several different occasions, at one of which, held in 1544, the autonomy of Transylvania was declared, while universal religious liberty was proclaimed at another, three years later. There are extensive salt-mines in the vicinity. — About 3 M. distant is the *Tordai Hasadék*, a defile eroded by the *Peterd* torrent, ½ M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are honey-combed with caverns.

From Torda a road, traversing several romantic gorges, leads to *Torocszko*, an insignificant town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine-looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), and thence to the village of *Gyertyámos*, celebrated for the beauty of its women, and to the railway-station of *Nagy Enyed* (see below).

43 M. **Kocsárd** *(Railway Restaurant)*, situated at the influx of the Aranyos into the *Maros*.

From Kocsard to Szasz-Regen, 57½ M., railway in 5 hrs. The train runs through the fertile valley of the Maros, passing stations *Maros-Ludas*, *Csapó-Radnóth*, and *Nyarádtö*, to (37 M.) **Maros Vásárhely**, Ger. **Neumarkt** *(Hôtel Transylvania; Sonne; Krone)*, capital of the district of Torda-Maros, with 12,883 Szekler inhab., one-half of whom belong to the Reformed church. The busiest part of the town is the *Stadtplatz*, with the adjacent *Széchényi* and *Teleki Promenades*. The *Protestant College* possesses a valuable *Library*, but the *Teleki Library*, containing the *Vásárhely Codex* and a manuscript of Tacitus from the Bibliotheca Corvina, is more interesting. On the *Postwiese* stands a monument erected to the memory of Török, Galfy, and Horvath, three Szeklers who were executed here in 1854 on suspicion of conspiring against the Austrian dynasty. — 47 M. *Sáromberke* (with a château belonging to Count Teleki); 49 M. *Gernyeszeg*. — 57½ M. **Szasz-Regen**, Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen*. a royal free town with 5655 inhab. In the neighbourhood are the saline baths of *Sóakna*, or *Zsabenicza*, situated at the entrance to the picturesque valley of the Görgeny.

From Szasz-Regen to Bistritz (diligence to *Szeretfalva* in 5¼ hrs.). The route passes *Oláh Ujfalu*, *Teke* (Ger. *Teckendorf*), *Nagy Ida*, *Dürrbach* (Saxon), *Galatz*, *Mönchsdorf*, *Szeretfalva* on the Sajó (on the hill to the right the ruin of *Szent Laszlóvára*), and *Heidendorf*, celebrated for its wine, and finally reaches **Bistritz** (p. 407).

Near stat. *Maros Ujvár*, on the left bank of the Maros, stands the Gothic château of Countess Mikó. In the neighbourhood are

extensive salt-works, a visit to which is extremely interesting and readily permitted on previous application. The salt-beds here were known to the Romans, but were afterwards forgotten and not re-discovered till 1791.

46½ M. *Felvincz.* At the base of the hills, to the right, near (55 M.) *Nagy Enyed*, lies *Miriszló*, which produces excellent wine.

63 M. **Tövis** *(Railway Restaurant).* From Tövis to *Hermannstadt*, see p. 398; to *Kronstadt*, see p. 400.

77. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74½ M. Railway in 7 hrs.

Klausenburg, see p. 404. The train follows the course of the *Little Szamos*, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt route (R. 76). — 8 M. *Apahida* (State Railway-station). The State Railway turns to the S., while our line continues to follow the Szamos to the N. — 8½ M. *Apahida*, a Rumanian village with about 1000 inhab.

The railway now crosses the river and skirts the left bank, between low ranges of barren hills, dotted here and there with villages. — 18 M. *Válasút-Bonczhida;* then, to left of the railway, *Keudi-Lóna*, all with châteaux and parks. — Beyond (22½ M.) *Nagy-Iklod*, and *Dengeleg*, we recross the Szamos and reach —

28½ M. **Szamos Ujvár** *(Town Hotel; Grüner Baum)*, a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome main square, and 5500 inhab., chiefly Armenians, who are, however, completely 'Magyarised'. The fort at the N. end of the town, erected in the 17th cent., is now a prison; Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement here. — On the left bank of the Szamos, ¾ M. to the W., lie the small baths of *Kerö*, with springs containing sulphur and Epsom salts. — *Mikula*, on a hill to the S. of Szamos Ujvár, is a resort of pilgrims of the Greek church.

The Szamos is now crossed for the third time; the valley contracts, and woods begin to cover the hills. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Deésakna (see below). *Szent-Benedek*, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church, and a château belonging to Count Kornis, at one time strongly fortified and afterwards converted into a monastery. — At the foot of the wooded *Rosenberg* lies —

37½ M. **Deés** (*Europa*, R. from 80 kr., well spoken of), a royal free town with 6200 inhab., capital of the district of Szolnok Doboka, situated at the confluence of the Grosse and Kleine Szamos. The Protestant church, a tasteful Gothic edifice, dates from the 15th century. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.), dating from the old fortifications. Opposite is the *Béla-Berg*, with a rifle-range, and fine views. — The village of *Deésakna*, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies 1½ M. to the S.; the old mine, explored since the 15th cent., is worth a visit.

From Deés a diligence plies daily to *Nagy Bánya* in Hungary, viâ *Somkút* (57 M. in 12½ hrs., for 4 fl. 60 kr.); and another through the valley of the *Lápos* to *Magyar Lápos* (26 M. in 4½ hrs., for 2 fl.).

The railway curves towards the N.E., crosses the *Grosse Szamos*, and leads on the left bank to *Kozárvar*, with the remains of a Roman fortress, *Baca*, and (44½ M.) *Rettég*. Among the hills, a little way to the left of the next station, (46½ M.) *Csicsó Keresztur*, are the picturesque ruins of the rocky fastness of *Csicsó*, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed in 1544, which command a magnificent view. The railway crosses the Szamos, and reaches (51½ M.) *Bethlen* (1800 inhab.), the ancestral residence of the Bethlen family. — A road leads hence northwards to *Naszód* and *Rodna* (p. 408), in the upper Szamos valley.

Beyond Bethlen the railway continues to follow the course of the Szamos, partly on embankments in the river-bed, but at the junction of the *Sajó*, enters the valley of the latter (to the E.). Fine view of the snow-peaks of the Czibles and Kuhhorn, and of the mountains on the N. border. At (57 M.) *Somkerék*, the line bends to the S. and crosses the Sajó. To the right lie the villages of *Kentelka* and *Kerlés*, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumanes in 1070. The strife was most hotly contested on an oak-clad knoll, called *Cserhalom*, now occupied by a château and park of the Bethlen family, and has been celebrated by the Hungarian poet Vörosmarthy in his poem of that name. — The Sajó is again crossed. Beyond (67½ M.) *Szeretfalva* are the ruins of *Szent-László* (to *Szász Regen* on the Maros see p. 405). The train once more returns to the left bank of the Sajó, and at the junction of the *Bistritz* turns N.E. into the valley of that river, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of *Heidendorf*, Hungar. *Bosenyö*, with numerous vineyards.

74½ M. **Bistritz**, Hungar. *Beszterczе* (*Town Hotel; König von Ungarn*, R. from 1 fl.), a royal free town and capital of the district Bistritz-Naszod, with 8063 inhab., chiefly Germans of a still earlier immigration than the other 'Saxons'. It was formerly called *Nösen*, and gave its name to the *Nösner Land* (p. 394). The town, which lies on the river *Bistritz*, formerly carried on a considerable trade, particularly in the 15th and the beginning of the 16th cent., but has long since lost its commercial importance. The walls and towers, with which it is still surrounded, give the town a quaint and mediæval air, but it possesses no other attractions. The Gothic *Protestant Church*, finished in 1563, has lost almost the whole of its external embellishments in consequence of repeated conflagrations. The **Burgberg*, above the town, with the castle of John Hunyady, affords a beautiful view of Bistritz, embedded among orchards and vineyards, and of the Carpathians on the frontier of the Bukowina.

**From Bistritz to Suczawa in the Bukowina, 122 M., diligence in 25 hrs. (fare 13 fl. 72 kr.). The road crosses the *Borgo-Pass* to *Suczawa*

Itzkany, which is a station on the Lemberg, Czernowitz, and Bucharest railway.

From Bistritz to Naszód and Rodna. The road (diligence to Naszod, 14 M., in 2¾ hrs., 1 fl.) leads across the *Stubenberg* (1725 ft.) to *Mettersdorf* and to *Naszód*, a large village in the valley of the Szamos. It next reaches the baths of *Oláh Szent György*, with a mineral spring called *Borkút*, containing muriatic acid and natron. At *Dombhát* is a similar spring, the deposits of which have formed a hill of some size. **Alt-Rodna**, Ger. *Radenau*, once contained a numerous German population, but since its destruction by the Mongols in 1241 it has been abandoned to the Rumanians. At the foot of the *Kuhhornberg*, Ruman. *Ineu*, Hungar. *Unökö* (7484 ft.), 6 M. higher up, lead-mines are worked.

78. From Kronstadt to Predeal and Bucharest.

109 M. Railway to (18½ M.) *Predeal* in 1-1½ hr., to *Bucharest* in 6½ hrs.

Kronstadt, see p. 401. The line describes a wide curve towards the S.E. On the left are *Heldsdorf*, *Marienburg*, *Petersberg*, and *Honigberg*; then, a little later, *Tartlau* and the seven Hungarian villages (p. 403), with the baths of *Zajzon*. On the right are the town and the hill of *Schuller*, after which in rapid succession come the *Honterusplatz*, the *Räuberbrunnen*, and the *Tannenau*, all favourite resorts of the townspeople. Beyond (4 M.) *Derestye-Hétfalu* the train enters the valley of the *Tömös*; to the left rises the *Piatra Mare*, or *Grossfels* (great rock; 6036 ft.). It then passes the old customs-station of *Unter-Tömös* and two new forts, and reaches (10½ M.) *Tömös*, whence a fine view is obtained of the Schuller (to the right).

The train then ascends in windings to the **Tömös Pass** *(Szarósz-Tömös)* which it penetrates by a tunnel 1030 yds. long. Several shorter tunnels are also traversed. Fine view to the right. — 18½ M. **Predeal** (3346 ft.; *Rail. Reslaurant*, dear; luggage and passports examined), the Rumanian frontier-station, whence a fine view is obtained of the Schuller and Grossfels behind us and of the Bucsecs in front.

The train now descends the valley of the *Prahova*, passing a convent on the left. 23½ M. *Inlra-Prahova*, at the junction of the two main sources of the Prahova, which the train crosses several times. 26 M. *Busteni*; to the right rises the huge *Bucsecs* (p. 402). — 30 M. *Sinaia*, beautifully situated, with the summer-residence of the King of Rumania and an old monastery. — 40 M. *Comarnicu*; 50 M. *Campina* (Hôtel Bukarest). To the left lie the extensive salt-mines of *Telega*. The picturesque part of the line now ends, and we enter the fertile plains of Wallachia. To the right of stat. *Baicoiu* is the large estate of Prince Cantacuzeno.

71 M. **Ploesci** *(Moldavia; Victoria; Europa)*, the junction of the line to Buzeu and Braila (p. 391; halt of ¾ hr.; carriages changed). The town, of a semi-Oriental character, with 33,000 inhab., lies between the Prahova and *Teleajna*, about 4 M. from the vine-clad spurs of the Carpathians. It possesses 29 churches, none of which are of any particular interest.

The rest of the journey is monotonous. Stations *Crivina*, *Perisiu*, *Bufta*, *Chitilia*. The train then reaches the N. railway-station (Ruman. *Targuvesti-Gara*) of —

109 M. **Bucharest.** — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL BROFFT, on the Boulevard in the centre of the town, R. from 4 fr.; *HÔTEL FRASCATI; HÔTEL OTTETELESCHEANO; HÔTEL DE L'UNION; DACIA. (The Grand Hôt. Boulevard was burned down in 1887.)

Restaurants. *Labes* (also café), Strada Smardan; *Raschka*, Str. Academiei; *Guichard*, Str. Stirbey Voda.

Cab from the station into the town, 2 fr.

Tramway from the N. railway-station through the town and across the Theater-Platz.

Theatre, with performances of Italian Opera and French comedies (in winter, pieces in the Rumanian tongue).

American Chargé d'Affaires, *Mr. W. Fearn.*

English Church Service, 37 Strada Oltenii, at 10.45 a.m. Chaplain, *Rev. F. G. Kleinhenn.*

Bucharest (Ruman. *Bukureshti*), the capital of the kingdom of Rumania, with 221,000 inhab., lies in the midst of a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the dirty river *Dimbovitza*, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. In spite of the fact that the streets have in recent years been paved or causewayed and that gas-lighting, tramways, and cabs have been introduced, the town, irregularly built and consisting of about 20,000 low, leaden-roofed houses, still retains its Oriental appearance. It is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the *Yellow* (N.), *Red* (central), *Green* (W.), *Black* (E.), and *Blue* (S.). The principal business-streets are the *Lipzcani Street* (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly always obtained their goods at the Leipsic Fair), and the *Victoriei Street*, which intersects the town from N. to S., along with two or three others immediately adjacent; these have quite a European character.

Among the most important buildings are the *Palace* (the residence of Charles of Hohenzollern, created Prince of Rumania in 1866 and King in 1881), the *Theatre*, and *War Office*, all in the Victoriei Street. On the Boulevard stands the **University**, the façade of which is embellished with pillars; above the entrance is a frieze representing Athene and the arts. Opposite to it stands an equestrian statue of *Woiwode Michael III.* (1592-1601), erected in 1871.

The huge square tower of the **Hospital Coltza**, near the *Church of St. George*, is said to have been built in 1715 by the soldiers of Charles XII. of Sweden (good view of the town and environs from the top). The courtyard of the hospital contains a marble monument, erected in 1870, to the memory of *Stephen Cantacuzenos*, the Wallachian patriot, who was executed at Constantinople in 1716.

Bucharest contains no fewer than 127 churches (116 of the Greek denomination), besides chapels, etc., most of which are low cruciform structures. None of these possess any special interest for the visitor except the **Antim Church** and the **Stavropolos**

Chapel, the latter of which, built in 1724, is characterised by harmony of proportions and rich plastic decoration. The **Metropolitan Church,** built in 1656 and restored in 1834, stands upon a hill in the S. part of the town; adjacent are the residence of the Archbishop and the House of the Estates. A short distance to the W. are the church and monastery of **Radu Voda,** built by Alexander II. in 1572 and restored in 1859; and to the N.E. is the church of **St. Spiridion,** with interesting campanile-towers. In the central portion of the town are the church of **Curte Vecke,** built by Mirza the Old (1387-1419) in 1387 and rebuilt after the fire of 1847, and the church of **St. Giorgio,** also rebuilt since 1847. The **Sarindar Church** on the Boulevard is a basilica of 1634. Bucharest also contains a Lutheran church (with a German school) and a Reformed Protestant church.

In the middle of the town lies the pretty but somewhat damp and unhealthy park of *Cismediu.* To the N. of the town, at the end of the Victoriei Street, is the *Chaussee*, the 'Rotten Row' of Bucharest and much frequented in the afternoon; on each side are pleasure-grounds and villas (two cafés).

From Bucharest to Giurgevo and Smarda, 48 M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 35, 7 fr., 4 fr. 70 c.). The train starts from the N. station (p. 409), leads through a monotonous district past *Zilava* and *Vidra*, crosses the *Argiòu*, and reaches *Comana*. A little to the W. is *Calugareni*, where the Woiwode Michael defeated a Turkish army of 140,000 men under Sinan Pasha on 15th Aug., 1594. Stations *Banessa*, *Fratesti*. Then (42 M.) **Giurgevo**, Ruman. *Giurgiu* (*Hôtel Isla Hane*, R. 4-6 fr.; passengers for Giurgevo alight at the town-station, those who wish to proceed at once to Constantinople or to ascend the Danube keep their seats and are carried on to the quay), the principal commercial town of Rumania, with 15,000 inhabitants. It was the *Theodoropolis* of the Romans, but was rebuilt and named *Santo Giorgio* in the 14th cent. by the Genovese, who were then in possession of the trade of the lower Danube. Giurgevo is connected by a bridge with the fort on the island of *Slobodsia*. The express trains do not halt at Giurgevo, but continue direct to its port of (48 M.) *Smarda*, whence a steamer plies in ¾ hr. to *Rustshuk*, on the Bulgarian bank. From Rustshuk a railway runs to *Varna*, whence steamers ply to Constantinople.

Railway from Bucharest to Verciorova (and *Orsova*), see p. 364.

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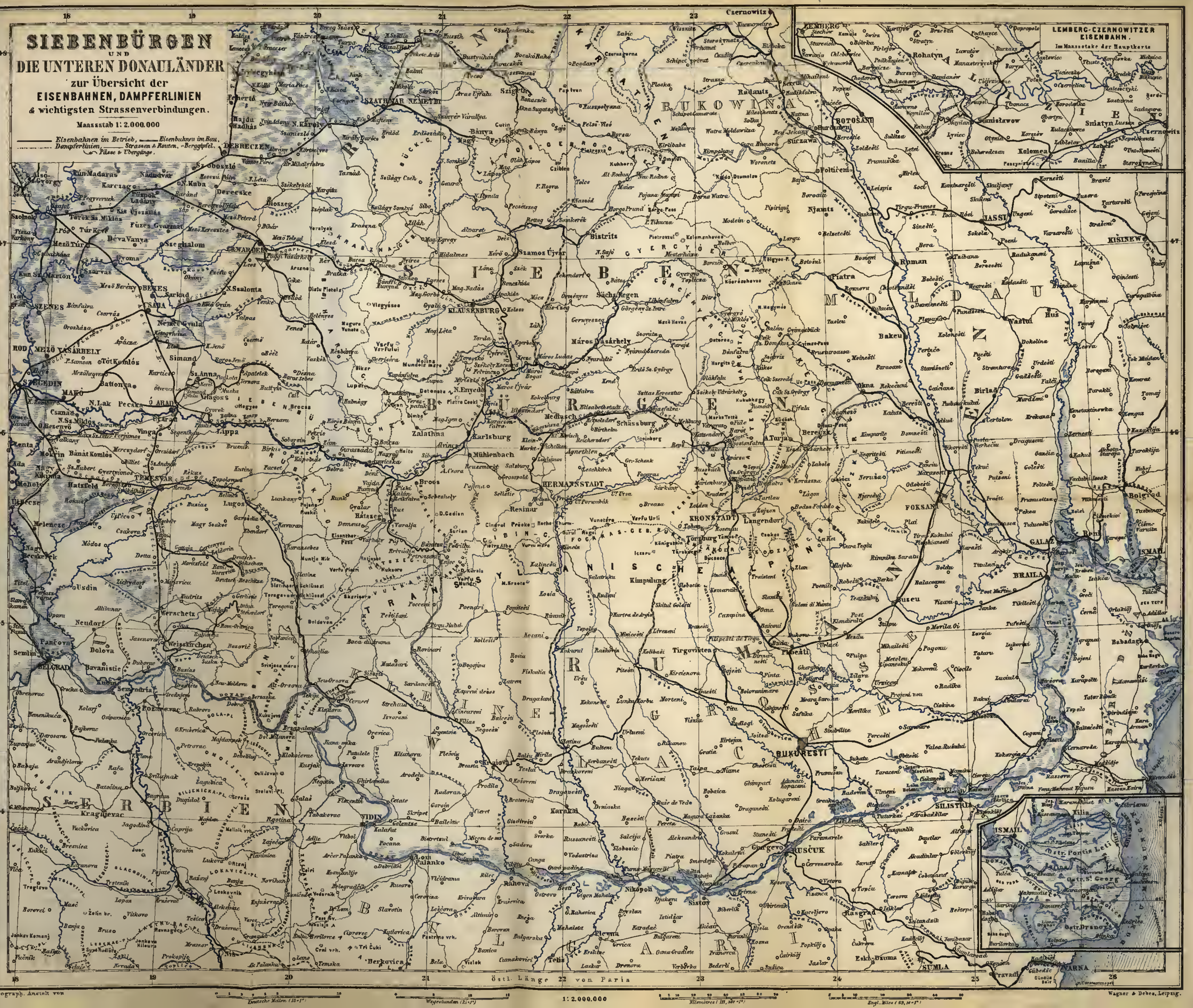
MAP OF THE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
showing the
RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION
& the most important roads.
(EASTERN SHEET)
Steamboat Lines
Roads & routes
Passes
Longitude East 20 from Greenwich
BRESLAU
CRACOW
LEMBERG
Olmütz
BRÜNN
VIENNA
Neustadt
Presburg
Schemnitz
Komorn
RAAB
BUDA
PESTH
Pápa
Stuhlweissenburg
Veszprem
Warasdin
Kanizsa
Szekszard
Fünfkirchen
Maria Theresiopel
Lombor
Temesvár
DEBRECZIN
Nagy Károly
Hausenburg
TRANSYL.
Scale 1: 2.000.000
Kilometres
German miles
Hours of march


SIEBENBÜRGEN
UND
DIE UNTEREN DONAULÄNDER
zur Übersicht der
EISENBAHNEN, DAMPFERLINIEN
& wichtigsten Strassenverbindungen.
Maassstab 1: 2.000.000
Eisenbahnen im Betrieb, Eisenbahnen im Bau, Dampferlinien, Strassen & Routen, Berggipfel, Pässe & Übergänge.
LEMBERG-CZERNOWITZER EISENBAHN.
Im Massstabe der Hauptkarte
BUKOWINA
MOLDAU
SIEBENBÜRGEN
TRANSSYLVANISCHE ALPEN
SERBIEN
BULGARIEN
BUKURESTI
Östl. Länge von Paris
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
1: 2.000.000